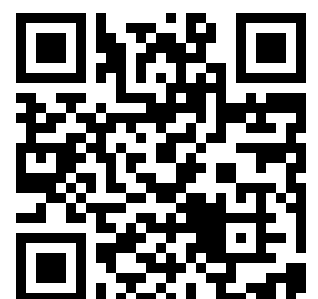


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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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VOL. XIX.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

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REGIA

MONACENSIS.

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 469.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1861.

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Bengal .....	Dec. 4	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Nov. 19
Madras .....	6	Bombay .....	Dec. 12
Agra .....	Nov. 3	Ceylon .....	1
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 4d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 2d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 9d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each.

Books under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 6d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 1s.; and for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail from India, which arrived on Saturday night, has brought intelligence from Bombay to Dec. 12, and from Calcutta to Dec. 3. The most important feature of the news thus received relates to the continued excitement which prevailed in the Bombay Presidency with respect to the Income-tax. At Surat the natives assembled in great numbers on the 29th November, and tumultuously demanded the repeal of the unpopular impost, threatening to close their shops unless Government yielded to their clamour. Fortunately, the local magistrate, Mr. E. Ravenscroft, is a man of courage and promptitude. Instantly calling out the police, horse and foot, he dispersed the mob, captured thirty of the ringleaders, and sentenced twenty-five of them to six months' imprisonment with hard labour; against the others the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive, and they were accordingly set at liberty. The effect of this energetic action is said to have been decisive, and the returns of income have since been sent in with becoming regularity.

At Bassein a more serious disturbance took place on the 5th December, and Mr. Hunter, the deputy magistrate, with some difficulty made his escape to the water-side through the midst of the rioters. On the following day he returned from Tanna, accompanied by three gentlemen and a body of police, with whose assistance he arrested some of the Bunniyas who had displayed the greatest violence, and carried them off, hand-cuffed, to Tanna. It does not appear, however, that they were in any way punished beyond having to give bail for their future conduct, to the amount of Rs. 2,000 each.

In Bombay and Poona a few tradesmen in a respectable way of business, having refused to send in any return of their income, have been fined Rs. 200 each, and assessed three times the supposed amount they would otherwise have had to pay. This summary process has brought the other shopkeepers to their senses, and, although they still grumble, there is no further talk of suspending business operations.

A very important notification appears in the *Bombay Gazette* with regard to the reorganization of the native cavalry of that Presidency. The ten regiments of horse hitherto existing are to be converted into fourteen regiments, each 300 strong, and modelled upon the Silladar or Irregular system. The establishment of European officers for each corps will consist of a commandant, a second in command, a subaltern, an adjutant, and a medical officer. The pay of the private sowars will be Rs. 30 a-month, and of all other ranks according to the scale of the Southern Mahratta Horse. By this new arrangement the strength of the cavalry arm of the Bombay Army will be reduced by 1,200 to 1,500 sabres, but its efficiency greatly increased, and the cost very sensibly diminished.

The Viceroy left Calcutta on the 21st Nov.

but prefaced his departure by an act of clemency, against which we have nothing to say. In promulgating the amnesty of 1858 Lord Canning held out a hope to those already convicted that their sentences might after a time be revised and mitigated if such indulgence were justified by their good conduct in confinement. The pacification of the country being now complete, his Excellency has been pleased to direct that the provisions of her Majesty's Proclamation shall be extended to all those who would have been entitled to pardon had they been at large at the time the amnesty was proclaimed. An exception will, of course, still be made in the case of those who directly took part in the murder of British subjects, or knowingly afforded shelter to murderers, or who were ringleaders of revolt, or were present with any body of troops who killed their officers.

The number of courts-martial announced by the present mail is far greater than at any period since the stern and salutary command of Sir Charles Napier. In some instances the charges appear very frivolous, but that very circumstance indicates a want of that cohesion and unanimity without which no corps can ever be orderly in quarters or effective in the field. If the officers do not pull well together it is useless to expect a proper subordination among the soldiery.

The Lucknow libel case is still occupying public attention in India. A Mr. Fitzgerald, who describes himself as an Uncovenanted Servant out of employ—that is, a footless stocking without a leg—has written a letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, which seems to have rekindled the smouldering embers of that abominable scandal. He says that it is only quite recently he has heard of these famous trials, or he would have come forward on the first occasion, and deposed that one day as he was passing by the Chutter Munzil he observed a crowd of natives apparently in a state of excitement; that on joining them he saw some peons hustling along two respectable looking men, whom they pushed into a building in ruins, and upon the head of each placed a mass of broken masonry. Being unacquainted with Hindustani he was unable to inquire into the meaning of what he beheld, and as it took place close to the court-house, he supposed it was "all right." The *Oudh Gazette*, now the truckling organ of the local Government, pretends to explain away this story by stating that certain demolitions were going on at the time mentioned by Mr. Fitzgerald, and that the men in question were, doubtless, employed with others in removing the rubbish. The explanation is ingenious, but it is certainly rather strange that the editor and proprietors of that journal did not remember the fact of these demolitions when they accused Ramdial of being accessory to such acts of torture as those described by the *Delhi Gazette's* tardy correspondent.

According to a late telegram from Calcutta received by the *Bombay Times*, a small body of the Sebundee Sappers and Miners sent into the territory lately wrested from the British Rajah

have been repulsed with considerable loss—a three-pounder hill gun at the same time falling into the hands of the enemy. As no further particulars are given, it is impossible to account for this reverse, though probably attributable to the dangerous and too frequent mistake of despising a half barbarous enemy. It does seem an act of mad presumption to march a force of no more than one hundred natives with one small gun—it being a military maxim that there should never be fewer than two guns—into a hostile and difficult country, where nothing is easier than a surprise. But at present we forbear making further comments, in the expectation of receiving in a few days such ample information as will leave no doubt that everybody did what ought to have been done, and that this reverse is precisely the very thing that ought to have happened.

We have before us the Sketch Estimates for the current financial year 1860-61, but for the moment shall confine ourselves to the remark that the expenditure is still more than 16 per cent. in excess of the revenue:—

The total income of the Government of India for the year 1860-61, from all sources, exclusive of Income-tax, is estimated, in round numbers at	£38,140,000
Income-tax at ... ..	1,000,000
Giving a total income, from every source, of ... ..	39,140,000
The expenditure in India is estimated at ... ..	£38,430,000
That in England, according to the latest information received here, at ... ..	6,983,000
Giving a total expenditure by the Indian Government, in India and in England, of ... ..	45,413,000

Thus leaving a deficit of income, as compared with expenditure, of not less than £6,273,000 which must be met, for the time, by drawing on the balances in the Government treasuries.

Though the deficiency is yet a matter of deep anxiety, it is three millions less than that of last year, and it is sometimes well to be thankful for small mercies. By making further retrenchments, and introducing a systematic economy into all departments of the State, it is reasonably expected that next year's "Sketch" will be much less unfavourable.

The death of the Sultan of Bokhara is announced by the *Delhi Gazette's* quaint news-writer at Cabul, who also states that Dost Mahomed's grandson, Sirdar Shere Ahmed Jan has been killed in an engagement with Ubdoollah Khan Jumshadee, near Herat.

#### OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Indus*, from Southampton, 20th December, reached Malta on the 30th, 6 P.M. Left at midnight for Alexandria.

The *Valetta* (from Marseilles, 28th) arrived at Malta on the 31st, 10 A.M.; left at 2 P.M. for Alexandria.

The *Ganges* delivered the London mail of the 20th—26th of September—in Hong Kong on the 14th of November.

The *Colombo*, with the English mail of the 20th—26th of October—reached Calcutta on the 29th of November.

The *Emeu*, with London mail of the 4th—10th of November, left Ceylon for China on the 7th of December.

The *Nemesis*, with same dates, left Madras for Calcutta on the 10th of December.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. H. B. R. R. 18th Foot, at Allahabad, Nov. 22. [He commanded the corps in the Crimea, and is deservedly regretted.]  
BENGAL.—Col. Olpherts, Bengal H. Artillery, at Mussoorie, Nov. 11.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Evans, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Seward and infant. From ADEN.—Asst. surg. G. G. Seward. From MALTA.—Mr. Claperton, Mr. F. W. Parker, Maj. Newdigate.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. R. pon, Jan. 11.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Aldridge, Col. and Mrs. Blake and 3 children, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Johnston, Lieut. Gore, Mr. Chedwick, Asst. surg. Seward. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mencher. From ALEX.—Capt. Frederigo.

## BENGAL.

### THE CHRONIC DEFICIT.

With its last gasp the expiring financial system of our Indian Empire has spoken. Out of its ashes new fiscal machinery is now arising, of which, directed by Mr. Laing and adapted in its working to the necessities of our administration by the Audit Board, we hope the best. But until it is established and produces results, we must rest content with the utterance of the past, which we print elsewhere, vague, suspicious, unsatisfactory as it is. Since the 18th February last we have had no less than five readings of the budget of 1860-61. Mr. Wilson himself gave us two, Sir Charles Wood laid a third before the House of Commons, Sir Bartle Frere sketched a fourth in the Legislative Council, and now he has published a fifth under the authority of the Governor-general in Council, which is said "to foreshadow a result somewhat less unfavourable" than had been anticipated from its predecessors. Hitherto Indian finance has indulged in three readings of each budget. Two and-a-half months prior to the beginning of the official year in May, the Accountants of the local Governments have been in the habit of sending up their estimates, which have formed the "Anticipation Estimate." On this Mr. Wilson's first budget was based. When four months of the official year have expired, corrections have been made up to date, and the "Sketch Estimate" has then been formed. On this, drawn out a little earlier, Mr. Wilson's second budget and Sir Charles Wood's improvement of it by a more correct statement of the home charges were founded. Finally, three months after, or not till the seventh month of the year, have Indian financiers been certain that they have reached definite results, and the third, or "Regular Estimate" has been achieved. The financial machine, exhausted by these repeated efforts, has relapsed into a state of complaisant satisfaction with itself; like Brumho it has gone to sleep for another period. Now that it is to sleep the sleep of death, it utters this eulogy on itself:—"My documents have generally been found to represent a close approximation to actual financial results of the year to which they relate." And so it perishes, forgetting the hundred millions of debt; the chronic deficit; the financial paralysis of the whole State, which it ought to have prevented; the ruin which only the interference of England has averted; the gross inaccuracies and contemptuous disregard alike of statesmanship and arithmetic of which it has been so often convicted. As it has died we do not quarrel with the Governor-general for burying it decently.

But its last words deserve examination, the deficit of 6½ millions which it has bequeathed requires analysis.

Revenue ... ..	£38,140,000
Income-tax at ... ..	1,000,000
Giving a total income, from every source, of ... ..	£39,140,000
The expenditure in India is estimated at ... ..	£38,430,000
That in England, according to the latest information received here, at ... ..	6,983,000
Giving a total expenditure by the Indian Government, in India and in England, of ... ..	£45,413,000
Thus leaving a deficit of income, as compared with expenditure, of not less than ... ..	£6,273,000

This must be met, for the time, by drawing on the balances in the Government Treasuries. Now of what use are these figures to the public, in what respect do we know more than before? We want details, like those of Mr. Wilson's June estimate, only still more minute. The railway accounts are entirely ignored, the extent of the cash balances is not hinted at, though they are accurately reported every month to the financial department. These are the two sources of confusion and error

in all the financial statements given to the public. They are never stated; we have asked for them again and again. Mr. Sconce tried to obtain them in the Legislative Council. The home charges are put at nearly seven millions. How much of that can be met by the cash balance in England, which is seldom allowed to fall below two millions? How much by the loan of three millions which Sir Charles Wood was empowered to raise? The whole expenditure is given at 45½ millions. We suppose the compensation claim now paid is not included. We shall strike out the railway payments altogether, except in so far as they are included in the 45½ millions, while the railway receipts are credited. We shall suppose that the English Treasury shows more honesty in keeping Mr. Wilson's promise as to reimbursing us for the China war month by month than they have ever done before. And how will the deficit stand, when we add the 52 lakhs for the Mysore family, and the 160 lakhs for the prize money? Thus:

Revenue ... ..	£39,140,000
Expenditure ... ..	...
As in budget ... ..	£45,413,000
Mysore family ... ..	520,000
Kirwar prize ... ..	1,000,000
Other " ... ..	600,000
	47,533,000
Deficit ... ..	£8,393,000

That is, giving Government the benefit of every doubt, taking their figures, which must be the most favourable possible to themselves, we have a deficit of nearly 8½, not 6½ millions,—for no Government will dare to say that the prize money will be "annexed." It cannot, it is true, be paid this year, but it is still a charge on the Treasury which must be provided for. And at what price do we purchase this? At the cost of the stoppage of railway works on which the tax-payers of India must continue to pay five per cent., whether the lines be finished or not. At the cost of the uselessness of public works throughout the country, on which millions have been already wasted, which great English contractors, such as have covered the Canadas, America, and the Continent of Europe with railways, would have undertaken more cheaply, and finished long ago, and which lie unproductive of good to the people, and unremunerative to the State; for want of eight millions more India cries for roads, railways, cheap justice, good police; every department of the State clamours for extensive and expensive reform; the whole peninsula waits only for the same facilities of Government as the Colonies enjoy to yield more wealth than mythology ever dreamt of in its fables. And even after Government thus regretfully ceases to discharge its proper functions there is still a financial deficit of eight-and-a-half millions.

And what of future years? Even if it be possible to pay this sum out of the cash balances for once, the State cannot always live on its capital. The cash balances in England and India cannot with safety be reduced below thirteen millions sterling. They were stated at above nineteen millions when it was expected that the Income-tax would be levied from 1st May. A whole quarter was lost. If Government wish the public to believe that the balances are so large, why will they not yield to repeated solicitations and state them? As it is, we shall start in May 1861-62 with at least three millions of debt. If we allow the large sum of three and a-half millions from the Income-tax and two from reductions we shall still have a deficit of four millions. Now, with this difficulty before them in the present and the future, the Government addresses earnest words to its officials on the necessity for reduction. If they had been only spoken in 1858, or if they were only uttered now with an energy which would make disobedience impossible! That they have been spoken at all we owe to the press and Sir Bartle Frere.

The truth of this, the last budget under the old system, we believe to be—India has avoided an open loan by asking Sir C. Wood to raise three millions in England, by stopping railway works, by pleasantly ignoring the payment of 52 lakhs to the Mysore family and 160 lakhs of prize money to the heroes of 1857.—*Friend of India.*

## THE LANDOUR OF BENGL.

Less than two hundred miles from Calcutta, and not seventy from the railway terminus at Raneegunge, rises the hill of Parisnath. Near its base the range of low hills begin to take their rise, which extend 130 miles to the foot of the Dunwah Pass, dividing the muddy plains of Lower Bengal from the half cultivated wastes of Behar, once the garden of India. On the rocky plateau between the two points, through which the Grand Trunk Road winds its way, are attractions of hill and forest scenery, reminding the traveller of the tanner beauties of the Ross-shire Highlands, such as the hard-worked clerk and merchant who swelter in the heats and filth of Calcutta have been slow to be allured by. A week's ramble among them would suffice for a glance at the fresh beauties of this hill country, while the sportsman or the naturalist would take months to exhaust them. Inferior in all respects to the lower range of the Himalayas with the majesty of the snowy range in the distance, this district charms the Bengalee who may not have seen hills since the rocks of England faded from his sight. The surrounding country contains more mineral wealth than any similar area in any other part of the world, and it will not be long ere it is covered, as it is now beginning to be, with such great works as smelt the ores of Ayrshire and South Wales, or raise the coal of the Lothians and Northumberland. Meanwhile it lies, for the most part, in undisturbed wildness, but little appreciated by the great city which the extension of the railway will in a few months place within fifty-four miles of the base of its sacred hill. During an absence of three days the resident of Calcutta might pay a visit to the top of Parisnath and return to his duties for an expense, if with a companion, of less than a hundred rupees. Starting by the night train from Calcutta, he would leave Raneegunge at two o'clock next morning, breakfast at the Taldanga Bungalow on the banks of the Burrakur, dine at Topechaunce, and engage bearers to rouse him at three next morning, who would place him half way up the hill to witness the rising of the sun on the plains of Beerbhoom. After spending the second day on Parisnath, in a temperature 15 degrees below that of Raneegunge, he could return to Topechaunce for dinner, and be in time to catch the train for Raneegunge on the night of the third day. The traveller to or from the North-West would do well to delay his journey for twelve hours to explore a spot sacred as Mount Abo in the annals of the Jains, and now being made, as a station for military invalids, the Landour of Lower Bengal.

The Lieut.-governor has just returned from a second visit to the hill. The Governor-general has sanctioned the expenditure necessary for converting it into a sanitarium. On the eastern peak, which is covered by Jain temples or shrines to which pilgrims resort from all parts of Eastern and Central India in the months of February and March, by levelling peaks and filling up hollows, building sites could be obtained of considerable extent. But the Jain priests have possession of the whole, and the Ranees of Palgunge, who owns the hill, while willing to make it over to us, insists that the temples shall be allowed to stand, and the pilgrims shall not be molested. It has been resolved accordingly to leave the eastern peak to the Jains, and establish the convalescent depot on the north and west. There the highest spot is 4,312 feet above the sea, which is just the elevation of Subathoo and Cherrapoonjee, and only 200 feet below Mount Abo, the twin hill, where Parisnath is worshipped. The minimum heat at the end of April was 75 deg. at daybreak, and at noon the maximum was 86 deg., when at the base it was 107 deg. At Nynee-Tal the thermometer has been known to stand at 82 deg. in the verandah, and where the doors and windows closed at noon, as at Almerah, the heat would never exceed 84 deg. This we conceive to be an advantage. It is moderate heat, not the cold and frost which induce dysentery, which the invalid Bengalee wants. Good drinking water is plentiful, and stone and wood can be procured in abundance for building. The only drawback is

the limited extent of level ground on the western side. Besides a plateau on which a house could be built for sixty invalids, there are only three other sites. Convalescents from the surrounding military stations of Fort William, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Raneegunge, and Dehree might be sent there, but the general public cannot avail themselves of it. Hazareebagh, not far off, is deservedly a favourite station for European troops with the present Commander-in-Chief, and it is likely that it will supersede Barrackpore in this respect. Meanwhile Government has sanctioned the erection of one bungalow on Parisnath as an experiment, and the improvement of the road which leads for seven miles to the top. The cutting of wood is prohibited, and the hill will be purchased from the Ranees of Palgunge.—*Friend of India.*

## A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

Hidden among the crowded pages of the Report of the Indigo Commission, is a tabulated comparative statement, showing the rise of prices and wages in Bengal for the last five years. The seemingly repulsive figures speak with that convincing eloquence of which only accurate statistics are masters, of a social revolution in the peasantry of India as wonderful, and evidently as real, as any which is recorded in history. And this revolution is not confined to the peasantry, but has extended to every class of native labourers and traders in Bengal, and in the vicinity of the cities of Madras and Bombay. It has affected most seriously the position and the income of Europeans by the mass of whom it has been unnoticed. It comes home to the purse of every householder, not only in increased dearness of articles of European consumption, but in the increased salaries paid to domestic servants. But it affects far more the capitalist and manufacturer who engages labour on an extensive scale. The mills, the factories, the distilleries which fill Howrah and Calcutta, and line the banks of the Hooghly for thirty miles above and below those cities, the great railway works which pass through districts more densely populated than any out of China, the factories, filatures and warehouses which so plentifully cover the surface of lower Bengal, the trading houses which buy up country produce from Naraingunge to Mirzapore, all are affected by the high price of labour, by the rising value of articles of trade and consumption. We do not believe it was ever true, but the comparison made by the member for Barnstaple in the House of Commons in 1680, would not certainly hold good now, when he said that English textures could not maintain a competition with the produce of the Indian looms, for an English mechanic was paid a shilling a-day, while the native of Bengal slaved for a piece of copper. Relatively, if the native of Bengal has not the advantage of the English mechanic, he is far better off than the Suffolk peasant on seven shillings a-week, or the Irish cottier on less.

In the five years from 1855 to 1860 the wages of labour have increased just one-half, and in many cases have been doubled. In Jessore they have risen from three to five pence a-day, in the poorer district of Burdwan from two to three pence halfpenny, in Mymensing from three to six pence, in Midnapore from six pence halfpenny to ten pence halfpenny. The hire of a cart per day, which was six pence, is a shilling; of a boat, which was 40s. per month, is from 60s. to 80s. The price of brass pots, ploughs, milch cows—all necessities to the peasant, and the keep of a pair of bullocks, have increased from one-half to twice the former rates. So with the prices paid for produce. Coarse rice not in the husk, which was 2s. for 82 lbs., is now nearly 4s. Ghee has risen from 40s. to 70s. per 82 lbs., mustard from 18s. 6d. to 25s., tobacco from 3d. to 4½d. the 2 lbs. A suit of clothes (dhootee and chudder) which cost in Jessore half-a-crown, is now 3s., and in Cutwa, a river town of Burdwan, 7s. Fish is three times the price it was; a bullock cart, once made for 7s., is now sold for 15s. In the one year 1858-59 the prices of all

kinds of grain, of cotton, and of indigo, rose one-sixth in Madras. The extent to which prices and wages have increased in Bombay has long been a subject of comment in the local journals.

If we compare these figures, which denote the progress of only five years, with those which such historians as Froude and Macaulay delight to give to illustrate the progress of English society in a century, we shall the better appreciate the extent of the social revolution now going on in India. In the time of the Tudors, when the principles of an enlightened political economy were unknown, Parliament legislated for the comfort of the artisan and the tradesman, arbitrarily fixing both wages and prices, and always in favour of the labourer and seller. The penny of Henry VIII's days was equivalent to the shilling now. The rates fixed by statute were such that an ordinary intelligent artisan, by working on all but saints' days, made 20s. a-week of our money, the rate at which labourers are paid in the colonies. But if we come down to the beginning of the 17th century, a time when statesmen began to care more for the accumulation of capital than for the physical well-being of all classes, we find the peasant and the artisan in a much less prosperous condition. In the century and a-half which has elapsed since then Macaulay considers that rent has quadrupled. The agricultural labourer received four shillings a-week, while at present, except in one or two counties, the rate is double that. The workman at the loom then was well paid with six shillings a-week. The daily earnings of the bricklayer, mason, carpenter and plumber have just doubled, being now about five shillings a-day. As to prices, the cost of wheat is still the same, meat and beer were cheaper than now, but all the luxuries from tropical countries were unknown, while coal, soap and clothing were more expensive than now. So far as mere prices are concerned, the figures of the Indigo Commission reveal the startling fact that the Bengal peasant and trader have made as much progress in five years as the English labourer and artisan in a century. That outwardly this is not apparent must be ascribed partly to the climate which requires fewer necessities, partly to the hoarding character, which makes even the richest native gentleman dress like a coolie, but chiefly to the absence of that education and Christianity, without which civilisation, even of a material character, is impossible. Still no one can penetrate into the interior of Bengal without being struck, except in a few districts of poor Burdwan, with the busy, substantial, prosperous appearance of the villages and their inhabitants.

But we should be mistaken were we to jump to the conclusion that all India has been similarly benefited. The acquisitive Bengalee, the eager trader all over the country, have increased in wealth, but the lazy Mussulman and the still savage aboriginal tribes of the Hills are as yet unaffected. The inquiries of the Ceylon Emigration Agent in the district of Ganjam have discovered the fact that an able-bodied labourer there is paid at the rate of only two pence a-day, the women at three half-pence, and the boy at three farthings. Rice sells at 2s. 9d. for 82 lbs., and a sheep may be bought for 2s. 3d. These facts are explained by the absence of roads, the badness of the ports, and the geographical position of the district thus isolated from its neighbours. As roads are made, and the elevating influences of commerce are allowed to penetrate into the wilds of the hills and the jungles where the aborigines live, they too will be swept upwards with the tide. India has become what China ought to be, the labour market of the tropics. While its own capitalists, whether railway contractors, or tea and indigo growers, cry for labour and offer fabulous prices, reaching on one occasion, in the case of the Eastern Bengal Railway to a rupee a-day, emigration agents from all the English and French colonies bid against each other for coolies.

Separated from native society like oil on the top of water, how little do even the wisest and most experienced Anglo-Indians know of the

strata of native society beneath them. A glance at Calcutta or Bombay will shew the wealth which flows into the coffers of the native merchant. A table of figures like that in the Indigo Blue-book denotes a change in the material condition of the agricultural classes of Bengal in five years as thorough as that which it has taken a century to accomplish in England. Yet our statesmen leave this class growing in wealth to grovel in the densest ignorance, to feel their own strength without intelligence, without education to guide and develop it. They are treated as Christian Englishmen, and ever ought they to be treated so, as far as natural rights are concerned. But when equality and English law and rights, which England bought with centuries of suffering, are placed ostentatiously before them in abstract proclamations and by hot-headed youths, can we wonder that the most peaceful districts simmer with discontent? As they grow in wealth, they will increase in danger, unless they be guided like children to the enjoyment of rights which only Christianity will teach them not to abuse. While we tax their wealth, how long are we to abstain from enlightening their minds?—*Friend of India.*

#### THE LATE MR. ADOLPHE SCHLAGENTWEIT.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. A. H. Irby, H.M.'s 51st L.I., to the Lieut.-Gov. of the Punjab, relating to the murder of the late Mr. Adolphe Schlagentweit, dated Te Ladak, Sept. 22, 1860.

"I think I cannot be far wrong in at once writing to apprise you of a circumstance which may be interesting to yourself, and perhaps to the Government of India and the public, the fate of Mr. Adolphe Schlagentweit, whose death appeared to be enveloped in mystery when I left the Punjab in April last. Though the Government may have then been in possession of the facts which I am now about to communicate, there must have been doubts still existing which may now be wholly removed. I may premise that, on arrival here in July, I made searching inquiries as to the fate of this unfortunate gentleman, feeling a deep interest in his fate, and believing any authentic information would be welcomed by the Government, in which opinion I was strengthened by ascertaining here that strenuous efforts had been made at the instance of Government to obtain authentic intelligence of the circumstances of the death, and to recover any papers and effects of the deceased. I examined many persons of respectability from Yarkund, whose statements, though varying in details, agreed in the principal fact of the murder of Mr. Schlagentweit by one 'Wullee Khan,' a native of Kokan. I pursued my travels hence towards Yarkund, and learned additional particulars from merchants met with; and when in camp, a few days from Yarkund, where I was hunting, when talking over the practicability of entering into communication with the authorities of Yarkund, with a view to obtain full particulars of the death of Mr. Schlagentweit, as also to recover, if possible, his effects, I was told, to my surprise, one of my attendants had been engaged in this search by the Deputy Commissioner of Kooloo. This man assured me Mr. Schlagentweit's servant was residing in Yarkund, and that he had in his possession the head of the deceased, as also some property. In consequence of this information, I resolved to proceed to the frontier post of the Yarkund territory and demand an interview with the principal official, and so open negotiations. My arrangements were under consideration the day following this disclosure, when, to my utter astonishment, I was informed the Sahib's servant, in search of whom I was going to Yarkund, had arrived in my camp and requested an interview. This person, by name 'Murad,' a native of Bokhara, in faith a Jew, showed me his credentials, a promissory note for 600 tillahs for some furs purchased by Mr. Schlagentweit, by whom this acknowledgment was given, dated and signed (at the place where I was then encamped) Soogheit, Yarkund Road, July 3rd, 1857. Murad wore this concealed as an

armlet: he had with him the head (as asserted) enveloped in cotton, in shape of a pillow, a book in German without name, but being a scientific geographical work, in all probability the property of deceased, and an instrument. His narrative, succinctly rendered, is as follows:—Murad, travelling from Delhi to Yarkund in pursuit of his business as trader, met Mr. Schlagentweit in Kooloo, who engaged him to enter his service, and accompany him to Kohan. Mr. Schlagentweit had with him much merchandise, cloth, silk, &c. He took the white furs from Murad at his valuation, left them at Lahoul, from which place Murad went to Le to engage servants and horses for Mr. Schlagentweit, and all arrangements being complete, they travelled by the Cian-Tan route. The night before reaching Soogheit nearly all the servants and coolies hired at Le absconded. At Soogheit Mr. Schlagentweit was plundered at night of all his goods, which were carried off on fifteen of his best horses, of which he had forty. The tracks of the robbers were found to take the direction of Kargyl, a province of Yarkund. Mr. Schlagentweit and his few remaining servants followed on them; among the servants was one Mahomed Dahomey. Mr. Schlagentweit had despatched his kidmtugar from Soogheit with his journals and letters. This Mahomed Dahomey informed Mr. Schlagentweit that one Wullee Khan, a chief of Kokan, a country under the English Government, he said, was now supreme in the Yarkund territory, which he held with a large force—that Mr. Schlagentweit should write to him the case of robbery, and claim his assistance to recover his property. Mr. Schlagentweit did so. Murad was intrusted with the letter, the goods were found exposed for sale in Kargyl by Wullee Khan's emissaries and the whole restored by authority of Wullee Khan to Mr. Schlagentweit, to whom also the arch-traitor sent most courteous messages and invitations to visit him. He was then near Anjan, and endeavouring to capture that city. All Yarkund was in anarchy—the Chinese shut up in their strongholds; the man Mahomed Dahomey used every persuasion to prevail upon Mr. Schlagentweit to visit Wullee Khan, who, however, said his destination was Kokan—that was his road, why should he turn aside from it, to where was tumult and fighting? But in an evil hour he was induced to forego his resolve, and yielded to the representations of Mahomed Dahomey. Arrived at the quarters of Wullee Khan, that villain ordered the keys of Mr. Schlagentweit's boxes to be taken from the Khansamah, and the contents minutely examined, and on receiving a report thereof, ordered the Sahib to pay duty upon them. Mahomed Dahomey alone entered the presence of Wullee Khan, and addressed a few words to him. Mr. Schlagentweit expostulated at the demand made upon him, saying he was on his way to Kokan, when invited there, and the demand was unjust, and so forth. At this time, the horses setting to fighting, Mr. Schlagentweit directed Murad to go and quiet them; he did so, and on returning, found his master sabred and dead on the ground beside his property. He himself was seized and imprisoned; the Khansamah, a Cashmerie, and a Ladak man also. The Cashmerie after some days' confinement was released; being a Mussulman, the Ladak man was killed, and Murad, after some months' duration in fetters, professed Mahomedanism and was released. For six months Wullee Khan held possession of the country, and much slaughter took place, but the Chinese retained the cities and strong places until a large force arrived to their assistance. Wullee Khan's army then broke up and dispersed. He himself is now prisoner in the hands of the ruler of Kokan. Murad's brother (or uncle) being resident in Yarkund now befriended him, who made search for the remains of his late employer, and found the head, which had been severed from the body, near the place where the murder was perpetrated. Though much decayed, he easily identified it, by some peculiarity of the teeth; the other portions it was impossible to recognise, as hundreds of men had been slain in

battle on that spot. He made search for any property of deceased, and brought in the bazaar the book and instrument. He was on his way to Kangra with his relative, at which place he hoped to find the brothers of his deceased master, and deliver their brother's relics to them. Such was the gist of this man's story as translated to me from Toorkee into Oordoo; it is not free from incoherency. I had to put many searching questions to elicit thus much. He said he dared not have gone to Le, owing to suspicions entertained there against him. No wonder, as he engaged the traitor Mahomed Dahomey; but having heard from some merchants who had been travelling towards Yarkund in my company of my approach and inquiries, he had joined some Hajjis to come to me. I offered him my escort down to the Punjab; he is now travelling under my protection. The promissory note he holds for value Rupees 3,000 would doubtless have proved a strong temptation to Murad to risk much, had he been guilty of complicity in the treachery to which Mr. Schlagentweit fell a victim, in order to obtain its amount. It strikes me as remarkable that if innocent he should have delayed so long in coming forward, especially as he was aware of the inquiries set on foot by the British Government, and must have felt sure of justice at their hands. I have evinced no suspicion of the truth of his statements, which can be thoroughly sifted by competent linguists on his arrival at Lahore. Murad is certain that Mr. Schlagentweit despatched his journal from Soogheit. He had commenced another, a book which was half complete. Of this and other papers, Murad states, after every search and inquiry he could gain no tidings. He has just been with me, and says that his horses being lame, and being indebted to a merchant here, he will not be able to accompany me to Cashmere (for which place I start in two days), unless I discharge his liabilities, &c., which I judge to be unnecessary on my part, as the note which has brought him thus far will surely lead him to where only it is valid. I enclose an exact copy of it. I have necessarily omitted much detail in this precis, as also other versions of the melancholy event, some of which bore strong resemblance to truth and would inculpate Murad, together with the other undoubted traitor Mahomed Dahomey. I could not wholly give up the belief that the journal and other papers of Mr. Schlagentweit are yet in existence, and think that, if the Government attached great value to them, they might be recovered, from inquiries I made of several Yarkund people as to the animus of the ruler of that country."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DEATH OF THE NANA.**—We (*Englishman*) have taken some trouble to inquire about the death of the infamous Nana, which some of our contemporaries throw doubts upon. From reliable reports we have ascertained that this scoundrel died on the Hills immediately below Nepal in Srawun Budee Punchmee, in the month of August, 1858, with some two hundred followers around him. Bala Rao, his brother, who is still alive, although the Government reported him dead also, performed the funeral ceremonies, burning the corpse, as usual, on the banks of the Soopernorekka. On the day of his shraddh, that is, twelve days after the burning, the Mohummudans in his suite quarrelled with the Hindoos, because Bala Rao would not allow any cattle to be killed at that time. A battle was fought, but which was soon put an end to by Mohummud Khan, a follower of Huzrut Muhul, interfering. This detestable scoundrel, Nana, was destroyed by jungle fever, after having been ill for twenty-seven days.

**SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.**—Mr. John Cochrane is the high sheriff elect for 1861. Mr. Jonathan Carey, one of the oldest attorneys of the court, is to be the deputy sheriff.

**MR. SCONCE,** member of the Legislative Council for Bengal, leaves India by the mail steamer of March next, and his successor, it is said, will be Mr. C. B. Trevor, of the Sudder.



**THE FAMINE.**—The *Mofussilite* regrets to say that the distress in Agra amongst the poor, in consequence of the scarcity of grain, is something terrible, whilst in the station itself every compound is daily besieged by numbers of natives, of both sexes, whose visages, and wasted limbs, too plainly tell that they are really dying of hunger.

**THE PALACE OF BITHOOR,** formerly the property of the infamous Nana, has been given to the Maharaja of Gwalior; the value to him, probably, being its site on the banks of the sacred Ganges. The palace of the Ranees of Jhansi has also been given to the Dewan of the Maharaja of Gwalior.

**REPULSE OF DR. CAMPBELL'S FORCE FROM SIKKIM.**—By special telegram from Calcutta, dated Dec. 7, intelligence has reached us of the defeat of the force which advanced into Sikkim in October last. From thirty to forty of the Sebundee sapper corps are reported killed, and the gun which accompanied the force is lost. As it is not often that public attention is drawn to this remote district of the Himalayas, the following short account of British connection with it, and of the causes which led to the expedition whose disaster we now record, may prove acceptable to our English readers. In 1835 we wanted a sanatorium for Bengal, and offered to purchase Darjeeling from the Rajah, as we now offer to buy Parisnath from the Ranees of Palgunge. He at first declined to take payment, but subsequently received Rs. 3,000 a-year, which was afterwards doubled. All went on well till he appointed a Dewan, who has been described as a bad specimen of Yeh. At his instigation regular raids were made into our territory, our subjects were murdered or carried off, and no satisfaction could be obtained. At last even the Superintendent of Darjeeling and Dr. Hooker were kidnapped, and were rescued only when we despatched troops to their assistance. In consequence of this we ceased to pay the Rajah his allowance, and in 1850 annexed a portion of his territory. In 1853 he abdicated in favour of his son, and since then our relations with Sikkim have been at least peaceable, if not friendly. But for some time back the old Dewan, having asserted his influence over the new Rajah, has resorted to the old custom of massacre and plunder. Warnings, remonstrances, and threats were alike in vain, and unavailing to procure redress. Aggression on the part of the Sikkim State reached its climax, when during the past rainy season in July last a party of kidnapers suddenly crossed over into our territories, and having cruelly maltreated a man and his wife, made a rapid retreat into Sikkim, carrying away as captives the two young children of their victims. Some of our ryots also have been forcibly carried into captivity by these marauding subjects of the Sikkim Rajah; and this insecurity of person and life has tended greatly to disturb the minds of our peaceable subjects. Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, promptly demanded redress at the hands of the Rajah, the restitution of the children, and the delivery of the criminals to us. The children, after some little delay, were recovered; but the Rajah, yielding to the pernicious counsels of the Dewan, refused to surrender the guilty parties, or to restore the ryots carried off from British territory, notwithstanding that the justice of the superintendent's demands was urged upon him by the Lamas and influential men of the country. In this state of affairs the Government, adopting the recommendations of the superintendent, authorised the occupation of a further portion of the Sikkim territory, in addition to that annexed on the misunderstanding of 1850. Accordingly, in October, a hundred men of the Sebundee Sappers, under their commandant, Captain Murray, with one gun (a 3-pounder), marched down to a place called Goke, upon the confines of the British territory, ready to cross the Rummam river into Sikkim, should the Rajah decline to accede to our demands. This potentate still refusing reparation, the force above-mentioned, accompanied by the superintendent, crossed the river and entered Sikkim on the 1st of November last, hoisting the British flag under a salute of twenty-one guns, and taking possession in

the Queen's name of a tract of country defined in a proclamation issued by the superintendent to the Sikkim officials. It sets forth merely that the Rajah having declined compliance with our just demands we were going to occupy that portion of his country lying to the north of the Rummam River, and to the west of the Great Runjeet River; that we intended injury to no one, provided our force were not molested, in which case the people must expect the chances of war. The superintendent also addressed some friendly and conciliatory remarks to the officials, enjoining them to use their influence for the preservation of quiet and order. This proclamation is stated to have produced the best effects upon the population. The area of the newly occupied territory is stated at about 550 square miles, and contains within its limits one of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas.—*Bombay Times*.

SIR RICHMOND SHAKESPEARE, Gov.-general's agent in Central India, goes home almost immediately, and will be succeeded by Colonel Ramsay, resident at Nepaul. We have not heard who succeeds Colonel Ramsay. Doubtless, the Colonel's removal will be a great relief to Jung Bahadoor, who, however, we trust, will be equally well looked after by Colonel Ramsay's successor.

**BAREILLY, Nov. 29.**—There is a serious case for the consideration of a general court-martial here, involving the life of the deluded offender. It would perhaps be premature to enter into particulars; but suffice it at present to say, that one of the men of the artillery here has a charge of the most aggravated nature against him. Whilst under arrest, and awaiting the sentence of the court by which he had been tried, he seized an opportunity, and made a rush on the officer on duty with a sword which he had snatched from the sentry on duty; but ere any mischief was done he was pinned, and is now in irons. The spirit of discontent has for some time been abroad, and though frequently repressed, has not been adequately punished. The discontent is not chronic, it was awakened by the bounty question; nor is it inherent, arising from social improvement and progress in education; but simply a reaction brought about by the mutiny. Sir Hugh Rose is undoubtedly the right man in the right place, and the effectual quenching of the spirit of discontent may be calculated on with certainty.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**GRAND TRUNK ROAD.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following description of the great military road of Northern India:—"My further journey lay through Cawnpore, Allyghur, Delhi, and Umballa. Travelling chiefly by night, I had not a very good opportunity for observing, but generally the road was of the same character as in the first half of the journey. The railroad is excellent in all that concerns the comfort of the traveller. The crops seemed good all along the railroads. I was surprised at the great proportion of bajra among them, the least wholesome of all the grains both for man and animal, and from its extensive use I should be inclined to infer that there is much poverty among the people. From a few miles beyond Cawnpore, through Allyghur to Delhi, and from Delhi to Umballa, there appeared to be a general failure of crops. For fifty miles between Cawnpore and Allyghur the road seemed much in need of repair. Between Delhi and Umballa the road is excellent and well bridged, except within eight or ten miles of the latter place, where there are three unbridged rivers. There are no rivers which present any architectural difficulties, and bridges would save their cost to the Government in diminished cost for the repair of the road. To bridge these rivers was part of the plan of the road, and their non-completion shows a great want of system in the Department of Public Works. At Delhi we took a drive through the city. The brick and rubbish collected from the ruins in open spaces form enormous heaps, and might easily be disposed of in the raised road required for the permanent way of the railroad near Delhi, yet for a place that has gone through a siege the ruins are not extensive. It is surprising how many of the

musjids entirely escaped injury; the palace externally appears to have been untouched by the fire of artillery, and the walls are entire; but inside the palace is no more, and the buildings which remain appear to be occupied as quarters for the soldiers. The great musjid was uninjured. It has been made over to the priests, as I heard, but they have not yet resumed religious service in it. The Chandney Chouk, which corresponds with our Burra Bazaar, is a place of business, exhibiting a motley variety of peoples from all parts of India and the neighbouring countries, and appears to have recovered its former activity. But sulkiness and ill temper were strongly marked on a great many faces. I am on the road to Simla. Three or four miles from Umballa a road begins, which owes little to art; and, except mail carts, I should think wheeled carriages rarely are seen on it. Three of these vehicles, with their cheering bugles, passed me in my dooly, at eight miles an hour. The hill road, which is cut out of the side of the mountain, begins at a place called Kalka. There we took to the jampam and pony. The first stage is fourteen miles, and we halt at Kussowlie, a hill station and a sanatorium for the European soldiers. The dāk bungalow here is a mile and a half from the Lawrence Asylum, which is on an opposite hill, and has a clear view of it. From some of the walks may be seen the more distant station of Subathoo. It is a very good road, for a mountain road, to Kussowlie; but I cannot say quite so much for the road which I have since come from the latter place to Hurriore. There are many signs of neglect toward this road, which is much to be regretted. Hurriore must, I should say, be much lower than Kussowlie. The road appeared to be a constant descent, but it is much prettier, the hills have more slopes, and every slope appears to be cultivated. Three or four villages, with much appearance of trade, lie on the road. The cultivation on the hills is of course by steps. In the course of the journey I saw only two or three tanks artificially made by banks on the hills for the purpose of irrigation. The want of tanks, next to roads, is a want which ought to be supplied by Government; and as the land, whenever cultivated, produces a rent to Government, they would, in the long run, be as beneficial to the Government as to the population. On the whole, we have been much delighted with the journey. I passed through a great military station, and was surprised that none of the regiments or messes, or clubs, took a Calcutta newspaper. The Queen's officers take no interest in the country, nor in Indian politics; they, therefore, do not want Calcutta newspapers. The change in the home organisation of Government has at present been unproductive of benefit. I have inquired if the hills are coming into tea cultivation. An opinion prevails in quarters likely to know, that it is hardly possible for Europeans to get land for tea cultivation in this part of the country; why, I do not know, but it is clear the system is unfavourable to Europeans."

**THE TRIGONOMETRICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF INDIA.**—Letter from Lord Canning to Sir Roderick Murchison:—"Calcutta, Aug. 29th, 1859.—Dear Sir Roderick,—Last month I sent to the Secretary of State for India the first sheet of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of Kashmir, the work of Captain Montgomerie, of the Bengal Engineers, done under the superintendence of Colonel Waugh, the Surveyor-general of India. To my unlearned eye it is as fine an example of topographical drawing as I have ever seen, though the subject is one upon which I do not pretend to be an expert judge. But I can speak to the difficulties under which Captain Montgomerie's task has been accomplished; not the physical difficulties of the ground only, but the awful discouragement and anxiety of finding himself almost alone in those wild mountains, the people of which had, to say the least, no sympathy with the English rule in India, and surrounded by Hindostanee sepoys, whose comrades and relatives were amongst the most active movers in the chaos of murder and rebellion which was boiling in the plains below. You, perhaps, have heard



that, at Roorkee, the head-quarters of the Sappers, and at the foot of the Himalayas, the men of that corps, early in the mutiny, shot their commanding officer at the head of his column, and joined the ranks of the rebels. Captain Montgomerie, however, by his own courage and tact, not only kept his men (soldiers of that same regiment) under discipline, and got good work out of them, but brought them back loyal and attached to the service. They have now good cause to thank him. I know that these incidents add nothing to Captain Montgomerie's claims to notice on scientific grounds; but if, as I hope may be the case, the Royal Geographical Society should consider that his labours deserve to be noticed for their result, the circumstances under which they were carried out may perhaps be taken into account. If the society think this young officer worthy of any honour, I shall greatly rejoice, both for his own sake and for that of the distinguished corps to which he belongs. I believe that there does not exist under any Government in the world a body of officers surpassing that of the Engineers of the Indian army in the combination of high intellectual ability and acquirements with the most daring and persevering courage, if indeed there be any equal to it. I wish I had been able to push forward the geological survey more rapidly, in accordance with your exhortations of four years ago. But the last two years and a half have given me other things to think of, and, which is worse, other things whereupon to spend our money; even you yourself, had you been here, would have had to turn your hammer once more into a sword. I hope, however, to get some practical benefit out of the Kumaon iron district very shortly, in the shape of castings (wrought iron will be a longer job), and the recent discovery of the extent, much greater than was known, of useful coal-fields, not far from the line of the East-India Railway in Lower Bengal, is a very welcome incident. On the other hand, I am sorry to say that I have just received a most discouraging report from Mr. Oldham of the hopelessness of finding coal north-westward of Allahabad. Believe me, dear Sir Roderick, yours very faithfully, CANNING.—Sir Roderick I. Murelison, &c., &c., Belgrave-square."

**TEMPORARY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The Civil Finance Commission have, in a letter to the Financial Department, drawn the attention of H.E. the Governor-general in India in Council to the subject of the very heavy annual payments for temporary establishments throughout India. It appears from a statement submitted that in 1858-59, so far as could be ascertained, the expenses for maintaining temporary establishments were as large as Rs. 61,00,975. The Governor-general, therefore, in compliance with the request of the commission, has resolved to call upon all the local Governments to cause an immediate and special revision to be made of the temporary establishments existing at this time; and he moreover directs that the civil auditors at the different Presidencies be requested to submit as early as possible a half yearly return in tabular form of the temporary establishments in the various departments and districts; to report on the relation which they may bear in numbers and cost to the permanent establishments of the same kind in the same localities; and to point out any disparities in the expenditure for temporary establishments in districts which, in regard to general considerations, may fairly admit of being compared together.

**ASSESSORS OF INCOME-TAX.**—The following resolution is passed by the local Government:—"The Lieutenant governor has been pleased to determine that deputy magistrates and deputy collectors appointed assessors under Act XXXII. of 1860 shall retain their rank on the list of the subordinate executive service, and shall not, by such appointment, be debarred from receiving promotion in that line according to their general services and merits in due course. When any such assessor is promoted in the regular line, it will be determined whether he shall or shall not be required to return to his ordinary duties in

that line. All persons in any of the regular services of Government, on being appointed assessors, will retain the right of returning to their former appointments or departments when their services as assessors are no longer required. In the mean time they will draw salary only as assessors, and the salaries of their substantive appointments will be available for the remuneration of those who may be appointed temporarily to fill their places in the regular line."

**STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**—An important General Order affecting the interests of officers on the staff has been issued by the Governor-general. It has now almost become the universal custom among officers who have proceeded to England on the longest period of leave that can be granted them in India to obtain from the Secretary of State an extension of that leave, still retaining the right to return to their staff appointments in spite of express rules to the contrary. These extensions of leave are, according to the *Friend of India*, the result of Horse Guards and parliamentary influence over the Secretary of State. The Governor-general, it seems, does not appreciate this state of things so highly as do the staff officers, for he has issued a resolution in the following terms:—"As the responsibility to decide whether extension of leave of absence to staff officers granted by H.M.'s Government in England shall be attended by extended tenure of office has been placed on the local Government, the Governor-general in Council resolves for the future to discontinue such extension of the tenure of staff appointment altogether. The adjutant-general will give a copy of this resolution to each staff officer going home on furlough with extension of his staff appointment."

**CIVIL SERVICE RANK.**—A question affecting the rank of civil servants has, we learn from the *North-West Gazette*, been decided by the home and Indian authorities. At present, says our contemporary, "at Madras each servant ranks from the date of landing; while in Bengal it has been usual to accord rank from April 30 of the year the civil servant stood appointed in England. And in Bombay the practice is to reckon rank from the date of arrival at that presidency of the first civil servant of a batch appointed in one season. These various and widely different practices in the three presidencies must have caused very considerable confusion in more ways than one, and it became evident that one uniform plan must be introduced throughout India. In the opinion of the Government the Bombay practice is considered the most simple and equitable; and will henceforth constitute the practice in the three presidencies."

**THE 2ND CO. 4TH BATT. B.A.,** under command of Captain A. Wintle, arrived at Agra on the morning of the 27th Nov., halted the 28th, and proceeded on the morning of the 29th towards Gwalior. The Maharajah Scindiah came into cantonments, but, in consequence of Agra being at present without artillery, no salute could be fired in honour of his arrival. The men of the disbanded 5th European regiment have been distributed to the remaining regiments. Fifty-seven have been selected for the 3rd European regiments at this station (Agra) and left Dinapore on the 13th November, in progress to join. The officers of the late 5th European regiment are to be attached to other regiments in the service. H.M.'s 27th (or Inniskilling) regiment are expected to march into Agra on the morning of the 6th December.

**PESHAWUR, Nov. 27.**—Major-general Sir Sydney Cotton has recovered sufficiently from his recent attack of illness to undertake a tour of inspection to Nowshera, Attock, and other posts adjacent, for which he left this on Thursday. Brigadier Gallway took his departure hence to-day on a similar errand, and Colonel Rainer, of H.M.'s 98th, has temporary command of the station in his place, and brought out grand guard-mounting this morning to keep peoples' hands in.

MR. SHERRINGTON has been instructed to make a geological survey of the Putteala territory, and intimation has been given to the Raja of this intention.

**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—From the *Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes*, to A. R. Young, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.—Sir,—We have the honour to submit herewith for the information of his Honour the Lieut. Governor, the report of the business of this Court during the year, which ended on the 30th April last. 2. The number of cases instituted was 32,287; the average number daily being 129. 3. The net amount credited to Government on account of fees, &c., was Rs. 1,32,144-3-7, while the total expense of the establishment was Rs. 1,04,130-15-8, leaving a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 28,004-3-11. 4. These results show a considerable increase of business during the past year as compared with any previous year since the establishment of the Court. 5. Of the 32,287 cases instituted, only 17,955 were actually tried; 13,057 having been decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 4,338 having been either dismissed or nonsuited. 14,088 cases were compromised before being called on for hearing, or were struck out for non-appearance of the parties, and 204 remained undecided. 5. A considerable decrease will be observed in the number of summonses issued, though there is an increase in the number of other processes. This arises from our having altered one of the rules of the Court, which requires a duplicate summons to be prepared in every case merely to be filed with the record. We found that these duplicates could be dispensed with without any inconvenience, and the rule was altered accordingly.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, A. G. Macpherson, Huruchunder Ghose, and G. O. Wray, Judges.—Calcutta Court of Small Causes, June 8, 1860.

**THE NUWAB OF BAHAWULPOOR** has been setting the Government of India at defiance and encroaching on his neighbour's territory, killing and plundering all around. The attention of the Supreme Government has been called to his conduct.

**LETTERS FROM INDORE** state that the Maharajah has been establishing new transit duties, particularly on firewood. Explanations have been called for, and the meeting with Holkar will be postponed until these differences are cleared up to the satisfaction of the Viceroy.

**MEMORIAL CHURCH AT LUCKNOW.**—At the consecration of Christ Church, in the civil lines, a collection was made to complete the fittings and ornaments of the church, which amounted to Rs. 400. Christ Church, as is generally known, was planned by Major Hutchinson when military secretary to Mr. Montgomery, then chief commissioner of Oude. It has been built out of the city fines, as a kind of compensation for the damage which the mutineers did to the churches in Murriaon cantonments and the Residency. The sum originally granted for this purpose was 30,000 rupees, which was soon found to be insufficient, and a further sum of 20,000 allowed, on the understanding that no further sum would be given. The church is still far from finished, the reading desk and many of the seats used at the consecration having been borrowed for the occasion. It is computed that it will still require Rs. 10,000 more to finish it as it ought to be finished. Opinions are divided as to the appearance of the exterior, which, through some architectural inaccuracies, is not all that could be wished; but all judges are agreed as to the beauty of the interior. Its lofty roof, the light springing arches and elegant cornices, with brilliantly painted glass windows, marble floor, and ornamented niches and communion rail, give to the interior a very imposing and solemn appearance. The dimensions of the building are—length, from east to west, including walls and buttresses, 105½ feet; in width, from north to south, 103½ feet. It is calculated to hold 350 persons. It has a very spacious compound, with a very comfortable parsonage adjoining. It is known that the edifice was intended as a memorial church for those who fell during the mutinies. Already two pretty tablets have been set up, and several more are promised. Among them is one to be put up by the Bishop, in grateful recollection of his late pupil, Mr. Thomson, C.S., killed at Aurangabad, in Oude.—*Oudh Gazette*.

**CHURCH BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.**—The *Oude Gazette* has been given to understand that Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, has obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government for the erection of fifteen new churches in the Punjab. His Honour is of opinion that, at every station where there are a dozen Europeans, there ought to be a place of Divine worship, however small.

**THE BIRD-CATCHERS.**—The Punjab Government has issued one of the most amusing reports we have seen for a long time, and not at all less interesting because the matters it treats of are on rather a small scale compared with Italy and China. There are some tribes in the Sealkote district who profess to live by bird-catching, but are really hereditary thieves and vagabonds. They are called Puckewarrahs and Sansees, and the report of Captain Urmston, officiating deputy commissioner of Sealkote, details the success of an attempt made by himself and his predecessor to turn these people into decent agriculturists. Accordingly they were settled in a "kote," and the process of turning up the ground inaugurated with some eclat. The repair of an old pukka well inside the kote (says the officiating deputy commissioner) gave "immense satisfaction," and scarcely less so, the throwing a wooden bridge over the outer ditch. The distribution of presents caused intense gratification; five of the most deserving of the chief men received each a pugree and chudder, and three, only a degree less meritorious, a pugree only, the names of all being duly recorded in the margin. In return, they took the Huzoor round their fields, with evident pride, and presented him with a nuzzur of Indian corn, "as good as I have ever seen." After the presentation of the khilluts, at which the entire population, of every age and sex, took part, there was an examination of the school, seventeen children. The distribution of sweetmeats, silver coin, and pice, closed the proceedings, and "will, I think, give a stimulus to the progress of education." "They appear," says Captain Urmston, with great satisfaction, "to be as prolific as the Cashmeeries." We can only hope, in conclusion, that the Government of the Punjab and its dependencies may be prevailed on to "sanction an expenditure of Rs. 12, on account of the khilluts referred to in paragraph 6;" more especially as "there is still a balance in hand from the Rs. 540 previously sanctioned." Would that the finances of the rest of the empire were equally flourishing!—*Delhi Gazette*.

A DISPUTE has arisen regarding the boundaries of Tonk and Jeypoor. The forces of the latter proceeded to break down the boundary pillars, and an affray ensued in which many lives were lost.

THE KING OF OUDE has resolved on weeding the population which has grown up around him at Garden Reach. Bad and doubtful characters are to be cast out. This reform, so much required, will tend to add to the credit of his Majesty, as at present his character is rather at stake, for permitting his property being turned into a refuge for rebels and thieves.

**USE OF CONSECRATED CHURCHES IN INDIA.**—In India a Government circular has been issued, directing that the churches at the various stations in India may be used by chaplains of the church of Scotland, with the consent of the bishop and English chaplains. The new Bishop of Calcutta, in a pastoral circular, states that the point has been laid before the highest ecclesiastical and legal authorities in England. Dr. Lushington's opinion is to the effect, that in England a consecrated church cannot be used for any service but that of the Church of England. But the ecclesiastical law of England, save as to particular portions, has not been introduced into India. So the bishop, with the concurrence of the Government, grants the concession as "a reasonable act of kindness and courtesy to the reformed church of the sister kingdom of Scotland, established and supported by the Queen as much as our own, and embracing a large number of her bravest soldiers who must otherwise worship in a barrack or in the open air."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have obtained from the Government of Bengal an order for the re-adjustment of the Customs' duties on the basis of the new Tariff with retrospective effect from the 4th April last.

THE CAIRO TRIALS commence on the 5th Dec.; Colonel Palmer, of the Lucknow regiment, is president. Five officers are under arrest: Capt. Cox, Lieuts. Alexander and Brown, of the artillery, Lieut. Patton, of the cavalry, and another officer. Lieut. Brown is to be tried first. There are a great number of witnesses.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived on Friday morning, and took up his residence at Durrant's hotel, which was given up entirely to Sir Hugh and his staff. On the afternoon of Friday there was a general review of the whole of the troops in the station besides the Cawnpore levy. On Saturday his Excellency inspected the new station, as well as the various barracks in other parts of Allahabad, dining with the mess of H.M.'s 70th in the evening. On Sunday morning his Excellency attended church, and in the afternoon went by special train to Cawnpore.

LOSS OF THE "RATTLER."—This steamer left Calcutta for a cruise in the pilot station, and had the misfortune to be caught in the gale of the 17th November. In spite of every exertion to save her, the vessel was blown ashore off False Point, where she took the ground, and could not possibly be got off. Very soon she began to break up, and there was no alternative left but to abandon her. With the exception of the lascars, all hands have been saved. The commander, officer, passenger, and crew, made the best of their way to the land. For a few days they had to wander about from village to village, being subjected to every discomfort and suffering, until they reached Cuttack (Balasore), where they are at present, we believe. The commander and the passenger, Mr. Apear, are said to be ill from the exposure and privations they have undergone. The *Vulcan* had been sent down to look for the *Rattler*, and the *Celerity* is now keeping watch over the wreck.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—At Lahore there has been a prize volunteer shooting match. The competitors were the 1st Punjab Volunteers, and a few officers and men from the corps at Meean Meer. After the minor prizes had been competed for and won, we learn from the *Overland Hurkaru* that the winners then competed for the last great prize of 200 rupees, which was won by Mr. Allsop, "who was hoisted on the shoulders by his comrades and borne to the tents, where his Honour the Lieutenant-governor and the beauty and fashion of the station greeted him with loud cheers." From the *Oude Gazette* the same contemporary learns that "102 members have already registered themselves for the Lucknow Rifle Association, and that other twenty-five adult members are expected to join it soon. Mr. G. Campbell has been elected commandant; Col. Abbott second in command, and Captain T. Chamberlain, adjutant. East Indians as well as Europeans are eligible to become members. The association is to be called the Oude Volunteer Brigade, and the words 'Daily Guard' are to be inscribed on its colours. The Martiniers have been invited to form a cadet company. The colour of the uniform is blue."

ANOTHER PLEASANT MATTER FOR BANK MANAGERS.—A gentleman of prepossessing appearance and engaging manners presents himself as Lieut. W. T. Goad to Mr. Parry of the Delhi Bank; and by the kindness of that functionary cashes a cheque upon the Oriental Bank for Rs. 400. This cheque is returned dishonoured. The prepossessing gentleman next "bags" Rs. 500 worth of property from Nanuck Chund, and pays the unsuspecting tradesman with a piece of paper on the same institution. He then takes his departure. In ordinary course up came the reply adverted to, "dishonoured." The manager of the Delhi Bank and the defrauded merchant repair to the magistrate of Delhi, whereupon, on their solemn affirmation as to the facts, he telegraphs by the "wires that hung John Tawell," to the executive authority of Kurrachee, to wait upon the said

Lieut. Goad as soon as a vessel by which he was supposed to have taken a passage for his gentlemanly person, should arrive. The lightning message proved no flash in the pan. Within twenty-four hours up comes the response from Kurrachee, "Lieutenant Goad is under arrest." "What is the charge?" Here comes the inevitable hitch; the prosecutors are on, as it were, the top of the isosceles at Delhi, with their ultimate destinations under recognisances to prosecute, if the accused plead British born subject, at either Bombay or Calcutta. They want their money, but can't afford to get it! They would, of course, prefer some punishment in seeing Lieut. Goad carefully and ignominiously re-imported to Delhi. But what if he pleads British born when he comes there? which such an astute personage is sure to do; or what if, at Bombay, well aware of the fatuous state of the law, he plead the same on the reply, flashing back that the charge is felony? Then the hopeless prosecutors are equally undone. Here are swell mob swarming about the country with no credentials but plausible deportment; the riff-raff who levant and are posted after races, and such like scum, and where is to be the end? If the opinion was taken of the unprejudiced European public in these parts, what would the show of hands be for?—*Mofussilite*.

MONGHYR, Nov. 25.—Yesterday was a great day for our quiet little station. Soon after ten o'clock the two steamers which bore Cæsar and all his fortunes, in other words, Lord Canning and his secretaries, anchored at the Coal Ghat, and as intimation had been given that his lordship would land to inspect the town and neighbouring railway works, preparations had been made by our active magistrate. A light carpet had been laid down the somewhat steep slope of the river bank; on either side of this was a line of plantain trees connected with festoons of leaves and flowers. At the top, the word "Welcome" was seen intertwined with foliage, forming an arch across the path. Those doughty warriors, the Hill rangers, were paraded, and the best carriages of the station were drawn up. A crowd of natives was present, and the European residents assembled to greet his Lordship. At noon Lord and Lady Canning, attended by Mr. Yule, the commissioner, and the aides-de-camp, had left the barge and approached the shore, where the magistrate received them. Immediately the viceregal party landed they drove away to see the fort, a commanding view of which is to be obtained from the magistrate's house. This house has long been celebrated in Indian history; even Clive and Hastings once inhabited it when Monghyr was a frontier station. Now, when the place is in the heart of a peaceful province, a fair view may be obtained from its roof of poppy fields, fields of pulse, the teeming bazaar, the mighty Ganges, and meandering round the fort and through the cultivation, may be noticed the railway, winding its subtle course in the midst of old world prejudices, and destined, ere long, let us hope, to correct them. About two the cortege drove through the bazaar, and soon arrived at the old village of Suffia Serai, the point at which the rail terminates for the present. Here a body of railway officials was gathered, and one of the managing engineers was introduced. He pointed out the conveyances which were to be used, which were,—name it not in Gath,—common earth trucks, but earth trucks so metamorphosed that their mothers—if earth trucks have mothers,—never would have known them. Red paint and white calico did their uttermost, and three gay equipages were the consequence. In front, a light trolly was used by Lord and Lady Canning, attended by one of the railway gentlemen. Arm chairs were placed on the scarlet covering of the trolly, which, with its pretty monogram in a wreath of leaves, was tastefully arranged. Coolies ran behind, pushing the conveyance merrily over the iron road, which soon arrived at Jumalpoore, the site of one of the central stations of the railway. During the journey, which on an unfinished railway, mind you, is not quite so rapid as a description, plenty of time was

afforded for admiration of the beautiful scenery and close cultivation. The Kurruckpore hills, at the distance of a mile or so, bounded the view. At Jumalpoore the trucks were taken through the station, which is now assuming, with its engine-shed, passenger-station, and other buildings, quite an imposing appearance. All sorts of devices in the way of triumphal arches were passed under, and the railway people seemed determined to show all the honour they could to Lord Canning, as a friend of railway enterprise, however much others might criticise his policy. The general burden of the decorations was the word "Welcome," differently arranged. One structure in particular was so solid and ornamental in appearance that it seemed a pity to remove it, and yet, on close examination, it proved to be composed solely of bamboos, leaves, shreds of cloth, and the most frail material. Three verdant Gothic arches, surmounted by an entablature and flags, formed the main feature at the point where the branch railway to Monghyr diverges from the main line from Calcutta to Delhi. On each side arch were the letters E. I. R. in red on a white ground, and following the curve of the large central arch was to be read "Welcome Viceroy" with a crown at the top and no end of flags. Other smaller arches of varied form and festooned with leaves enlivened the scene, which was crowded with railway overseers and natives in holiday costume. On leaving the station the direction was changed towards the tunnel, which pierces a spur of the Kurruckpore hills. This is the solitary tunnel on the railway, and has been a work of great difficulty. The rock is unusually hard. It looked very gay on Saturday, for Mr. Harris, the resident engineer, who has from the first superintended the work, had decorated the rugged rocks outside his gloomy cavern, and inside, where the visitors had, with the assistance of a rope, clambered up the face of the rock and entered the long gallery which has been excavated throughout, a fairy scene was disclosed. Innumerable lamps attached to the roof showed in a long vista, and their light was reflected in the water which had percolated through the joints of the rock over head. A dry path had been formed for the ladies; and, guided by torch-bearers, the Viceregal party walked through the tunnel. After a short journey on the eastern side they returned. At the western face a pause was made, sketch-books were produced and the scientific part of the visitors examined the effect of the gunpowder on the quartz rock. A rumbling sound only was heard when the blasts were fired in the body of the tunnel, but the reports from the shots in the face were very startling. Lord Canning seemed greatly interested in all that was going on, and having satisfied his curiosity, again took his seat in his trolley, and the whole party returned to the Jumalpoore station, where his Lordship walked through the workshops and looked over a series of beautiful drawings prepared by Mr. Galway, the engineer in charge. By this time night was coming on, and Lord and Lady Canning were conducted quickly down the incline to Suffia Serai, and thence in carriages to the river side, where they embarked for the barge. The visit seemed to gratify all, and at an early hour this morning the steamer left for Patna.—*Englishman*.

**THE OUDE LIBEL CASE.**—On the 26th November the Advocate-General renewed the application for a rule nisi for a criminal information against the printer and publisher of the *Oudh Gazette*, Mr. Hardinge, the late editor, and Mr. Carruthers, solicitor, who is asserted to be a part proprietor. The application was grounded upon affidavits of Mr. Carnegie, Ramdial, Mr. Bickers, and others, denying the truth of certain statements which appeared in the *Oudh Gazette* of September 8th. The learned counsel stated that his clients did not wish to press the case against any of the parties but Mr. Hardinge, who it is understood has gone home, but that no doubt in law the other parties were also liable. The publication of the alleged libellous statement in Calcutta was proved by the production of a copy of the newspaper

containing it from the Foreign Office. This newspaper was received by post. Sir Charles Jackson, who was sitting alone, owing to the indisposition of the Chief Justice, granted the rule, laying a significant stress upon the word *nisi*.

SIR HUGH ROSE arrived at Jounpoor on the 21st Nov. at half past seven A.M., and ordered out the 47th regiment N. I. in half an hour. He inspected the regiment, made the commandant put it through some manoeuvres, catechised the officers, and expressed himself much pleased with all he had seen. He then inspected the fort and returned to Benares at eleven A.M. He is expected at Cawnpore in the course of the week. There is some excitement at Lucknow, in consequence of the inquiry arising out of Koorban Ali's case, in which it will be remembered some disreputable jobbing in Government securities had been brought to light.

**AN EXPEDITION INTO THE HILLS.**—The Government has authorised an expedition, under Lieutenant Martin, to enter the Garrow Hills, on the borders of Mymensing and Goalparah, for the purpose of chastising the Hill men for their frequent inroads and depredations.

**RAEPOR.**—Letters from Nagpore state that the rebels at Raepore have fled and dispersed in various directions. The Government has granted to the ranees of the late Raja three valuable jagheers in the Bombay Presidency, the profits of which are to be paid to them annually.

**THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT** has granted an honorary sunnud to Raja Bhore Sing, of Nunklow, in Assam, recognising his services and thanking him for the same.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Lady Blessington, Bennett, Liverpool.—24. Beverley, Chase, Melbourne.—25. L'Imperatrice Eugenie, Roturier, Bordeaux; Tyburnia, Coote, London; Gov. Higginson, McMillan, Moulmein.—26. Como, Cobbs, Liverpool; Midnight, Brock, Adelaide; Cornmandel, Bandry, Port Albert; Balie Nicol Jarvie, Motley, Madras.—27. Lafayette, Jones, Penang.—28. Thetis, Nogues, Bourbon; Hindostan, Tebbets, San Francisco; Sebastopol, Fraser, London; Tufcombs, Seymour, Liverpool; Holyrood, Jordan, London; Patmos, Brick, Mauritius; Endora, Wiche, Hamburg; Japan, Balme, Mauritius.—29. Wentworth, Tomlins, London; Algonquin, Emory, Liverpool.—30. Putta Salam, Henderson, Mauritius; Kate, Lontel, London; Star of Peace, Hale, London; Art Union, Norton, Boston; str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez; Wentworth, Tomlins, London.—Dec. 3. Str. Fery Cross, Crockett, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Beverley.—Mrs. Guest, Mr. Sterndale, Mr. Gerzee, Mr. Duly.  
Per Governor Higginson.—From MOULMEIN.—C. Steer, Esq., Lieut. Paullay, Capt. Nicholson, Mr. Harcourt, Mrs. Barker and children, Miss J. H. King, E. S. Coven, E. Mynea, Esq., E. Ezria, Esq., E. J. Gubby, Esq. From RANGOON.—Ensign Orchard, Capt. Midd, Mr. H. Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and children, Mr. and Mrs. George, — Berry, Esq., Dr. Ross, W. C. Baker, and Mr. J. Baker. From AKYAB.—Mr. J. H. Bando.  
Per L'Imperatrice Eugenie.—R. P. Dusanix, R. P. Roche, sister St. Agnes and sister St. Augustine.  
Per Fery Cross.—Sir M. Wells and son, Sir A. Larpent, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Vansitart, Messrs. Wise, Kyne, and Felt.  
Per Como.—Mrs. Cubbs.  
Per Midnight.—Maj. J. Campbell, 50th M.N.I., Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. G. Hoffman.  
Per str. Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Myall, Maj. and Mrs. Bouleau and infant, Mrs. and Miss Chapman, Miss Maxwell, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Young, Mrs. Cookson and friend, Lieut. E. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Abbott and infant, Mrs. and Miss Dowlean, Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, Miss Munderson, Mrs. Sundry, Gen. Jones, wife, and two daughters, Miss White, Lieut. and Mrs. Biggs, Miss Saunders, Miss Burton, Capt. and Mr. Williams, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Higley, Miss Furlong, Mrs. Weeks and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Casady and infant, Lieut. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Lystee, Messrs. W. McQueen, Paul, Simpson, Clark, C. Goolds, Fidy, Sells, Penara, Hills, Paria, B. Hurst, C. Roberts, Grote, Brodie, W. Bailey, F. Hinde, E. Peele, Tally, Bronze, M. Gill. From MARSEILLES.—Lady Pencock, Capt. Burn, Dr. and Mrs. Pemberton, Maj. and Mrs. Warrant, Mrs. Atkinson and infant and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Princep, Capt. Bladden, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Miss Grote, Maj. Fiemer, Messrs. Skinner, Martin, Gould, Gilchrist, Atkinson, Harrington. From SUEZ.—Mr. Harrison. From ADEN.—Mr. A. C. Potte. From SYDNEY.—Capt. and Mrs. Metcalf and two children, Capt. Bennett. From MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Cockbourne and infant. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Moncreiffen, Col. Zants, From BOMBAY.—Col. Smith, Capt. Kennedy, Mr. W. Morrison. From GALLE.—Messrs. Southy, Livie, Blackshod, Mountain, Orriam, Forbes. From MADRAS.—Maj. Johnson, Ens. Onslow, C. Wilson, Esq., — Powlain, Esq., Mr. B. B. A. James, Mr. Watson.  
Per Japan.—Mrs. A. Dibbs.  
Per Patmos.—Mrs. Buck.  
Per Thetis.—Mr. A. Selhauson.  
Per Art Union.—Rev. W. F. Johnson and lady, Rev. B. D. Wikoff and lady, and lady missionaries.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16. Ravensworth, Appleby, Hull.—17. Expounder, Knowles, Rangon; Sarah Newman, Gibson, London, via Cape; Faize Allun, Davoren, Bombay.—18. Shaw Jehan, Weston, Colombo; Greenock, Dunlop, London; Clara, Snow, New York; Wanstell, Jones, London; Zingara, Newbegin, Hong Kong; Colinda, Duncan, Mauritius.—19. Mangalore, Pichard, Bourbon.—20. Kossuth, Jones, Bombay; Vittoria, Blyth, Demerara.—21. Lady Canning, Galataun, Colombo; Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangon, and Moulmein.—22. Gottfried, Chaperon, Bordeaux.—23. Englishman, Hardwick, Bombay; Maria Hay, Middleton, London; Laucefield, Oliver, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—24. Star of the East, Grayston, Bombay; Judith, Brown, New Orleans.—25. Hindostan, Veillet, Bordeaux; Bengal, Farquhar, Suez.—26. Fairlight, Kemball, Colombo.—27. Wm. J. Morris, Jackson, London; Hashemy, Ross, Akyab; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool.—28. Augusta, Ferraud, Bourbon; Antares, Mayou, Bourbon; Bebington, Tillson, London; Flure De Sud, Falher, Bourbon.—29. Blanche Moore, Nickles, London; Sardunan, Davis, Liverpool.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL BOULDERSON has tendered his resignation of the offices now held by him as head of the municipality of the police force, and designs proceeding to Europe by the ship *Marlborough*, which is advertised to sail at the end of December. It has been no secret for some time past, that Colonel Boulderson meditated retiring from India, where he has served uninterruptedly for nearly forty years, but we believe that the necessity of his presence at home has hastened his determination. His resignation has been accepted by Government in fitly complimentary terms.—*Athenaeum*.

COCHIN.—We (*Courier*) have been favoured with the prospectus of the Palni Coffee and Tea Company, proposed to be established with a capital of Rs. 150,000 in 3,000 shares of Rupees 50 per share. The Pulni Hills were most favourably noticed by Sir Charles Trevelyan during his official visit to them. The climate was described as equal to the best climates of the Indian mountain regions, and the vegetation as having a much closer analogy to that of England than is the case at Simla. Coffee is successfully grown there, and the cultivation might be carried to any extent. It is proposed to bring 500 acres of this tract under cultivation, and in respect to coffee alone, the profits are computed at no less than 10 per cent. per annum after the first three years. There can be no doubt that the tea plant will thrive as luxuriantly on this range as it does on the Neilgherries or the Shevaroy Hills; but the difficulty which has prevented the introduction of Indian produce into the European markets, consists in the manipulation of the leaf. It is hoped, however, that the company will be able to command skilled labour for this purpose, by means of their capital. A gentleman in Wynaud, of the highest respectability and of some experience, has offered his services as the resident manager of the proposed company.

**THE CINCHONA EXPERIMENT.**—On that most important subject, the introduction of quinine yielding cinchonas, into India, we are glad to learn from the Proceedings of the Madras Government that the experiment has been made, and that it has, so far, proved successful. Mr. Markham, who was deputed by the home Government to bring specimens of these plants from Peru, has reported to the Secretary of State that he arrived at Ootacamund on the 12th October, and that the cinchona he had brought with him had been planted on the site chosen by Mr. McIvor, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens. Of this site Mr. Markham expresses his entire approval, and observes that in many respects it closely resembles the localities where the cinchona is originally found. After a week upwards of fifty of the plants had begun to grow. "Thus," writes Mr. Markham, "the successful introduction of the Cinchona Calisaya and Ovata into India is certain." While this first nursery is growing up, it is Mr. Markham's intention, in accordance with instructions to that effect from home, to visit the Pulneys in Madura, the hills on the borders of Tinnevely and Travancore, those of Wynaad and Coorg, and those of Mohableshwar in Bombay, for the purpose of ascertaining "whether any or all of these are suitable

for the cultivation of the cinchona plant." When it is considered how prevalent fever is, both among Europeans and natives, and furthermore, at what an immense cost quinine is brought to this country, it will readily be acknowledged that the importance of this experiment cannot be over-rated.—*Athenæum*. We regret to learn from the *Eclectic* that all the Cinchona plants taken to the Neilgherries by Mr. Markham are dead. Some cuttings from the parent plants, however, are budding, and likely to do well. They grow in the Government gardens.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—Government on the 1st of November sanctioned, on the recommendation of the consulting engineer, an expenditure of one lakh thirty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-four rupees eight annas on buildings and works required on the South-West and North-West lines of the Madras Railway. Captain Johnston represented that all these buildings and works were absolutely necessary, and would have to be carried out, notwithstanding the restrictive order on expenditure. The places where the works are required are Perambore, Salem, Coimbatore, and two bridges on the North-West line.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, Farquhar, Suez.—30. Empress, Wilson, London.—Dec. 1. Eucharis and Paul, Dugart, Karikal.—2. Empress, Ferguson, Sunderland.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Empress.—Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. Carment, Mr. Bruff.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28. La Johanne, Wetzel, Pondicherry.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LE ROI EST MORT: VIVE LE ROI!**—It is with deep regret that we (*Bombay Gazette*) announce the death, from acute dysentery, of Mr. John A. Mackenzie, clerk of the Insolvent Court, and Secretary of the Byculla Club. After a fortnight's painful illness, Mr. Mackenzie died on the 6th Dec. at the club. There is no one in Bombay whose loss could be more generally felt and lamented than that of Mr. Mackenzie. The gentleness of his manners and amiability of his disposition, coupled with his hearty love of, and excellence in, all manly sports, made him a universal favourite, and his premature decease has cast a gloom over the whole society of Bombay. The public will be gratified to learn that no interruption of business in the Insolvent Court is likely to occur, in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Orr having stepped into the shoes of the late clerk as soon as they were vacated. Mr. Orr is a promising young gentleman, who has the good fortune to be nephew to Chief Justice Sausse. This qualification, destitute as Mr. Orr is of any profession, is considered to qualify him for the multifarious duties of two or three posts, to which, in this age of amalgamations, he has been appointed. Although we believe he is scarcely of age yet, this young judicial scion already enjoys an income of Rs. 2,000 a month, from the consolidated fees of clerk to the Chief Justice and general dispenser of sealing wax and clerk to the Insolvent Court—an income greater than that allowed by the law to the Master in Equity or the Advocate-General. The only justification offered of Mr. Orr's appointment is that the duties of the offices named are so light he is perfectly competent to discharge them. But surely, if this be true—if the holder of these situations requires neither marked ability, nor professional skill, nor large experience—the emoluments ought not to be as great as the pay of the most learned and important officials, next to the judges of the Supreme Court. We offer this suggestion in all humility, hoping that in due time it will germinate and bring forth fruit. Meanwhile, what can we say more than that happy is the chief justice who has a nephew on whom

to bestow the most lucrative offices in his court, and happy the nephew who has a chief justice to take care of him!

**RIOT AT BASSEIN.**—On Wednesday, the 5th Dec., Mr. Hunter, C. S., the collector of Income-tax for the district, was sitting in his office, and about which several thousand persons, Hindoos and Mahomedans were assembled. Mr. Hunter asked these men why they did not send in their return of income, when several nearest to him stepped forward, and insolently replied, Why should we send in our returns? The collector read the clauses of the Act relating to this point, and added in a conciliatory tone, and by way of explanation, that if any petition were presented he would take care to forward it to the Government. To this the answer from the people was that they would not give in their returns, and that Mr. Hunter must discharge several prisoners whom he had in custody on account of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act. The Collector repeating that the Act must be obeyed, and that the orders of Government compelled him to retain these prisoners, one of the crowd seized his arm. The office sepoy attempted to interfere, on which the people assaulted him and his master, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Hunter effected his escape and made his way to the Bunder. Here he was met by the fishermen and coolies, who pelted him with mud and tried to stop his boat. He, however, got clear away, and reached Tanna in safety. The next day Mr. Hunter, accompanied by Mr. Boswell, Mr. Harpur, and another gentleman, and by a police guard conveying a supply of handcuffs, went back to Bassein. The Mamlutdar gave up the names of several Banians and others who had been prominent actors in the riot, and these men were at once seized in their own houses, put in irons, and taken off to Tanna. A search was then made for others of the rioters, three boat-loads of whom were brought into Tanna on Sunday. The first batch of prisoners, after being kept in the Tanna gaol all night, were discharged on a bail of Rs. 2,000 each. The fate of the others is not yet decided.—*Gazette*.

**DISTURBANCES AT SURAT.**—Surat has endeavoured to improve on the examples set by Poona and Bombay. On the 29th of November, between nine and ten a.m., a mob of three or four thousand people assembled in one quarter of the city, declaring with much clamour that they would not pay the Income-tax, but would shut up their shops, and suspend all business till the Act imposing the tax was repealed. They then began to close their shops, and sent messages to other parts of the city for aid and co-operation. Word was brought to the magistrate, Mr. Ravenscroft, of these illegal proceedings, and he, accompanied by Captain Hodgson, superintendent of police, and a large body of police, foot and mounted, immediately repaired to the spot, and in a very few minutes the rioters were dispersed, without any great violence having been used. Thirty of the ringleaders were taken prisoners, placed in irons, which the police had been ordered to bring with them so that they might be handy for the occasion, and forthwith conveyed to prison. The same day all these men were brought up before Mr. Ravenscroft, and tried for rioting. Five were acquitted for want of evidence, the remaining twenty-five were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** proceeds early in the ensuing week to Ahmednuggur, and after remaining there a few days will go on to Aurungabad to decide on the site selected for the newly-formed cantonment at that station. The Quartermaster-General and Dr. Hadaway, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, accompany his Excellency.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 6.

**BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—The Bombay Government has expressed its approval of the election of Colonel North as commanding officer of the volunteer corps, and has made only one condition, in approving the formation of the corps,—that the name should be "The Bombay Rifles" instead of "The First Bombay Rifles." This

change is rendered compulsory by Lord Dalhousie's decision that not more than one corps shall be formed in any place till the number of volunteers exceed 500. A meeting of the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was held on the 10th December, in the Exchange Rooms, Colonel North, the commanding officer, occupying the chair. The report of the preliminary committee, whose duties have now terminated, and the treasurer's account, were received and adopted. In conformity with the requisition of Government, the title of the corps was changed from "First Bombay Volunteer Rifles" to "Bombay Volunteer Rifles." Mr. W. C. Sillar, the originator of the movement, was unanimously elected adjutant of the corps. The election of officers was postponed for two months, so as to allow of the opportunity of ascertaining who are the most zealous and intelligent of the corps, and their merits for the responsible posts. The appointment of a permanent committee was also deferred for the same reason, as by the rules, the committee is to be mostly composed of the officers. It is most gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the inaction to which the corps has been condemned for two months, its popularity increases every day. The accession of one or two distinguished civil servants to the ranks marks the progress the corps is making in public estimation; and we do not doubt that, ere long, nearly all the able-bodied Englishmen in Bombay will be proud to call themselves Volunteers.

Mr. A. W. HUGHES, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, S. M. Country, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Rutnagherry, in the room of John Henry Trott, Esq., deceased.

**THE TRADERS AND SHOPKEEPERS OF BOMBAY** have prepared a petition to be presented to Parliament for the abolition of the Income-tax Act. A deputation from among them is shortly to wait upon his Excellency the Governor to request him to suspend the operation of the Act until the reply is received from Parliament. It is said that the Bombay Association has already sent a Memorial to Parliament protesting against the tax.

**THE BEEJAPPOOR GUN.**—It seems singular that with all our mechanical inventions and modern appliances, the Beejapoor gun should defy all attempts at removal; and yet it was conveyed from Ahmednuggur to its present position. This enormous piece of ordnance, we learn from Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany, was cast in the year 1540, by a native of Constantinople, named Hussein Khan, at Ahmednuggur, from the king of which place it was subsequently taken. Its length is fifteen feet, and the calibre two feet four inches. The Hindoos *more sua* worship it, and, consequently, it is generally besmeared with ghee and red powder. The last time it was fired the effect was so terrific,—it is said throwing down walls, and frightening females in' an interesting condition into premature delivery,—that, we believe, no attempt has been made since. Another extraordinary gun may be seen not far off, on the summit of the high tower called the Oopuree Boorj, measuring thirty feet in length, and composed of bars of iron curiously welded, or rather bound together. The legend current regarding the Oopuree Boorj is worth relating, as it shows the way in which many of the buildings were constructed. One of the kings, wishing to get his city fortified with as little expense to himself as possible, gave each of his nobles a certain portion of wall and rampart to build, and excited the greatest emulation among them as to whose work should be best done. One of the chief nobles was absent at this time, and on his return, found the city completely walled in, and his peers rejoicing in their patriotic endeavours. Stung at being excluded from such a noble work, he expostulated with the king, who, to comfort him, promised him that what he should build would surpass in height and splendour the work of the others. Hence this tower.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

**THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES** of the Baroda and Central Indian Railway have incurred the displeasure of Government for taking possession of land without the permission of the Gaekwar.





**Nov. 30.—No. 1,169.**—The permission granted by the brigd. gen. comdg. in Southern China to Lieut. W. R. Martin, 43rd N.I., att. to 19th Punjab inf., to proc. to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., and to be absent on that account for 6 months, fr. Sept. 19, 1860, under new regs., is confirmed.

**No. 1,171.**—The foll. orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

**Dated Oct. 17.—No. 252.**—Confirming the order by the officer comdg. 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 15, directing Lieut. A. C. Havelock, adjt., 1st inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as 2nd in comm., in add. to his du. as adjt. fr. that date, consequent on dep. of Capt. Lilly.

**Dated Oct. 24.—No. 258.**—Confirming the order by Capt. G. Adey, comdg. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 16, ass. ch. of adjt.'s office fr. that date, consequent on dep. of Lieut. Sinclair.

**Dated Nov. 2.—No. 262.**—Confirming the regtl. order by Capt. Prescott, comdt., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Hingolee, Oct. 20, directing Capt. Lilly, 2nd in comm. fr. that date.

**No. 1,172.**—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is conf.:—

**No. 652.—Dated Nov. 21, 1860.**—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c., to Lieut. A. U. F. Ruxton, of 66th, or Goorkha L.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

**No. 1,173.**—The foll. prom. is made:—

**37th N.I.—Ens. F. Packe** to be lieut., from 13th Oct., v. Lieut. J. L. Sawers, dec.

**No. 1,175.**—The undermt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. A. W. Cripps, of 26th regt. of inf., 2nd in comm., 14th Punjab inf., for 18 mo., under old regs.

**No. 1,177.**—The servs. of Lieut. J. W. Taylor, regt. of art., are placed at disp. of the for. dept.

### Finance.

**Financial Dept., Fort William, Nov. 16, 1860.**—The following resolution is published for general information:—

The leading principles upon which it was resolved that a more efficient system of financial control throughout the various branches of the civil and military departments of the public service in India should be established, have been fully stated in the Government Resolutions, Nos. 27 and 31, dated respectively 7th and 23rd April, 1860, and in the G.O. of Government of July 6 last, No. 710, which is the resolution specially affecting the military department.

2. The military finance commission reconstituted by G.O.G.G. No. 684, of June 29, 1860, on the one hand, and the Budget Committee convened under the order of Government of India, No. 39, dated May 11, 1860, on the other hand, have been sedulously engaged in considering how the details of the several measures involved in the new system may best be carried out, with the fullest possible adaptation of the principles prevailing in England to the existing circumstances of this country.

3. In Resolution No. 710 of July 6 last, the general functions to be entrusted to the Military Finance Department were defined and described in detail; and these were directed to be exercised, pending the organisation of the department, by the Military Finance Commission, as the representative, for the time being, of the Military Finance Department.

4. In Resolution No. 7371, of August 18 last, in the Financial Department, reviewing the report of the Budget Committee, and in the report No. 7, dated June 15, 1860, of the Military Finance Commission, approved by Government in letter No. 1,309, dated July 31, 1860, the general principle to be followed in approximating the Indian to the English system in all departments were considered and determined; and the formation of a Board of Audit has accordingly been resolved on, with the view to ensure the strict appropriation of the moneys in the Civil and Military Departments, in accordance with the grants made, and for the performance of the duties below detailed.

5. The time has now arrived for giving full effect to these resolutions, by such a practical organisation of the several subordinate departments as shall provide efficiency of financial control at the most reasonable cost, and at the same time secure the smooth and uniform action of the system.

6. The functions of the Chief of Military Finance Department, as described in the Resolution of July 6, are, in most material points, similar to those that will be exercised in the Civil Finance Department by the Accountant-general to the Government of India, who will, in future, be designated the Auditor-general of India. It is desirable, on considerations of economy and efficiency, as well as for the sake of uniformity of system, to assimilate the arrangements which it is proposed to introduce into these two great divisions of the public service, by bringing these two functionaries (Auditor-general and head of the Military Finance Department) into co-ordinate relations, so that, whilst retaining entire freedom of action in matters specially relating to their respective departments, they may act in unison in regard to all questions of general organisation, policy, and economy, as affecting estimates, budget, audit, and accounts, and determine together any important questions that may arise in connection with the final appropriation audit, and other arrangements of a general nature.

7. H.E. the Governor-general in Council is therefore pleased to resolve, that the new Board of Audit shall consist of two members, of whom the first will be Auditor-general of India, hitherto the Accountant-general to the Government of India, and the second the Chief of the Military Finance Department.

8. The members of the Board will act together in all matters of general organisation and control connected with the objects set forth in paragraph 6, and will together be responsible for the right and strict conduct of the final appropriation audit; but in all other respects, as heads of the Civil and Military Finance Departments, they will exercise independent jurisdiction over their respective divisions of the service.

9. The Civil and Military Finance Departments will thus be respectively presided over by a chief, with a seat at the Audit Board; and both these officers will exercise independently of each other, in reference to the departments assigned to them, all the functions of the character described in the Resolution of July 6, 1860, passed for the Military Department. Under this arrangement in the Military Department there will be, in addition to the chief, a controller at each Presidency, who, exercising the general powers laid down for that officer in the same resolution, will supervise and control the military accountant as well as the local auditors, examiners, and compilers. The compilers will be charged with the classification and preparation of the accounts; and there will be independent examiners, who, under the general rules framed for the department, will perform the duties of detailed examination and check of charges, being subject to the final control of the chief of the department; and also in matters of office detail to the immediate and close inspection and supervision of the controllers.

10. In nearly similar manner, the Civil Department will consist of a chief of the department, designated Auditor-general of India, of local auditors under each Government, nearly corresponding with the military controllers, and of local examiners or the civil paymasters; as defined in paragraphs 81 to 85 of the Report of the Budget Committee, and already prescribed in Resolution of August 18 last.

11. In furtherance of these resolutions, H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to make the following appointments; those for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies being subject to such modifications and alterations as may hereafter, in communication with the Governments of these Presidencies, be deemed necessary:—

Board of Audit.—1st member and president.—Hon. E. Drummond (Accountant-general to the Government of India).

2nd Member.—Colonel G. Balfour, c.b. (President of the Military Finance Commission).

For Bengal Presidency.—Controller of Military Finance.—Colonel E. G. J. Champneys (mil. aud. gen.).

Officiating Military Finance.—Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington (offic. mil. aud. gen.).

1st Examiner, Pay Department.—Major W. S. Ferris (dep. mil. aud. gen.).

2nd Examiner, Pay Department.—Capt. Malleison (1st asst. mil. aud. gen.).

3rd Examiner, Pay Department.—E. W. Hollingberry, Esq. (2nd asst. mil. aud. gen.), and Major E. C. Tombs (offic. 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen.).

Examiner of the Commissariat, Barrack, Stud, and Clothing Departments.—Major G. Newbolt (aud. of commissariat accounts, on leave).

Major T. F. Hobday (offic. aud. of commissariat accounts).

Assistant Examiner.—Major T. James (extra asst. aud. of commissariat accounts).

Officiating Assistant (Clothing Department).—Major M. Turnbull (army clothing agent).

Examiner, Ordnance Department.—Lieut. J. Leonard (3rd asst. mil. aud. gen.), examiner (med. dep.).

Officiating Examiner (Medical Department).—Asst. surg. N. Chevers, M.D. (sec. to principal inspector gen.).

Military Accountant.

Compiler.—R. H. Hollingberry, Esq.

For Madras Presidency.—Controller of Military Finance.—Colonel McGoun (mil. aud. gen.).

1st Examiner, Pay Department.—Major J. Stewart (dep. mil. aud. gen.).

2nd Examiner, Pay Department.—Capt. C. H. Drury, 1st asst. mil. aud. gen. (absent);

T. E. Greenfield, Esq., officiating.

Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing, Remount, and Barrack Departments.—Lieut. col. W. H. Budd (aud. of commissariat accounts).

Examiner (Ordnance Department).—Capt. Fasken (asst. to inspector gen., and aud. of ordnance accounts, on leave).

Officiating Examiner (Ordnance Department).—

Capt. A. Stewart (offic. asst. to inspector gen. of ordnance, and aud. of ordnance accounts).

Examiner (Medical Department).

Officiating.—Secretary to principal inspector gen. Military Accountant.

Compiler.—Capt. J. W. Rideout, 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen. (abs.).

E. Mahoney, Esq., officiating.

For Bombay Presidency.—Controller of Military Finance.—Col. G. Jameson (mil. aud. gen.).

Officiating Controller of Military Finance.—Col. G. H. Robertson, c.b. (offic. mil. aud. gen.).

1st Examiner, Pay Department and Indian Navy.—Capt. A. F. Chitty (dep. mil. aud. gen.).

2nd Examiner, Pay Department.—T. Selby, Esq. (asst. mil. aud. gen.).

Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, Remount, and Clothing Department.—Col. Swanson (auditor, commissariat accounts, on leave).

Officiating Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, Remount, and Clothing Department.—Maj. R. J. Shaw (offic. aud., commissariat accounts).

Examiner (Ordnance Department).—2nd Captain A. A. Bayly (asst. mil. aud. gen.).

Officiating.—Asst. surg. W. C. Coles (offic. sec. to principal insp. gen.).

Military Accountant.

Compiler.

12. The members of the Board of Audit, in their respective depts., will be in direct communication with Government, and will aid the financial and other depts. of the Government of India, in examining and deciding on the various arrangements for the Budget estimates and accounts, and in performing all the functions set forth in the resolutions referred to in paras. 1, 2, and 4 of this resolution. And to this end every assistance will be afforded by the several departments of Government to the Board of Audit, by furnishing papers and information of every kind in connection with the functions of the Board.

13. When the Budget estimates have been sanctioned by the Government of India, it will rest with the members of the Board of Audit, each in his own dept., to see that the financial officers of his dept. efficiently and punctually discharge the duties severally assigned to them. All questions unprovided for by the Budget estimates, or standing rules of the dept., will be referred, through the proper channel, to the head of the Civil or Military Department to which they relate, and will be considered and decided on by him, if it be within his own competence to dispose of them.

14. In all cases where the matter referred involves questions which it is beyond the powers of either head of department to dispose of—such as when both Civil and Military Departments are involved, or where the orders of any local government are in question—the head of the department referred to will, if necessary, consult his colleague in the Audit Board; and if the occasion calls for further reference, the matter may be referred to the Government of India for final decision.

15. All questions arising during the course of the year for which the estimates have been sanctioned, having been disposed of, the final appropriation audit of the two departments (Civil and Military) will be conducted independently by the head of that department, who will satisfy himself and report to Government on the mode in which the several controllers of finance, and all officers subordinate to them, have performed their respective duties.

16. Whenever those duties have been efficiently performed, and the limits of the Budget estimates carefully observed, the Appropriation Audit will be effected by the head of the Finance Department (Civil or Military), without reference to his colleague, or to any other authority.

17. It is only when there has been a departure from the limits of the Budget estimate, or when the proceedings of other departments, or any orders of any local government are in question, that any reference to the Board of Audit in its collective capacity will be necessary; and it will rest with the Board to decide how far their own authority will suffice to dispose of such questions, and when it may be necessary to refer to the Government of India.

18. The direct control of the Audit Board, and of the two heads of departments forming it, will, however, be confined to the offices of audit, finance, and account. No orders or instructions will be issued to any local government or administration; nor will any orders or instructions of such government, or administration be altered or amended, except by the Government of India, or under its express authority.

19. The Military Finance Department will, with due regard to the requirements of the Audit Board, as respects the accounts for ensuring strictness of appropriation audit, be administered, in accordance with this and the resolutions above quoted, by the chief of the department, in association, for the present with his colleagues in the commission, R. Temple, Esq., and Lieut.-col. R. S. Simpson.

20. The general and executive duties of account, examination, and check, now entrusted to various officers in the three Presidencies—the military and

medical accountants, the military auditors general, the auditors of commissariat, ordnance, medical, clothing, barrack and stud accounts, and others—will continue to be performed by the officers in charge, until regularly transferred under orders from the head of the department, to the officers appointed as above, in each Presidency respectively, for the several duties; and all orders and regulations hitherto in force will, as far as they may be consistent with the instructions contained in the resolutions of Government, continue to be observed. Such modifications of existing arrangements as may be found necessary will be applied for in due course; but no duty will be discontinued or relaxed until due provision has been made for the interests of the public service.

21. Detailed arrangements will be made by the Board of Audit and the chiefs of the respective departments, for the right performance of the duties for which they are respectively held responsible.

22. The several controllers and examiners will exercise the functions and perform the duties prescribed by this resolution and those herein referred to, from the earliest practicable date, which will be determined by the chiefs of the respective departments: pending which, the duties of all departments will continue to be conducted under existing rules.

23. The Military Finance Commission (originally constituted with Colonel Jameson as president, and Colonels Burn and Balfour as members), whose services have already been of great value, and are deserving of the highest commendation, will continue to aid the Government of India in carrying out the work of retrenchment and economic reform for which it was originally constituted; but all functions of direct administration, check and control heretofore exercised by the commission as a body, when re-constituted, will hereafter devolve on its president, who, in the capacity of a member of the Board of Audit, and head of the Military Finance Department, will, in conjunction with the other members of the commission, continue to assist in the general organization of the department.

24. The auditor general will, in like manner, enforce the principles of economic reform in the civil branch; and the heads of the Civil and Military Departments forming the Audit Board will, in concert, devise the arrangements necessary for the proper rendering of the accounts, and for ensuring strictness of appropriation audit.

25. The subsidiary orders necessary for the exercise of the independent functions entrusted by the resolution of Government to the Auditor General of India, and the chief of the Military Finance Department (aided by the members of the Commission), will be issued by those officers respectively: and the Audit Board will likewise issue such subsidiary orders as may be requisite in regard to the appropriation audit.

26. It is to be understood by all the departments concerned that, as a general rule, and except in special cases of emergency, or in cases in which the Governor-general in Council shall otherwise direct, all proposals in the Military, Political, or Financial Departments bearing on questions of military finance, and all proposals in the Public Works Department for expenditure (other than that on ordinary repairs), on Military Public Works, shall be sent for opinion and report to the Military Finance Department before the orders of the Governor-general in Council are taken upon them.

By order of the Governor-general in Council.

### Appointment of Controllers.

*Public Works Dept., General Establishments, Fort William, 13th Nov.*—Notification.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov.-gen. of India in Council having had under consideration the subject of the organization of the establishment for dealing with the accounts of the Public Works Department, and the manner in which the examination and audit of those accounts shall be connected with the general scheme of audit and accounts of H.M.'s Indian Empire, of which an outline was published in the Financial Resolution of the 7th April, 1860, No. 27, has now approved of the following scheme:—

The monthly accounts of the executive engineers and other disbursing officers of the Public Works Department will undergo examination by officers under the orders of the local government to be styled Controllers and Examiners of Public Works Accounts, of which officers one will eventually be attached to each local administration, with a deputy in the larger local governments. These officers will receive salaries and departmental rank corresponding with the officers of the engineer establishment, as follows:—

Controller and examiner, 1st class, corresponding with superintending engineer, 1st class.

Controller and examiner, 2nd class, corresponding with superintending engineer, 2nd class.

Controller and examiner, 3rd class, corresponding with executive engineer, 1st class.

Dep.-controller and examiner, 1st class, corresponding with executive engineer, 2nd class.

Dep.-controller and examiner, 2nd class, corresponding with executive engineer, 3rd class.

Dep.-controller and examiner, 3rd class, corresponding with executive engineer, 4th class.

The principal subordinate accountants in the examiners' offices will (within the limits of the sanctioned scale of expenditure,) likewise be classed in rank and salary with the officers of the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, thus:—

Head accountant, 1st class, corresponding with sub-engineer, 1st class.

Head accountant, 2nd class, corresponding with sub-engineer, 2nd class.

Head accountant, 3rd class, corresponding with sub-engineer, 3rd class.

Assistant accountant, 1st class, corresponding with supervisor.

Asst. accountant, 2nd class, corresponding with asst. supervisor.

Asst. accountant, 3rd class, corresponding with overseer.

These situations will be considered specially open to subordinate officers of the Public Works Department, who have shown peculiar aptitude for accounts, but not to the exclusion of other qualified applicants.

The accounts compiled and examined by the controllers' offices will undergo detailed or concurrent audit by the deputy auditor general (now accountant to the local government,) entrusted with the audit of the civil accounts of the local government, and will further fall under the final or appropriation audit by the auditor general (now accountant-general,) at Calcutta.

Until the details of the operation and organization of the general Audit Department of the Government of India shall have been published, the controllers and examiners will exercise their functions in the manner heretofore laid down for the chief engineers, (and for the Public Works Controllers and Auditors where they have been appointed,) and will have the same powers to pass accounts. Where controllers are not appointed, the public works accounts will continue to be dealt with as heretofore, till further orders.

In order to preserve uniformity of system throughout the empire in the matter of public works accounts, and to give the Public Works Department of the Government of India a proper general control over the financial operations of this department, an inspector-general of public works accounts will be appointed, who will have the salary and departmental rank of chief engineer of the 2nd class, and will be *ex-officio* an under secretary to the Government of India.

This officer, besides having a power of inspection and general control of matters of form and system in the local Public Works Account Offices, will have similar general powers in the matters connected with the accounts of joint stock companies working under Government guarantee. He will also afford assistance to the auditor-general's department in dealing with questions connected with the accounts of the Public Works Department.

Appointments.—In connection with the foregoing notification, the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. H. Hyde, Bengal Engineers, to be Inspector-gen. of Public Works Accounts.

Maj. G. Chesney, Bengal Engineers, to be a 1st class Controller and Examiner, and to retain charge of the Bengal Public Works Office of Account.

Mr. H. Marten to be a 2nd class Controller and Examiner, and to retain charge of the Public Works Office of Account of the N.W. Provinces.

Maj. J. McLeod Innes, of the Bengal Engineers, to be 2nd class Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts for the Punjab; but will continue at Nagpore, till relieved of the charge of the chief engineer's office and public works office of account.

Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th Madras N.I., to be a 2nd class Deputy-Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts for the Pegu circle.

Capt. C. M. J. Thornton, of the Madras Art., to be a 3rd class Deputy-Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts for Nagpore; and will proceed and relieve Maj. Innes as soon as practicable.

### Sketch Estimate for 1860-61.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Nov. 19.*—Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council has lately had before him the sketch estimates for the current year 1860-61. These documents have generally been found in former years to represent a close approximation to the actual financial results of the year to which they relate. They have been prepared this season with unusual care, and they foreshadow a result somewhat less unfavourable than had been anticipated from returns and calculations which have been for some time before the public; but they show more clearly than ever the imperative necessity which exists for the most active and sustained exertion to enforce economy in all branches of the administration, in order to bring the current expenditure of the State within its income.

2. The total income of the Government of India

for the year 1860-61, from all sources, exclusive of income-tax, is estimated, in round numbers, at £38,140,000; income-tax, at £1,000,000; giving a total income, from every source, of £39,140,000. The expenditure in India is estimated at £38,430,000; that in England, according to the latest information received here, at £6,983,000; giving a total expenditure by the Indian Government in India and in England of £45,413,000. Thus leaving a deficit of income, as compared with expenditure, of not less than £6,273,000, which must be met for the time by drawing on the balances in the Government treasuries.

3. This deficit is equal to more than 16 per cent. on the total expected income from all sources, including taxes only lately introduced, and the produce of which is, therefore, a matter of extreme uncertainty. As compared with the income from permanent sources (i.e., exclusive of income tax which is imposed for only a definite period), the deficit would be nearly 16 per cent.

4. But the fact that the current expenditure of India is still 16 per cent. in excess of the largest safe estimate of current income, does not represent the full gravity of the present condition of our finances.

5. There is much of the estimated expenditure which admits of no possible reduction during the current season. Such, for instance, is the interest of the Public Debt, which now forms a total annual charge of £4,480,000, and on account of which £4,246,600 are estimated to be paid in 1860-61. There are other charges, which it is needless to specify, but which amount in the aggregate to a very large sum, and are not practically susceptible of any immediate reduction, and some, like the guaranteed interest on railway capital, must, for years to come, annually increase.

6. Again, the estimates for some services are, for the current year, not only lower than it is desirable for efficient administration, but lower than it is possible to keep them permanently.

7. For example:—Not only are necessary and useful public works of all kinds deferred, but works calculated directly to improve the revenue, and to the execution of which Government is more or less pledged, and on some of which large sums have been already expended, are suspended to such an extent that an outlay of not less than eight millions sterling would be required to complete them. The expenditure in the construction of railways also has been curtailed to a very considerable amount, so as to avoid immediate pressure on the finances, owing to the temporary inability of some companies to deposit such an amount of capital as would save the Government from the risk of having to take the works into its own hands, and to complete them at the public expense.

8. No precautions have been neglected by the Govt. of India which could tend to enforce the most rigid economy in every branch of the administration. In addition to general measures of reduction, commissions have been apptd. to scrutinize charges in the principal branches of the public service, and their labours, especially those of the mil. finance commission, have been attended with the best practical results.

9. No officer of Govt. can fail to be aware of the earnest efforts which have been made to reduce expenditure in every dept., and it is only due to the several govts. and administrations of India, and to the whole body of Govt. servants who have so ably seconded the wishes of the Govt. of India, and by whose united exertions great reductions have been carried out; to draw attention to the result as shown in the diminution of expenditure,\* which has been already effected since the restoration of peace to India. When it is considered that the struggle in 1857-58 was one quite without parallel in the history of our empire; that the restoration of peace was not proclaimed till late in 1858, and that up to the latter part of 1859 the necessity for keeping troops on a field establishment had not passed away; the Gov. in Council feels strongly that the thanks of the Govt. of India are due to its officers and servants of every grade, alike for the rapid manner in which means were organised and augmented to meet and crush mutiny and rebellion, and for the vigour with which retrenchments were enforced, when the immediate necessity for unusual exertion had passed away.

10. Nevertheless, the fact remains that we are still spending month by month 16 per cent. more than our current expected income.

11. It is also a fact, which daily becomes more clearly evident, that reductions of expenditure, comparatively easy at first, become more difficult as the process continues, and that each successive measure of economy becomes directly, as well as relatively, more arduous than its predecessor.

12. Moreover, the just expectations of H.M.'s Government, and of the people of India and of England,

* Total expenditure in England and in India.	
1856-57	£33,974,000
1857-58	40,51,000
1858-59	50,480,000
1859-60 Estimate	46,417,000



will not be fulfilled by a simple return to the state of things which existed previous to 1856-57. Late events have made it apparent that the finances of India were not then, and had not been for many years previous, in a really sound and healthy condition. The Government of India was not able to do its duty with regard to public works, public education, or even the administration of public justice. The income and expenditure were so nearly balanced, even in the time of the most profound peace, that no sufficient surplus of income was left to meet temporary increase of charges, without adding to the public debt, whilst some of the most productive sources of income were precarious, and liable to sudden and serious diminution.

13. To revert to a state of things so little satisfactory will not be an adequate result after years of the strictest economy, and after the imposition of new taxes which have brought the necessities of the Government home to the personal interests of every artisan and trader in every corner of British India.

14. The Government of India hopes, as the result of the efforts that are now being made, that the finances of India will be placed on a thoroughly sound footing; that they will be rendered adequate, not only to enable the Government of India to provide fully for the legitimate wants of every branch of the public service, but to be free from all serious elements of uncertainty. Provision must also be made for that increase of expenditure on the whole machinery of civilized administration, which must be foreseen by any Government desiring to do its duty to the nations which Providence has entrusted to our rule in India.

15. But so large a financial result can never be expected from any action of the Supreme Government alone. The united efforts of the whole body of its servants in every branch of the administration are needed for it, and the Gov. gen. in Council feels that he can confidently rely on the well-trying sense of duty and public spirit of the Indian services, and that he will receive the cordial co-operation he requires from all to whom the true financial condition of the empire is known.

16. In accordance with the resolutions of Government which have been already published,\* rules have been prepared and forms prescribed for carrying out a regular system of budget and audit in every Government and province, and throughout every department of the Government service.

17. The object of these measures is twofold—first, to ascertain beforehand the probable requirements of

the public service, so as to enable the Government of India to review and provide for the wants made known to it, and to maintain an effectual check on the subsequent expenditure; secondly, to enable every branch of the public service periodically to review its own wants, and to submit the result of such review to the Government of India.

18. For this purpose every office in every department will be required to prepare annually an estimate of its probable requirements during the coming year. This will be submitted, through the head of each department, to the local Government, and ultimately to the Government of India, by which the estimate will be finally sanctioned, and laid down as the guide for expenditure during the coming year.

19. Every authority, through whose hands the estimate passes on its way to the Government of India, will be required carefully to scrutinise the demand thus made on the public income, and as long as the present financial pressure continues it will be the imperative duty of every head of an office or department to reduce the estimate to the very lowest amount consistent with the absolute necessities of the public service.

20. The facilities which will be given for effecting reductions will henceforward be greater than have ever before been afforded; for the budget and audit rules have been so framed as to leave to the head of each local government, or of each branch of administration, a much greater discretionary power than has heretofore been allowed in re-arranging the details of expenditure.

21. The grand totals of each department will be fixed by the Government of India in the sanctioned estimates, and the responsibility of keeping within the limits so fixed will be strictly enforced. But, in rearranging the details of the expenditure within each department, the discretion of the local administration will be fettered only by the necessity of immediate report to the Government of India, and by the observance of such rules relating to prospective expenditure, and to rates of salary and of pension, as are needed to secure uniformity of practice, and a due regard to the pledged faith of the Government of India.

22. The time, moreover, is peculiarly favourable for such a review of the requirements of the public service as this duty demands. India is at peace, externally and internally; and while the presence of an army much stronger than has ever before been at the disposal of the Government of India gives a feeling of general security, it has been the desire of the Government of India to give the fullest effect to the principles laid down in her Majesty's proclamation, to remove every cause of heart-burning, distrust, and animosity, and to secure to her Majesty's subjects of every rank, and of all races and creeds, the fullest and most undisturbed enjoyment of their respective rights and lawful usages. The renewed influx of European capital and enterprise, after a brief period of suspension, is one of the many facts which indicate the necessity for a revision and extension of many branches of our administrative machinery; but it is, at the same time, evidence of a return of that public confidence which alone can render such revision profitable, and such extension practicable.

23. It follows, however, that to bring the expenditure in each office down to the standard of any former year will not be sufficient. The reasons of, and necessity for, every item must be closely scrutinised, and must be tried by the test of the present and prospective wants of the public service. Nothing but the clearest proof that the faith of Government is committed can be allowed to excuse the continuance of any expenditure for which absolute necessity cannot be shown.

24. The fact that we are at present spending 16 per cent. in excess of our estimated income has been already noticed. It is thereby evident that after making allowance for those items which, like the interest on the public debt, are beyond our immediate control, it will be necessary that that portion of our current expenditure which we can control must be reduced by a much higher rate than 16 per cent., in order to bring the total outlay within the limits of an income equal to even that of the current year 1860-61, which, it must be remembered, is estimated at a higher rate than that of any previous year.

25. Unless, therefore, the aggregate estimates for 1861-62 show, exclusive of interest on the public debt, a total reduction exceeding 16 per cent. on our estimates for 1860-61, we shall not attain the desired and absolutely indispensable result of equalising on our current income and our current expenditure in the coming year; and considerably more than this must be effected in the way of reduction of expenditure, or of increase of income, before the finances of India can be pronounced as resting on a sound and satisfactory footing.

26. The Gov. gen. in Council trusts that every head of an office, whatever the class of that office may be, will bear this truth in mind in framing his estimates for the coming year. There is probably no offi in which some immediate reduction is not

practicable, and the smallest reduction in expenditure or increase in revenue will have its effect.

27. The higher the class of the office or department the greater will be the responsibility of its head in this respect.

28. Many will have some control over income as well as expenditure, and will be able to promote the desired result by increasing the former, as well as by diminishing the latter. Projects for general taxes cannot be considered with a view to any immediate action; but there are many branches of existing income which are susceptible of material improvement, some by a modification, others by a stricter enforcement of the present rules; there are many more which must become more fruitful with the general prosperity of the country, and there are probably none which will not feel the effect of a wise and liberal general administration.

29. There is one great branch of the public expenditure over which few minor offices or departments have any direct control. The military expenditure is directly affected mainly by the action of the Governments of India, of Madras, and of Bombay, and by the great officers and departments of military administration. But it may be truly said that there is hardly an office or department in the public service in India whose action does not more or less affect the answer to that most important question—What is the amount of military force indispensably required in India? The great political functionaries and officers at the head of the various separate administrations have a direct voice in the amount of the military force to be kept for local protection within their several jurisdictions. Every detachment saved, nay, every sentry dispensed with, is a practical and effectual step in reducing our military expenditure. This power for reduction is shared by many district officers; and there is no officer of that class, with a range so limited, but that he can contribute so to rule the country that it shall be possible to reduce our standing army to the lowest reasonable limit. The more prosperous and the more contented we can make the people of each district, the nearer we shall be able to approach to that limit.

30. Over the police expenditure, and the cost of various semi-military bodies, all administrations and district officers have direct influence. The mode in which economy and efficiency in this branch of the public service may be best promoted has lately been prominently brought to the notice of all officers concerned, and the Gov. Gen. in Council would only further commend the subject to their serious attention, as affording, next to the military charges, the readiest means of at once diminishing the burdens on the resources of Govt.

31. The Gov. gen. in Council trusts that the united efforts of the various offices and departments through which the estimates will have to pass, and of each Government and Administration by which they will be submitted to the Government of India, will effect such a reduction in their aggregate amount that it will not be necessary for the Government of India to enforce any further check beyond a strict observance of the limit of the sanctioned estimates. The work is one in which every officer of every grade in the service of Government can bear his part, and it is one which the Gov. gen. in Council feels confident will not be neglected by any who have at heart the prosperity of the country, or who duly value the character and credit of the British Government in India.

C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### Extension of Pardon to Convicted Rebels and Mutineers.

*Foreign Dept.*—Extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, under date the 15th Nov., 1860.

Read again despatch from the Sec. of State, No. 11, dated 31st Jan., 1850 (public department) regarding the Amnesty Clauses of her Majesty's proclamation.

Read again despatch from the Sec. of State, No. 55, dated 15th June, 1860 (judicial department), on the subject of the memorial of Dooteram Burroah, who was convicted of complicity in the conspiracy at Assam, and sentenced to banishment.

In paragraph 21 the Governor-general's minute, dated Allahabad, 4th December, 1858, it is said:—“In regard to rebels and mutineers, already convicted and undergoing sentence, undoubtedly the amnesty does not extend to them. But I take this opportunity of saying that I am satisfied that both in policy and in justice a revision of many of the sentences under which men have been transported, and imprisoned, will be necessary. I think, however, that this measure should not be undertaken at the present time. For the moment we have enough to do to watch the results of the pardon given to those who are unconvicted, and of the disbandment of the disarmed regiments. Any considerable remission or relaxation of sentences legally passed should be reserved till the districts, still disturbed, shall have been reclaimed to order.”

\* Financial Resolution, No. 27, dated 7th April, 1860, relative to the preparation of a Budget of Imperial Income and Expenditure for India (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 648, dated 11th April, 1860).

Financial Resolution, No. 31, dated 23rd April, 1860, regarding the enforcement of all practicable economy in the supply and accumulation of Stores (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 818, dated 25th April, 1860).

Financial Resolution, No. 39, dated 11th May, 1860, appointing Committee to consider how the details of the several measures involved in the new system of Estimate Budget, Accounts, and Audit, may be practically carried out, and how the principles prevailing in England may be adapted to the existing circumstances of Departments in India (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 1089, dated 12th May, 1860).

Financial Department Notification, No. 58, dated 6th July, 1860, constituting a Civil Finance Commission, with a view to effect such reductions as may be practicable under each head in the Imperial Accounts of the Government of India and the Accounts of the several local Governments (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 1476, dated 7th July, 1860).

Military Department Resolution, No. 710, dated 6th July, 1860, regarding the functions to be entrusted to the Military Finance Commission at Calcutta, pending the organisation of the Military Finance Department at Calcutta, under the provisions of paragraph 14 of the Financial Resolution of the 7th April, 1860, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 1477, dated 7th July, 1860.

Financial Resolution, No. 7371, dated 18th August, 1860, sanctioning the arrangements proposed in paragraphs 80 to 96 of the first report of the Budget and Audit Committee (published in page 1 of this Appendix).

Financial Resolution, No. 970, dated 8th September, 1860, ordering that the Bombay Naval Accounts should be dealt with in the same manner as the Military Accounts by the Military Finance Commission (published in page 12 of this Appendix).

Financial Department Order, No. 10,693, dated 20th Oct., 1860, approving of the plan proposed by the Budget and Audit Committee in respect to the system under which the Audit of the Accounts of the Marine, Post-office, and Electric Departments can best be disposed of (published in page 13 of this Appendix).

Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 278, dated 13th November, 1860, organising the establishment for dealing with the Accounts of the Public Works Department (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 2474, dated 17th Nov., 1860).

Financial Resolution, No. 11,390, dated 18th November, 1860, approving generally of the Forms of Budget Estimate proposed by the Budget and Audit Committee in their Report, No. 6, dated 27th October, 1860 (published in page 18 of this Appendix).

Financial Resolution, No. 11,322, dated 15th November, 1860, passing orders in the Report of the Budget and Audit Committee, No. 7, dated 2nd November, 1860, regarding the Division of Heads of Branches of Service which can best be adopted for the allotment and specific appropriation of expenditure (published in page 21 of this Appendix).

Financial Resolution, No. 119, dated the 18th November, 1860, organising the new Board of Audit in the Military Finance Department (published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, page 2492, of the 21st November, 1860).

In paragraph 6 of the despatch from the Secretary of State of Jan. 31, 1859, it was observed that "the cases of convicts undergoing sentence may be considered hereinafter, but not before the pacification of the country shall have been completed."

In paragraph 5 of the despatch from the Secretary of State of June 15, 1860, the contemplated measure was again noticed.

It appears to H.E. in Council that the time has now arrived when the amnesty declared in her Majesty's proclamation may be safely extended generally to those convicted of, and undergoing sentence of imprisonment for, offences connected with the mutinies, who would have been entitled to pardon had they been at large or unconvicted at the time of the promulgation of the amnesty, and had they complied with the terms on which pardon was then offered. But before issuing orders to this effect, H.E. in Council considers it advisable that it should be ascertained from those officers in whose custody the convicts have been during the period of their imprisonment, whether, in respect to any individuals of the classes which would be included in such a general pardon, anything has come to the observation or knowledge of those officers in respect to the previous history of such individuals, or to their conduct and bearing while undergoing sentence, which should disqualify them from sharing in the benefits of the proposed acts of grace, or might make it dangerous and inexpedient that they should be permitted to return to their homes.

Resolution.—The Gov. Gen. in Council resolves, therefore, that a return be called for by the superintendent of the Andaman Islands of all persons remaining in his custody, who may be undergoing sentences of imprisonment or transportation for offences committed in connection with the disturbances of 1857-58, other than those offences noted in the margin,\* showing what has been the behaviour of each convict during the period of his confinement, and what, if anything, is known of his antecedents and general character.

H.E. in Council further resolves that the several local govts. and administrations be authorised, after calling for similar returns from all officers in charge of jails under their control, to remit the remainder of the sentence in every case in which they see no objection to such a course.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Financial Dep., Fort St. George, Nov. 26.*—Appointment.—Mr. R. P. Harrison to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras.

*Nov. 27.*—Mr. R. P. Harrison resumed charge of the office of Account. gen. from Mr. Lushington on 26th inst.

*Dr. A. J. Scott, asst. assay mr.,* received ch. of the assay dep. from Dr. Shaw on 26th inst.

*Judicial Dep., Nov. 27.*—Mr. J. Gordon, principal Sudder Aamin of Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of the court from civ. and sess. judge on 22nd inst.

*No. 496.*—Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd Bengal N.I., is per. to proceed to Eur. on m.c. for 2 years, under old regs.

*Ens. A. F. Orchard, 2nd N.I.,* is per. to proceed to Calcutta and Futehghur, with leave for 4 mos., from date of depart., under regs. of 1854.

Returned to duty:—

2nd Capt. L. Bridge, art., 2nd Capt. J. Stewart, art., Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, engr., Capt. E. B. Sladen, 1st Madras fus., asst. commr. 2nd class, Tennascriam and Martaban provs., Lieut. R. C. Burn, 5th N.I., asst. commr., 1st class, Martaban provs., Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I., arrived at Madras on Nov. 25.

Lieut. P. D. Henderson, 2nd L.C., arrived at Bombay on Nov. 14, 1860.

*Nov. 30.*—Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 2nd Nov., 1860.

*India Office, Oct. 30, 1860.*—The Queen has been pleased to app. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., col. in the corps of royal engrs., to be gov. of the presy. of Madras.

Published by order of the Gov. in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

*Financial Dept., Nov. 30.*—Maj. C. A. Orr, mint mr., delivered over ch. of the mint to Dr. G. J. Shaw on the 26th inst.

*Judicial Dept., Nov. 30.*—The undermnt. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—Ganapaya, princip. sudder aamin of Mangalore, for 2 mo., under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 30.*—The undermnt. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—

\* 1. Having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects.

2. Having willingly and knowingly given asylum to murderers.

3. Having been leaders or instigators of revolt.

4. Having belonged to and been present with a regiment or detachment of a regiment which killed its officers.

Mr. W. Fraser, dist. engr. of Coimbatore, for 3 mo., from the date of giving over ch. of the dist., under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules, to visit the Neilgherries and Madras.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 30.*—No. 497.—Maj. J. Denton, inv. est., is perm. to res. the app. of dep. comy. of ord. fr. Nov. 15, and to reside at Mercara.

The undermnt. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:—

Lieut. col. C. Clemons, 31st L.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C., on furl., for 1 year, under old regs., ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation.

Lieut. J. Moxon, engr., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Western Coast.

Capt. J. G. Balmain, Madras art., to be temp. an add. dep. comr. for prov. of Nagpore. The leave granted to that officer in G.O. No. 450, dated Oct. 20, 1860, is cancelled.

The serv. of Lieut. W. Grove, 33rd N.I., have been temp. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Nagpore irreg. force.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 24.*—The two mo. leave granted to Maj. G. Fitzmaurice, 39th N.I., in G.O. 19th inst., is to have effect from 20th Dec., instead of 20th Nov., 1860.

Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd L.I., is permitted to visit Mysore div. during the leave granted him in G.O. 13th Nov.

Ens. C. H. Trotman, who has been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, will continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.

Ens. J. Blair, having been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, is relieved from doing duty with 1st Madras fusiliers, and is perm. to do duty with 32nd N.I.—to join.

Ens. W. R. Carr, who has been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, will continue to do duty with 1st Madras fusiliers.

The following posting is ordered:—

Asst. Surg. G. E. Whitton, R.A., from d. d. C troop horse art. to C. troop horse art.

Lieut. J. Pennycook, corps of engrs., will do du. at pres. under orders of the actg. comdt. of engrs., until Feb. 1 next, when he is to proc. and join head qrs. of the corps of sappers and miners at Dowlaish-weram.

*Nov. 27.*—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. H. Roberts, fr. 9th N.I. to 41st N.I.

Lieut. col. J. V. Hughes, Eur., fr. 41st N.I. to 34th L.I.

Lieut. col. J. H. B. Congdon, fr. 34th L.I. to 9th N.I.

Ens. H. A. Bishop, fr. do. du. 49th N.I., to do du. 12th N.I.—To join.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th L.C., fr. date of departure for 3 mos.—Madras.

Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, 6th L.C., pres. m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

*Nov. 28.*—Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I., is appd. to act as qmtr. and interp. of 4th N.I.

*Nov. 29.*—Ens. C. de L. Gostling, 40th N.I., is appd. to do du. with 14th N.I., at Bangalore—to join.

*Nov. 30.*—Capt. C. H. Abdy, of the 5th L.C., is appd. to act as qmtr. and interp. of 1st L.C.

Lieut. S. H. Williams, 2nd N.I., is appd. to do du. at Eur. inf. d. pot. at Arcot, till he is provided with a passage to rejoin his regt.

Surg. C. M. Duff having assu. charge of 3rd dist. on 3rd inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in G.O., dated 9th ult., is cancl. from the above date.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 28.*—Mr. G. E. Stanley, Vice-Consul and British agent at Judda, has been granted a commission as H.M.'s consul for that place.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, acting 2nd asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with full powers of a magistrate.

The hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been pleased to extend, until April 23 next, the leave of abs. granted on July 23, to C. M. I. Pollock, Esq., clerk of the Crown, &c., and has allowed J. S. White, Esq., to continue to act for him for that period.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, having returned from his leave on 1st inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancl.

The actg. judge and sess. judge of Surat left the Sudder station on 5th inst. for circuit to the detached station of Broach, and returned thence on 17th idem.

Mr. T. Kyte is app. temp. as a dist. dep. coll. and mag. in Colaba sub-collectorate.

Mr. G. Scott to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Colaba.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, asst. to superintnt. of rev. survey and assessment, S. Maratha country, has leave for 20 days.

The following assistants to the commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, are appointed to act in the higher grades, v. Mr. Taylor, granted 6 mo. ext. of leave:—

Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Mr. J. P. de Silva, and Mr. H. Showell.

Mr. H. L. Wright is appd. to act as an assist., v. Mr. Showell.

Mr. A. W. Hughes to be Hozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

The following officers in Scinde have been appd. special assessors, under section 31 of Act XXXII. of 1860, for assessing the duties under schedule 4 on all pay disbursed by them without previous audit:—

Deputy superint., electric telegraphs in Scinde, forest ranger, port officer.

Assist. Surg. R. C. Thorp, M.D., superint. of vaccination, N.W. div., has leave from 5th Nov. 1860, to pres. m.c., to Eur.

The Rev. W. H. Schwabe, B.A., is appd. chaplain at Neemuch.

Capt. J. S. Trevor, dep. consulting eng. for railways, having returned from England, joined presdy office on 15th inst.

Capt. H. Hancock will continue to act as dep. consulting eng. for railways in Guzerat.

From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 6:—

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 5.*—Asst. surg. J. S. Remington, H.M.'s 30th Bombay N.I., has been app., from 19th Sept. last, to act as residency surg. at Baroda dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Kelsey, residency surg.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, actg. superint. of police, Rutnagherry, has leave for 1 mo., under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules.

Under the provs. of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. J. R. Arthur, first asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with full powers of a mag. in that zillah, with except. of the power of review.

Mr. T. C. Loughman, judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for sidars in Doocan, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c.

Mr. C. B. Izon, c.s., has been perm. to reside at Poona, for the purp. of studying the Hindoostani language.

Mr. W. Wedderburn, c.s., is perm. to reside in Bombay for the purp. of studying the Hindoostani language.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to mag. and coll. of Sholapoor, has an ext. of leave till 12th inst. granted to him on 7th ult., on m.c.

### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The Gov. in Council has been pleased to direct that the officer charged with the management of the customs at Scinde shall be designated for the future, "Collector of Customs," instead of as heretofore, "Deputy Collector."

Mr. G. W. Campbell, act. superint. of police, Rutnagherry, has passed prescribed exam. in the Marathi language.

Lieut. Bonus passed exam. prescribed as to his qualification for an asst. engr.

Lieut. Mytton, corps of sappers and miners, is app. a temp. asst. to Capt. DeLisle, fr. date on which he joined that officer.

Mr. W. A. Russell ass. ch. of his appt. as principal of Poona College on 19th ult.

Dr. G. R. Ballingall, prof. of surgery in Grant Med. Coll., has leave fr. 1st to 30th inst., inclusive.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 23.*—No. 657.—The undermen. officers are allowed furl. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. J. M. Glasse, insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, for 15 mo., under new rules.

Capt. W. A. Dick, 3rd lt. cav., for 3 years, under old rules.

Lieut. E. Bell, 1st grdr. N.I., for 18 mo., under new rules.

Asst. surg. R. C. Thorp, superint. vaccination, W. div., Guzerat, for 15 mo., under new rules.

Capt. Cumberlege, 41st Madras N.I., for 15 mo., under new rules.

2nd Capt. T. E. Hughes, Bengal art., offic. comdt. No. 3 Punjab lt. f. batt., for 15 mo., under new rules.

Lieut. J. Chalmers, late 39th Bengal N.I., for 15 mo., under new rules.

Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, 1st Punjab cav., for 18 mo., under new rules.

Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, Bengal horse art., for 3 years, under old rules.

No. 659.—Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, regt. of art., is app. to act as insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Glasse.

No. 661.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Hills, corps of engrs., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

No. 28.—No. 664.—Order confirmed:—

**Dated Oct. 8.**—By Brigdr. Honner, c.b., placing at disposal of Maj. Eden, offic. gov. gen.'s agent for States of Rajpootana, on that officer's requisition, the services of the foll. officers as temp. arrangements:—

Lieut. W. A. Stewart, H.M.'s 28th regt., for employ. in Mhair regt., at Ajmere.

Lieut. Angelo, H.M.'s 28th regt., for employ. in Deolce irreg. horse.

**Nov. 29.—No. 665.**—Maj. T. T. Haggard, acting princ. dep. comy. of ordnance, is app. to offic. as princ. comy. of ordnance, fr. date of Lieut. col. Woodnam's depart. for Europe.

Dep. comy. of ordnance Lieut. Purcell is app. jun., dep. princ. comy. of ordnance in grand arsenal.

Lieut. Purcell will cont. in ch. of Mhow arsenal.

Lieut. and actg. dep. asst. comy. J. Coleman will cont. to act as jun. dep. princ. comy. of ordnance in Bombay, till relieved by Lieut. Purcell.

Asst. comy. of ordnance Lieut. Cowley is prom. to rank of dep. comy. of ordnance.

Actg. dep. asst. comy. T. Bingham is prom. to dep. asst. comy. on the estab.

**Nov. 30.—No. 666.**—The following appointments are made:—

Col. M. W. Smith, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., to be a brig. of 2nd class, to complete the establishment.

Col. J. C. Heath, H.M.'s 11th N.I., to be a brig. of 2nd class, as a temp. measure, dur. employ. of Brig. gen. Williams, on divisional staff.

**Dec. 4.—No. 669.**—Maj. R. J. Shaw, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. regt., is app. agent for clothing the army, v. Maj. C. D. Mylne, dec.

Maj. Shaw will continue to act as and of commissariat accounts and supt. of army clothing, and Capt. Kinlock will continue to act as agent for clothing the army, during Col. Swanson's abs.

**Dec. 5.—No. 670.**—The underment gentleman is admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 25, 1860:—

Inf.—Mr. L. F. Heaton.

**No. 676.**—The following promotion is made:—

H.M.'s 30th N.I.—Ens. J. R. Lee to be Lieut., from Feb. 2, v. Davenport, dec., on 1st idem.

**No. 677.**—The following promotion is made:—

H.M.'s 26th N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Mignon to be capt. of a comy., from Oct. 19, 1860, v. Cottell, dec., on 18th idem.

**No. 678.**—Surg. E. Impey, med. estab., having completed 20 years' serv. since date of commission as asst. surg., is promoted to surg. major, from Dec. 4, 1860, under royal warrant of Jan. 13, 1860.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Bombay, Nov. 26.**—The foll. postings and transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Col. G. Macan (unatt.), to H.M.'s 25th N.I.I.

Col. G. J. Jameson (unatt.), to H.M.'s 30th N.I.

Col. H. Lyons (new prom.) will remain unatt.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. Davidson, fr. H.M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I. to H.M.'s 1st gren. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Liddell, fr. H.M.'s 3rd Eur. to H.M.'s 1st Eur. R.F.

Lieut. col. J. C. Heath, fr. H.M.'s 31st N.I. to H.M.'s 11th N.I.

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, fr. H.M.'s 22nd N.I.I. to H.M.'s 29th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, fr. H.M.'s 11th to H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. col. R. Travers (new prom.), to H.M.'s 23rd N.I.I.

Lieut. col. E. A. Guerin (new prom.), to H.M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. col. W. H. C. Lye (new prom.), to H.M.'s 31st N.I.

The underment officers have passed the colloq. exam. on Nov. 19:—

Ens. C. F. L. Way, 24th N.I.

Ens. J. Rutherford, att. to 24th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

19th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Fairbrother, fr. Jan. 20, 1861, or date of his depart. fr. regt. hd. qrs., for 60 days, to Bombay, priv. leave.

#### Reorganisation of the Bombay Cavalry.

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 4.—No. 674.**—Under the authority of H.M.'s Govt. and the Govt. of India, the cavalry of this Presidency will be reorganised as follows:—

2. The whole will be on the Silladar system.

3. The existing corps are as follows:—

	Estab. strength of all Native ranks.
1st regt. Bombay L.C. (Lancers) ...	500
2nd do. do. ...	500
3rd do. do. ...	500
Poona irreg. horse ...	756
1st regt. Sindie irreg. horse ...	800
2nd do. do. ...	800
3rd do. do. ...	800
1st regt. S. Maratha horse ...	713
2nd do. do. ...	713
Guzerat irreg. horse... ..	800

Total.....10 corps and 6,882 men  
4. The Guzerat horse is not at present under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. The necessary reduc-

tions will be carried out, and the transfer to the control of the C. in C. will be effected under the orders to be given in the civil department. The organisation of the Guzerat horse, in accordance with the following arrangements, will be subsequently carried out by H.E. the C. in C.

5. The cavalry of the entire Presidency will be henceforth organised in fourteen corps, on the Silladar system, and designated as follows:—

1st regt. Bombay L.C. (Lancers); 2nd ditto ditto; 3rd ditto ditto. These are the three corps of regular cavalry to be hereafter organised on the Silladar system.

4th regt. Poona horse; 5th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Poona horse.

6th regt. Guzerat horse; 7th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Guzerat horse.

8th regt. Sind horse; 9th ditto ditto; 10th ditto ditto; 11th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Sind horse.

12th regt. Southern Maratha horse; 13th ditto ditto; 14th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Southern Maratha horse.

6. The native establishment of each corps will be as follows:—

1 Russadar Major. 1 Qmr. Duffadar. } Non-effect.  
2 Russadars. 1 Trumpet Major. }  
3 Russadars. 6 Pay Duffadars. }

6 Jemadars. 1 Writer.  
1 Kote Duffadar Major. 1 Chowdry.  
6 Kote Duffadars. 1 Mootsuddie.  
30 Duffadars. 1 Hospital Assistant.  
3 Nishan Burdars. 1 2nd Hospital Assistant.  
6 Trumpeters. 3 Lascars.  
300 Sowars. 3 Flagmen.  
1 Warder Major. 6 Bheesties.  
1 Farrier Major.

Stationary allowance ... ..Rs. 30  
Mess allowance ... .." 60  
Command allowance for repair of arms for 860 " 90

7. The pay of the private sowars of all the corps under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. will be Rs. 30 from the 1st Jan. next. The men of the Guzerat horse will receive the same pay so soon after 1st Jan. next as the transfer to the control of the C. in C. shall have been effected. The pay of other ranks in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regts. will be the same as in the Southern Maratha horse, pending the sanction expected from H.M.'s Govt. to the increased rates lately recommended for all.

8. In addition to the advantages of pay as above-mentioned, every man of the regular cavalry wishing to remain in the service will have his horse, his arms, and such articles of equipment as may be required under the new organization, presented to him on certain conditions hereinafter specified.

9. No man is to be permitted to remain in the service who is not in every respect fit for the duties of a Silladar horseman, such men of the regular cavalry as may be deemed unfit shall be disposed of by a pension, or discharge with gratuity, according to length of service, as detailed below.

10. Every other man will have the option of remaining in the service on the new conditions, or of taking his discharge. Men so discharged, who have served fifteen years and upwards, will receive pensions according to the regulations. Those under fifteen years' service will receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each year's service, and if under three years' service, a minimum of three months' pay.

11. Those who shall elect to remain on the new condition will be entitled to pension hereafter on the same terms as hitherto established for the regular cavalry, but they will have no other special claim upon Government, and will be subject to all other regulations of irregular regiments.

12. These conditions should be carefully explained to the men of the regular cavalry.

13. Enlisted followers, not required under the new system, will, according to their time of service, be pensioned or discharged with gratuity of one month's pay for each year's service or three months' pay if under three years' service.

14. The arms and accoutrements presented to the men will be considered the property of the regiment, and will be handed over to the men who may enter the corps to fill vacancies at such valuation as shall be regimentally determined.

15. The horses now to be presented to the men will not immediately become their personal property, but will be treated as such in the case of men being invalided or discharged after three years' service, under the new conditions, or in case of death or voluntary discharge after five years of such service.

In case of discharge for misconduct at any time, the horse will be regarded as the property of the regiment.

16. No horse fit for the service will be allowed to be taken out of the regiment. On occasion of death or discharge, the horse will be sold by auction, and the proceeds disposed of under the foregoing rules, either for the benefit of the man's heirs, or, in case of unfitness, for the man, or for the regiment.

17. The troopers of these regiments who remain under the new system will all be one horse silladars.

This will hereafter be subject to modifications under regimental arrangements, it being understood that no one out of the regiment will be allowed to hold an assamee, and that the following number of assamees to be held by one person is never exceeded:—

Russadars and Russadars ... .. 6  
Jemadars ... .. 4  
All others ... .. 3

18. The dress of these regiments will be altered to suit the nature of the service, when the present uniform shall have been worn out. The colour of the future uniform will be hereafter determined.

19. One baggage tattoo will be maintained for every three sowars.

20. Such funds as it may be necessary to establish in each corps should be clearly laid down, together with the amount of subscriptions and donations required from the men.

21. The amount of monthly stoppages to which each man will be subject on account of clothing, arms, and other regimental necessities supplied by commanding officers should be clearly detailed. The horse fund subscriptions must be under the same strict rule. No debts or loans will be permitted.

22. All minor details connected with the formation of these regiments will be arranged by commanding officers under the orders of the C. in C. A full report of the system to be established should be forwarded to H.E. for information and approval with as little delay as possible.

23. The old troopers will be subject to the rules and Articles of War as now established, Act VI. of 1860 doing almost all that will be required except in extreme cases.

24. The establishment of European officers for all the cavalry corps under the new organisation will be as follows:—

1 Commandant.  
1 Second in command.  
1 Subaltern.  
1 Adjutant.  
1 Medical officer.

25. The cavalry officers in excess of this establishment not otherwise provided for will be distributed as supernumeraries throughout the cavalry corps at the discretion of H.E. the C. in C.

26. The regimental officers appointed to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regiments of light cavalry on the Silladar system will look on their situations in the light of staff appointments, as is the case in the old regiments of irregular cavalry.

27. The rolls of officers of the three old regular regiments of light cavalry will still remain in the army list, and regimental promotions will proceed in the three bodies of officers as heretofore. This subject to any change in the system of the arm which may be ordered by her Majesty's Government with reference to questions now pending.

28. Field officers of the cavalry (regular) who may be placed in command of Silladar cavalry regiments will receive the same pay and allowances, including command allowance, as they would have received in command of their original corps.

29. Captains in command will receive the consolidated pay given to officers in command of irregular corps.

30. Captains of the regular cavalry holding the position of 2nd in command will receive a consolidated pay of Rs. 750 per mensem.

31. Lieutenants of the regular cavalry of ten years standing appointed 2nd in command will receive consolidated pay of Rs. 600 per mensem.

32. All other officers will receive the rates of pay allowed to irregular cavalry officers by the regulations.

33. Stores, the property of troop commanders, will be valued by committees, and the amount paid by Government to the officers.

34. Articles in use with men or horses will go with them. The balance will be sold by auction for the benefit of Government.

35. The difference between the present pay of private sowars of several of the existing irregular corps and the rate sanctioned from 1st January next, should in the case of each individual soldier who may be in debt, be applied wholly to the extinction of his debt. The Governor in Council requires that commanding officers will effect gradually the extinction of debt in all these corps.

#### Reduction of the Bombay Artillery.

Under instructions from Government, Nos. 10 and 17, light field batteries attached to the head quarters of the 1st and 3rd battalions of artillery at Kirkee are abolished, and the following companies of artillery to which light field batteries are attached will be constituted reserve companies, the batteries and equipment in each case being disposed of under the orders of the commandant of the regiment:—

4th company 3rd battalion artillery No. 7 light field battery.

Golundauze company No. 8 light field battery.

2nd company 2nd battalion artillery No. 16 light field battery.

This reduction of batteries will diminish the establishment by about 500 horses.

In paragraph 6 of the despatch from the Secretary of State of Jan. 31, 1859, it was observed that "the cases of convicts undergoing sentence may be considered hereinafter, but not before the pacification of the country shall have been completed."

In paragraph 5 of the despatch from the Secretary of State of June 15, 1860, the contemplated measure was again noticed.

It appears to H.E. in Council that the time has now arrived when the amnesty declared in her Majesty's proclamation may be safely extended generally to those convicted of, and undergoing sentence of imprisonment for, offences connected with the mutinies, who would have been entitled to pardon had they been at large or unconvicted at the time of the promulgation of the amnesty, and had they complied with the terms on which pardon was then offered. But before issuing orders to this effect, H.E. in Council considers it advisable that it should be ascertained from those officers in whose custody the convicts have been during the period of their imprisonment, whether, in respect to any individuals of the classes which would be included in such a general pardon, anything has come to the observation or knowledge of those officers in respect to the previous history of such individuals, or to their conduct and bearing while undergoing sentence, which should disqualify them from sharing in the benefits of the proposed acts of grace, or might make it dangerous and inexpedient that they should be permitted to return to their homes.

**Resolution.**—The Gov. Gen. in Council resolves, therefore, that a return be called for fr. the superint. of the Andaman Islands of all persons remaining in his custody, who may be undergoing sentences of imprisonment or transportation for offences committed in connection with the disturbances of 1857-58, other than those offences noted in the margin,\* showing what has been the behaviour of each convict during the period of his confinement, and what, if anything, is known of his antecedents and general character.

H.E. in Council further resolves that the several local govts. and administrations be authorised, after calling for similar returns from all officers in charge of jails under their control, to remit the remainder of the sentence in every case in which they see no objection to such a course.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Financial Dep., Fort St. George, Nov. 26.**—Appointment:—Mr. R. P. Harrison to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras.

**Nov. 27.**—Mr. R. P. Harrison resumed charge of the office of Account. gen. from Mr. Lushington on 26th inst.

**Dr. A. J. Scott, asst. assay mr.,** received ch. of the assay dep. from Dr. Shaw on 26th inst.

**Judicial Dep., Nov. 27.**—Mr. J. Gordon, principal Sudder Amin of Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of the court from civ. and sess. judge on 22nd inst.

**No. 496.**—Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd Bengal N.I., is per. to proceed to Eur. on m.c. for 2 years, under old regs.

**Ens. A. F. Orchard, 2nd N.I.,** is per. to proceed to Calcutta and Futeelghur, with leave for 4 mos., from date of depart., under regs. of 1854.

**Returned to duty:**

2nd Capt. L. Bridge, art., 2nd Capt. J. Stewart, art., Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, engr., Capt. E. B. Sladen, 1st Madras fus., asst. commr. 2nd class, Tennasserim and Martaban provs., Lieut. R. C. Burn, 5th N.I., asst. commr., 1st class, Martaban provs., Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I., arrived at Madras on Nov. 25.

Lieut. P. D. Henderson, 2nd L.C., arrived at Bombay on Nov. 14, 1860.

**Nov. 30.**—Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 2nd Nov., 1860.

**India Office, Oct. 30, 1860.**—The Queen has been pleased to app. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., col. in the corps of royal engrs., to be gov. of the presy. of Madras.

Published by order of the Gov. in Council.

T. Pycroft, Chief Sec.

**Financial Dept., Nov. 30.**—Maj. C. A. Orr, mint mr., delivered over ch. of the mint to Dr. G. J. Shaw on the 26th inst.

**Judicial Dept., Nov. 30.**—The undermnt. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—Ganapaya, princp. sudder ameen of Mangalore, for 2 mo., under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules.

**Public Works Dept., Nov. 30.**—The undermnt. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—

\* 1. Having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects.

2. Having willingly and knowingly given asylum to murderers.

3. Having been leaders or instigators of revolt.

4. Having belonged to and been present with a regiment or detachment of a regiment which killed its officers.

Mr. W. Fraser, dist. engr. of Coimbatore, for 3 mo., from the date of giving over ch. of the dist., under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules, to visit the Neilgherries and Madras.

**Fort St. George, Nov. 30.**—No. 497.—Maj. J. Denton, inv. est., is perm. to res. the app. of dep. comy. of ord. fr. Nov. 15, and to reside at Mercara.

The undermnt. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:

Lieut. col. C. Clemons, 31st L.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C., on furl., for 1 year, under old regs., ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation.

Lieut. J. Moxon, engr., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Western Coast.

Capt. J. G. Balmain, Madras art., to be temp. an add. dep. commr. for prov. of Nagpore. The leave granted to that officer in G.O. No. 450, dated Oct. 20, 1860, is cancelled.

The serv. of Lieut. W. Grove, 33rd N.I., have been temp. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Nagpore irreg. force.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 24.**—The two mo. leave granted to Maj. G. Fitzmaurice, 39th N.I., in G.O. 19th inst., is to have effect from 20th Dec., instead of 20th Nov., 1860.

Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd L.I., is permitted to visit Mysore div. during the leave granted him in G.O. 13th Nov.

Ens. C. H. Trotman, who has been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, will continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.

Ens. J. Blair, having been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, is relieved from doing duty with 1st Madras fusiliers, and is perm. to do duty with 32nd N.I.—to join.

Ens. W. R. Carr, who has been reported qualified to com. a company at batt. exercise, will continue to do duty with 1st Madras fusiliers.

The following posting is ordered:—Asst. Surg. G. E. Whitton, R.A., from d. d. C troop horse art. to C. troop horse art.

Lieut. J. Pennyquick, corps of engrs., will do du. at pres. under orders of the actg. comdt. of engrs., until Feb. 1 next, when he is to proc. and join head qrs. of the corps of sappers and miners at Dowlaish-waram.

**Nov. 27.**—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. H. Roberts, fr. 9th N.I. to 41st N.I.

Lieut. col. J. V. Hughes, Eur., fr. 41st N.I. to 34th L.I.

Lieut. col. J. H. B. Congdon, fr. 34th L.I. to 9th N.I.

Ens. H. A. Bishop, fr. do. du. 49th N.I., to do du. 12th N.I.—To join.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th L.C., fr. date of departure for 3 mos.—Madras.

Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, 6th L.C., pres., m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

**Nov. 28.**—Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I., is appd. to act as qmrr. and interp. of 4th N.I.

**Nov. 29.**—Ens. C. de L. Gostling, 40th N.I., is appd. to do du. with 14th N.I., at Bangalore—to join.

**Nov. 30.**—Capt. C. H. Abdy, of the 5th L.C., is appd. to act as qmrr. and interp. of 1st L.C.

Lieut. S. H. Williams, 2nd N.I., is appd. to do du. at Eur. inf. d. pot. at Arcot, till he is provided with a passage to rejoin his regt.

Surg. C. M. Duff having assu. charge of 3rd dist. on 3rd inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in G.O., dated 9th ult., is cancl. from the above date.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

**Bombay Castle, Nov. 28.**—Mr. G. E. Stanley, Vice-Consul and British agent at Judda, has been granted a commission as H.M.'s consul for that place.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, acting 2nd asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with full powers of a magistrate.

The hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been pleased to extend, until April 23 next, the leave of abs. granted on July 23, to C. M. I. Pollock, Esq., clerk of the Crown, &c., and has allowed J. S. White, Esq., to continue to act for him for that period.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, having returned from his leave on 1st inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancl.

The actg. judge and sess. judge of Surat left the Sudder station on 5th inst. for circuit to the detached station of Broach, and returned thence on 17th inst.

Mr. T. Kyte is app. temp. as a dist. dep. coll. and mag. in Colaba sub-collectorate.

Mr. G. Scott to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Colaba.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, asst. to superintndt. of rev. survey and assessment, S. Maratha country, has leave for 20 days.

The following assistants to the commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, are appointed to act in the higher grades, v. Mr. Taylor, granted 6 mo. ext. of leave:—

Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Viccajee, Mr. J. P. de Silva, and Mr. H. Showell.

Mr. H. L. Wright is appd. to act as an assist., v. Mr. Showell.

Mr. A. W. Hughes to be Hozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

The following officers in Scinde have been appd. special assessors, under section 31 of Act XXXI. of 1860, for assessing the duties under schedule 4 on all pay disbursed by them without previous audit:—

Deputy superint., electric telegraphs in Scinde, forest ranger, port officer.

Assist. Surg. R. C. Thorp, M.D., superint. of vaccination, N.W. div., has leave from 5th Nov. 1860, to pres., m.c., to Eur.

The Rev. W. H. Schwabe, B.A., is appd. chaplain at Neemuch.

Capt. J. S. Trevor, dep. consulting eng. for railways, having returned from England, joined presdy office on 15th inst.

Capt. H. Hancock will continue to act as dep. consulting eng. for railways in Guzerat.

From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 6:—

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 5.**—Asst. surg. J. S. Remington, H.M.'s 30th Bombay N.I., has been app. from 19th Sept. last, to act as residency surg. at Baroda dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Kelsey, residency surg.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, actg. superint. of police, Rutnagherry, has leave for 1 mo., under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules.

Under the provs. of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. J. R. Arthur, first asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is invested with full powers of a mag. in that zillah, with excep. of the power of review.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for sidars in Deccan, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c.

Mr. C. B. Izon, c.s., has been perm. to reside at Poona, for the purp. of studying the Hindoostani language.

Mr. W. Wedderburn, c.s., is perm. to reside in Bombay for the purp. of studying the Hindoostani language.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to mag. and coll. of Sholapoor, has an ext. of leave till 12th inst. granted to him on 7th ult., on m.c.

### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The Gov. in Council has been pleased to direct that the officer charged with the management of the customs at Scinde shall be designated for the future, "Collector of Customs," instead of as heretofore, "Deputy Collector."

Mr. G. W. Campbell, act. superint. of police, Rutnagherry, has passed prescribed exam. in the Marathi language.

Lieut. Bonus passed exam. prescribed as to his qualification for an asst. engr.

Lieut. Mylton, corps of sappers and miners, is app. a temp. asst. to Capt. DeLisle, fr. date on which he joined that officer.

Mr. W. A. Russell ass. ch. of his appt. as principal of Poona College on 19th ult.

Dr. G. R. Ballingall, prof. of surgery in Grant Med. Coll., has leave fr. 1st to 30th inst., inclusive.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, Nov. 23.**—No. 657.—The undermen. officers are allowed furl. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. J. M. Glasse, insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, for 15 mo., under new rules.

Capt. W. A. Dick, 3rd lt. cav., for 3 years, under old rules.

Lieut. E. Bell, 1st grdr. N.I., for 18 mo., under new rules.

Asst. surg. R. C. Thorp, superint. vaccination, W. div., Guzerat, for 15 mo., under new rules.

Capt. Cumberlege, 41st Madras N.I., for 15 mo., under new rules.

2nd Capt. T. E. Hughes, Bengal art., officg. comdt. No. 3 Punjab lt. f. batt., for 15 mo., under new rules.

Lieut. J. Chalmers, late 39th Bengal N.I., for 15 mo., under new rules.

Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, 1st Punjab cav., for 18 mo., under new rules.

Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, Bengal horse art., for 3 years, under old rules.

No. 659.—Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, regt. of art., is app. to act as insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Glasse.

No. 661.—The servs. of Lieut. J. Hills, corps of engrs., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

Nov. 28.—No. 664.—Order confirmed:—



**Dated Oct. 8.**—By Brigdr. Honner, C.B., placing at disposal of Maj. Eden, offic. gov. gen's agent for States of Rajpootana, on that officer's requisition, the servs. of the foll. officers as temp. arrangements:—

Lieut. W. A. Stewart, H.M.'s 28th regt., for employ. in Mhair regt., at Ajmere.

Lieut. Angelo, H.M.'s 28th regt., for employ. in Deslee irreg. horse.

**Nov. 29.**—No. 665.—Maj. T. T. Haggard, acting princ. dep. comy. of ordnance, is app. to offic. as princ. comy. of ordnance, fr. date of Lieut. col. Woosnam's depart. for Europe.

Dep. comy. of ordnance Lieut. Purcell is app. jun. dep. princ. comy. of ordnance in grand arsenal.

Lieut. Purcell will cont. in ch. of Mhow arsenal. Lieut. and actg. dep. asst. comy. J. Coleman will cont. to act as jun. dep. princ. comy. of ordnance in Bombay, till relieved by Lieut. Purcell.

Asst. comy. of ordnance Lieut. Cowley is prom. to rank of dep. comy. of ordnance.

Actg. dep. asst. comy. T. Bingham is prom. to dep. asst. comy. on the estab.

**Nov. 30.**—No. 666.—The following appointments are made:—

Col. M. W. Smith, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., to be a brig. of 2nd class, to complete the establishmt.

Col. J. C. Heath, H.M.'s 11th N.I., to be a brig. of 2nd class, as a temp. measure, dur. employmt. of Brig. Gen. Williams, on divisional staff.

**Dec. 4.**—No. 669.—Maj. R. J. Shaw, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. regt., is app. agent for clothing the army, v. Mij. C. D. Mylne, dec.

Maj. Shaw will continue to act as and of commissariat accounts and supdt. of army clothing, and Capt. Kinslock will continue to act as agent for clothing the army, during Col. Swanson's abs.

**Dec. 5.**—No. 670.—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 25, 1860:—

Inf.—Mr. L. F. Heaton.

No. 676.—The following promotion is made:—H.M.'s 30th N.I.—Ens. J. R. Lee to be lieut., from Feb. 2, v. Davenport, dec., on 1st idem.

No. 677.—The following promotion is made:—H.M.'s 26th N.I.—Lieut. F. P. Mignon to be capt. of a compy., from Oct. 19, 1860, v. Cottell, dec., on 18th idem.

No. 678.—Surg. E. Impey, med. estab., having completed 20 years' serv. since date of commission as asst. surg., is promoted to surg. major, from Dec. 4, 1860, under royal warrant of Jan. 13, 1860.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Bombay, Nov. 26.**—The foll. postings and transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Col. G. Macan (unatt.), to H.M.'s 25th N.I.I.

Col. G. J. Jameson (unatt.), to H.M.'s 30th N.I.

Col. H. Lyons (new prom.) will remain unatt.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. Davidson, fr. H.M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I. to H.M.'s 1st gren. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Liddell, fr. H.M.'s 3rd Eur. to H.M.'s 1st Eur. R.F.

Lieut. col. J. C. Heath, fr. H.M.'s 31st N.I. to H.M.'s 11th N.I.

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, fr. H.M.'s 22nd N.I.I. to H.M.'s 29th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, fr. H.M.'s 11th to H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. col. B. Travers (new prom.), to H.M.'s 23rd N.I.I.

Lieut. col. E. A. Guerin (new prom.), to H.M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. col. W. H. C. Lye (new prom.), to H.M.'s 31st N.I.

The underment. officers have passed the colloq. exam. on Nov. 19:—

Ens. C. F. L. Way, 24th N.I.

Ens. J. Rutherford, att. to 24th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

19th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Fairbrother, fr. Jan. 20, 1861, or date of his depart. fr. regtl. hd. qrs., for 60 days, to Bombay, priv. leave.

#### Reorganisation of the Bombay Cavalry.

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 4.**—No. 674.—Under the authority of H.M.'s Govt. and the Govt. of India, the cavalry of this Presidency will be reorganised as follows:—

2. The whole will be on the Silladar system.

3. The existing corps are as follows:—

	Estab. strength of all N.I. ranks.
1st regt. Bombay L.C. (Lancers) ...	500
2nd do. do. ...	500
3rd do. do. ...	500
Poona irreg. horse ...	756
1st regt. Sindh irreg. horse ...	800
2nd do. do. ...	800
3rd do. do. ...	800
1st regt. S. Maratha horse ...	713
2nd do. do. ...	713
Guzerat irreg. horse... ..	800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10 corps and 6,882 men</b>

4. The Guzerat horse is not at present under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. The necessary reduc-

tions will be carried out, and the transfer to the control of the C. in C. will be effected under the orders to be given in the civil department. The organisation of the Guzerat horse, in accordance with the following arrangements, will be subsequently carried out by H.E. the C. in C.

5. The cavalry of the entire Presidency will be henceforth organised in fourteen corps, on the Silladar system, and designated as follows:—

1st regt. Bombay L.C. (Lancers); 2nd ditto ditto; 3rd ditto ditto. These are the three corps of regular cavalry to be hereafter organised on the Silladar system.

4th regt. Poona horse; 5th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Poona horse.

6th regt. Guzerat horse; 7th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Guzerat horse.

8th regt. Sind horse; 9th ditto ditto; 10th ditto ditto; 11th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Sind horse.

12th regt. Southern Maratha horse; 13th ditto ditto; 14th ditto ditto. These to be formed from the present Southern Maratha horse.

6. The native establishment of each corps will be as follows:—

1 Russaldar Major.	1 Qrmr. Duffadar.	Non-elect.
2 Russaldars.	1 Trumpet Major.	
3 Russaldars.	6 Pay Duffadars.	
6 Jemadars.	1 Writer.	
1 Kote Duffadar Major.	1 Chowdry.	
6 Kote Duffadars.	1 Mootsuddie.	
30 Duffadars.	1 Hospital Assistant.	
3 Nishan Burdars.	1 2nd Hospital Assistant.	
6 Trumpeters.	3 Lascars.	
300 Sowars.	3 Flagmen.	
1 Wordee Major.	6 Bheesties.	
1 Farrier Major.		

Stationary allowance ... ..Rs. 30

Mess allowance ... .." 60

Command allowance for repair of arms for 860 " 90

7. The pay of the private sowars of all the corps under the orders of H.E. the C. in C. will be Rs. 30 from the 1st Jan. next. The men of the Guzerat horse will receive the same pay so soon after 1st Jan. next as the transfer to the control of the C. in C. shall have been effected. The pay of other ranks in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regts. will be the same as in the Southern Maratha horse, pending the sanction expected from H.M.'s Govt. to the increased rates lately recommended for all.

8. In addition to the advantages of pay as above-mentioned, every man of the regular cavalry wishing to remain in the service will have his horse, his arms, and such articles of equipment as may be required under the new organization, presented to him on certain conditions hereinafter specified.

9. No man is to be permitted to remain in the service who is not in every respect fit for the duties of a Silladar horseman, such men of the regular cavalry as may be deemed unfit shall be disposed of by a pension, or discharge with gratuity, according to length of service, as detailed below.

10. Every other man will have the option of remaining in the service on the new conditions, or of taking his discharge. Men so discharged, who have served fifteen years and upwards, will receive pensions according to the regulations. Those under fifteen years' service will receive a gratuity of one month's pay for each year's service, and if under three years' service, a minimum of three months' pay.

11. Those who shall elect to remain on the new condition will be entitled to pension hereafter on the same terms as hitherto established for the regular cavalry, but they will have no other special claim upon Government, and will be subject to all other regulations of irregular regiments.

12. These conditions should be carefully explained to the men of the regular cavalry.

13. Enlisted followers, not required under the new system, will, according to their time of service, be pensioned or discharged with gratuity of one month's pay for each year's service or three months' pay if under three years' service.

14. The arms and accoutrements presented to the men will be considered the property of the regiment, and will be handed over to the men who may enter the corps to fill vacancies at such valuation as shall be regimentally determined.

15. The horses now to be presented to the men will not immediately become their personal property, but will be treated as such in the case of men being invalided or discharged after three years' service, under the new conditions, or in case of death or voluntary discharge after five years of such service.

In case of discharge for misconduct at any time, the horse will be regarded as the property of the regiment.

16. No horse fit for the service will be allowed to be taken out of the regiment. On occasion of death or discharge, the horse will be sold by auction, and the proceeds disposed of under the foregoing rules, either for the benefit of the man's heirs, or in case of unfitness, for the man, or for the regiment.

17. The troopers of these regiments who remain under the new system will all be one horse sildars.

This will hereafter be subject to modifications under regimental arrangements, it being understood that no one out of the regiment will be allowed to hold an assamee, and that the following number of assamees to be held by one person is never exceeded:—

Russaldars and Russaldars ...	6
Jemadars ...	4
All others ...	3

18. The dress of these regiments will be altered to suit the nature of the service, when the present uniform shall have been worn out. The colour of the future uniform will be hereafter determined.

19. One baggage tattoo will be maintained for every three sowars.

20. Such funds as it may be necessary to establish in each corps should be clearly laid down, together with the amount of subscriptions and donations required from the men.

21. The amount of monthly stoppages to which each man will be subject on account of clothing, arms, and other regimental necessities supplied by commanding officers should be clearly detailed. The horse fund subscriptions must be under the same strict rule. No debts or loans will be permitted.

22. All minor details connected with the formation of these regiments will be arranged by commanding officers under the orders of the C. in C. A full report of the system to be established should be forwarded to H.E. for information and approval with as little delay as possible.

23. The old troopers will be subject to the rules and Articles of War as now established, Act VI. of 1860 doing almost all that will be required except in extreme cases.

24. The establishment of European officers for all the cavalry corps under the new organisation will be as follows:—

1 Commandant.
1 Second in command.
1 Subaltern.
1 Adjutant.
1 Medical officer.

25. The cavalry officers in excess of this establishment not otherwise provided for will be distributed as supernumeraries throughout the cavalry corps at the discretion of H.E. the C. in C.

26. The regimental officers appointed to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regiments of light cavalry on the Silladar system will look on their situations in the light of staff appointments, as is the case in the old regiments of irregular cavalry.

27. The rolls of officers of the three old regular regiments of light cavalry will still remain in the army list, and regimental promotions will proceed in the three bodies of officers as heretofore. This subject to any change in the system of the arm which may be ordered by her Majesty's Government with reference to questions now pending.

28. Field officers of the cavalry (regular) who may be placed in command of Silladar cavalry regiments will receive the same pay and allowances, including command allowance, as they would have received in command of their original corps.

29. Captains in command will receive the consolidated pay given to officers in command of irregular corps.

30. Captains of the regular cavalry holding the position of 2nd in command will receive a consolidated pay of Rs. 750 per mensem.

31. Lieutenants of the regular cavalry of ten years standing appointed 2nd in command will receive consolidated pay of Rs. 600 per mensem.

32. All other officers will receive the rates of pay allowed to irregular cavalry officers by the regulations.

33. Stores, the property of troop commanders, will be valued by committees, and the amount paid by Government to the officers.

34. Articles in use with men or horses will go with them. The balance will be sold by auction for the benefit of Government.

35. The difference between the present pay of private sowars of several of the existing irregular corps and the rate sanctioned from 1st January next, should in the case of each individual soldier who may be in debt, be applied wholly to the extinction of his debt. The Governor in Council requires that commanding officers will effect gradually the extinction of debt in all these corps.

#### Reduction of the Bombay Artillery.

Under instructions from Government, Nos. 10 and 17, light field batteries attached to the head quarters of the 1st and 3rd battalions of artillery at Kirkee are abolished, and the following companies of artillery to which light field batteries are attached will be constituted reserve companies, the batteries and equipment in each case being disposed of under the orders of the commandant of the regiment:—

4th company 3rd battalion artillery No. 7 light field battery.

Golundauze company No. 8 light field battery.

2nd company 2nd battalion artillery No. 16 light field battery.

This reduction of batteries will diminish the establishment by about 500 horses.

The commandant of artillery will instruct the officers in command of the field batteries at Mhow, Kurrachee, and Hyderabad to make careful selection of all the best horses in the batteries to be reduced, drafting them into those which are to be retained on the present establishment in place of such as may be considered indifferent and not likely to be of use for the artillery service.

This principle of reduction should be applied as far as possible throughout the regiment of artillery, all inferior horses being disposed of and their places supplied by good horses from the excess.

After this reduction the remaining batteries will be permitted to retain ten horses in excess of establishment to be drafted from the batteries ordered to be reduced.

When these measures shall have been carefully arranged, all horses in excess are to be handed over to the commissariat for sale on account of Government, under such arrangement as may be considered best by that department.

The commandant of artillery will arrange under the above orders for the disposal of the horses of Nos. 10 and 17 light field batteries, retaining fifty (50) horses for the instruction of recruit and drill purposes with the head quarters of the regiment at Kurrachee, and that the battery establishments of Nos. 7, 8, and 16 be immediately discharged, on the batteries being returned into stores.

Officers commanding divisions and 1st class brigadiers will be good enough to see that these orders are carefully carried out.

The C. in C. expects that the above arrangements will be completed as early as possible, a report being hereafter sent accordingly to the Adjutant-general of the army for H.E.'s information by the commandant of artillery.

The Golumdauze company with No. 8 light field battery at Nusseerabad will move after the receipt of this order to Mhow, when the battery will be dissolved.

The commandant of artillery will be good enough to arrange for the renumbering of the batteries to remain on the establishment.

The establishment of horses for the royal field batteries is henceforth reduced from 142 to a peace footing of 130 horses. Nos. 1 and 7 having each a few horses in excess of the new establishment, will retain them as supernumeraries to be gradually absorbed.

#### Sir William Mansfield on H.M.'s Local European Forces.

Poona, Dec. 5.—The C. in C. has lately observed in the public prints certain slanderous and groundless aspersions on the fair fame of H.M.'s local European forces.

He has the greatest satisfaction in testifying that according to his firm conviction these calumnious reports are without a shade of truth. H.E. would have refrained from noticing the circumstance were it not that he has become aware of an attempt having been made to give an appearance of reality and circumstantiality to the original calumny by an account of a conversation alleged to have taken place between the C. in C. and Maj. Logan, 57th foot.

H.E. need hardly assure the army that the whole story is a fabrication from beginning to end.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Maj. H. C., son, at Cawnpore, Nov. 28.  
BABONEAUX, wife of F. G., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 24.  
COGAN, wife of J., daughter, at Poona, Nov. 19.  
COX, wife of F., daughter, at Madhopoor, Nov. 22.  
CUMMING, Mrs. A., daughter, at Khandalla, Dec. 1.  
D'ABREW, F. C., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.  
DALLAS, wife of R. A., daughter, at Malabar-hill, Dec. 2.  
DAVIS, Mrs. C., son, at Abbottabad, Nov. 17.  
DICKSON, wife of Capt. W. D., daughter, at Malligaum, Nov. 27.  
DOYLEY, wife of N., daughter, at Kulladghee, Nov. 28.  
DUNOLLY, wife of J. L., daughter, at Kurrachee, Dec. 2.  
FORBES, Mrs. K., daughter, at Surat, Dec. 7.  
GORDON, wife of W., daughter, at Sattara, Nov. 28.  
GORDON, wife of Lieut. B. L., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 23.  
GRAHAM, wife of Capt. S. F., son, at Umballa, Nov. 30.  
HAGGARD, wife of Major, daughter, at Poona, Dec. 4.  
HERBERT, wife of Maj., son, at Alipoor, Nov. 30.  
HOGG, wife of C. M., son, at Ratnagerry, Nov. 25.  
HUGHES, wife of Lieut.-col., daughter, at Peshawur, Nov. 22.  
JACOB, wife of A., daughter, at Sattara, Nov. 26.  
JENKINS, wife of Capt. H. G., daughter, at Benares, Nov. 12.  
JOHNSTONE, wife of Capt. H. C., son, at Rawul Pind-dee, Nov. 20.

KELLY, wife of W., daughter, at Mooltan, Nov. 21.  
KEMP, wife of F. B., son, at Barrisal, Nov. 23.  
LOGIN, wife of T., daughter, at Mussoorie, Nov. 24.  
MACKINNON, wife of P., daughter, at Cossipore, Nov. 23.  
MALCHUS, wife of J. N., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.  
MANSFIELD, Lady, son, at Poona, Dec. 2.  
MURRAY, wife of Ens. P., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 10.  
NEDHAM, wife of Capt. A. G., son, at Benares, Nov. 21.  
PICARD, wife of J., son, at Khandalla, Dec. 2.  
PROBYN, wife of W. G., son, at Shahjehanpore, Nov. 24.  
ROBINSON, wife of S. H., daughter, at Goosery, Nov. 27.  
SCHUTE, wife of Col., son, at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 4.  
SCOTT, wife of W. D., daughter, at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 27.  
SIM, wife of D., daughter, at Colaba, Nov. 26.  
SITWELL, wife of Lieut. F. H. M., son, at Benares, Nov. 30.  
STANDEY, wife of Lieut. D., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 1.  
TRESTRAIL, wife of S. C., son, at Malligaum, Nov. 30.  
VYALL, wife of E., daughter, at Roorkee, Nov. 26.  
WILSEY, Mrs. E., daughter, at Dum Dum, Nov. 23.  
WINDSOR, wife of W. J., son, at Poona, Nov. 25.

#### MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY, S. C., to Anna, daughter of R. N. Farquhar-son, at Patna, Nov. 21.  
BERKELEY, Lieut. J., to Anna S., daughter of the late Capt. G. Middlecoat, at Secunderabad, Nov. 15.  
COHEN, F. A., to Miss Emilie Shoenerstedt, Nov. 22.  
ELLIOTT, Capt. H. M., to Jessie, daughter of Rev. A. Fennell, at Mercara, Nov. 13.  
FAICHNIE, A. G., to Miss J. D. Wright, at Calcutta, Nov. 22.  
GOODALL, E. B., to Isabella S., daughter of J. Nash, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.  
GOOLD, Lieut. F. H., to Louisa F., daughter of R. O'Danda, at Mirzapore, Nov. 27.  
HALL, F. W., to Mrs. McKenzie, at Chunar, Nov. 22.  
ISAACKS, C., to Gertrude, daughter of R. Cleur, at Alleppey, Nov. 20.  
JOHNSTONE, Maj. R. M., to Charlotte S., daughter of the late P. Homan, at Bhooj.  
MARSHALL, F., to Caroline, relict of the late H. Smith, Nov. 21.  
PEREIRA, M. F., to Miss E. L. Temersfield, at Royapooram, Nov. 26.  
STAINFORTH, Lieut. R., to Anna P., daughter of G. W. Boileau, at Sectapore, Nov. 17.  
WOOD, Lieut. H. W., to Emma L., daughter of H. D. Phillips, at Madras, Dec. 3.

#### DEATHS.

BAILY, Joseph, at Kurrachee, Dec. 2.  
BENSON, William, son of Mr., at Poona, aged 4, Dec. 3.  
BLOOMFIELD, wife of Capt. G. C., at Almorah, Nov. 11.  
CLARK, Edward N., at Calcutta, aged 29, Nov. 13.  
CRAEN, Mary A., infant daughter of J. J., at Madras, Nov. 16.  
DE SILVA, John, at Bandora, aged 33, Dec. 1.  
FORBES, Charlotte G., wife of Capt. G., at Secunderabad, Nov. 20.  
FOWLER, Mabel, infant daughter of A., at Nassick, Dec. 6.  
GORDON, Harriet A. L., daughter of Capt. T., at Gorindpore, Nov. 26.  
HENRY, Charlotte J., widow of the late D., at Hyderabad, Nov. 25.  
HUTTMAN, George F. C., at Calcutta, aged 34, Nov. 19.  
INGLE, infant child of Mr., at Bombay, Dec. 2.  
JOSEPH, Augustus W., inf. son of A., at Royapooram, Nov. 22.  
KING, Mrs. Mary A., at Kattave, aged 36, Nov. 19.  
LUXTON, R., at Baroda, aged 32, Nov. 20.  
NEUBIGGING, Mary A., at Black Town, aged 19, Nov. 24.  
O'CAMMELL, infant son of Capt. P., at Madras, Nov. 25.  
OLPHERTS, Col., Bengal Horse Art., at Mussoorie, Nov. 11.  
PHILLIPS, Owen P., son of Maj., at Sepree, aged 6, Nov. 26.  
PINNEY, Norman L., infant son of R. H., at Surat, Dec. 1.  
RAINFORD, Mary E., wife of J. W., at Madras, Nov. 20.  
RIKY, Lieut.-Col. B., 48th Foot, at Allahabad, Nov. 22.  
ROSS, Alexander, infant son of Major, at Sectapore, Nov. 21.  
SPENCE, Raymond A., infant son of Major J. K., at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 18.  
ST. POURCAIN, Jean G. C., infant son of J. E., at Chandernagore, Nov. 27.  
WALKER, Martin F., infant son of Maj. E., at Umritsur, Nov. 21.

#### The War in China.

##### THE CONVENTION.

The following is the Convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Peking, Oct. 24, 1860:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

##### ARTICLE I.

A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of Taku, which obstructed her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded at Tien-tsin in the month of June, 1858, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

##### ARTICLE II.

It is further expressly declared that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in the month of October, 1858, between her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and his Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kwei-liang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled; and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of 1858, her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

##### ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the Separate Article of the Treaty of 1858 is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of 8,000,000 taels in the following proportions or instalments:—namely, at Tien-tsin on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of 500,000 taels; at Canton, and on or before the 1st day of December, 1860, 333,333 taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected, the first of the said payments being due on the 31st day of December, 1860, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

##### ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by treaty open to trade.

## ARTICLE V.

As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of 1858 shall have been exchanged, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions, that Chinese choosing to take service in the British colonies, or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any of the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating, as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

## ARTICLE VI.

With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hong Kong, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of her Britannic Majesty's colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwang-Tung, of which lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., Companion of the Bath, a member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lan Tsung Kwang, Governor-general of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers; and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by the said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

## ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

It is further agreed that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty abovementioned on the high contracting parties.

## ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed that as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

## ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking, shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the Forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels guaranteed in Article III. shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1860.

(L.S.)

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

(Signature of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

## THE MILITARY DESPATCHES.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 28.

Major the Hon. A. Anson arrived yesterday evening with a despatch, addressed to Mr. Secretary Herbert by Lieutenant-general Sir J. Hope

Grant, G.C.B., commanding her Majesty's forces in China, of which the following is a copy:—

No. 56.

Head Quarters, before Peking,

Oct. 22, 1860.

Sir,—In my despatch, No. 46, of the 20th of September, I had the honour to report the illegal capture, by the Chinese, on the 18th of that month, of several officers and soldiers who had accompanied Mr. Parkes to Tungchow, when he went there to meet the Chinese Commissioners.

I have since reported the return of Messrs. Parkes and Loch, and of one Sikh soldier on the 8th of October, and of eight more Sikhs on the 12th of October.

I have now to report that on the 14th inst. two more Sikhs were brought back, the Chinese declaring that they were the last survivors of those who had been taken prisoners.

To prove their assertion they brought out to us the bodies of Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, of Fane's Horse; Private John Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards; Mr. De Norman, of Her Majesty's Legation; Mr. Bowlby, the *Times*' Correspondent in China, and eight Sikhs.

This accounts for all those who are missing, except Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, and of him I cannot at present obtain any tidings, but I fear that there can be no doubt but that he is dead.

It appears from the statements of the surviving Sikhs that after Messrs. Parkes and Loch had quitted the party, on the 18th of September, to speak to Sang-ko-lin-sin, as detailed in my despatch of the 9th inst., the Chinese crowded round them in great numbers to disarm them.

The position in which they found themselves precluded any attempt to cut their way out with any chance of success, upon which Lieutenant Anderson very properly determined to trust to the protection of the flag of truce, and ordered the Sowars to make no resistance. They were accordingly disarmed and taken to the rear, being permitted to retain their horses. They halted for the night at a joss-house between Tungchow and Peking; and the following morning Captain Brabazon and the Abbé Deluc (a French missionary who spoke Chinese) were taken out and sent back, ostensibly for the purpose of communicating with the Allied commanders. The remainder of the party, being again mounted on their own horses, were taken through Peking to Yuen-Ming-Yuen, where they arrived soon after midday. Up to this time they had been very well treated, but about half an hour after their halt at the palace they were called out one by one, thrown on their faces, and their hands and feet tied together behind their backs. In this state they were left, without food or drink, for three days. On the 22nd of September the Chinese, probably fearing, after our victory of the previous day, that we should advance and recapture their prisoners, took them out, and dividing them into four parties, placed them in carts, with their hands still bound, and drove them off to four small hill fortresses, varying from twenty to forty miles from Peking.

I beg to append a statement showing how these parties were divided, and which of the prisoners died in captivity.

Of the cause of their death there can be no doubt; the survivors of each party tell the same sad tale of how they remained with their hands tightly bound with cords until mortification ensued and they died. The whole party would have doubtless shared the same fate, had not their cords been cut on the ninth day, or thereabouts.

Messrs. Parkes, Loch, and their Sikh orderly, more fortunate than their companions, were confined in the common prison of Peking, and laid in irons for several days—a far more merciful treatment than that vouchsafed to the rest of the party.

I cannot conclude this report without adverting to the loss her Majesty's service has sustained in Captain Brabazon, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Horse. The former, an officer of much professional ability, had proved himself to be an excellent officer in the field also, by his energy and intelligence while serving through

the present campaign as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General of Artillery.

The latter was Adjutant of his regiment, and had earned for himself both here and in India the reputation of being one of the best Irregular Cavalry officers in her Majesty's Indian army. Nor can I omit mention of Private Phipps, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who, when last surviving European of his party, encouraged the Sikhs in every way he could, until his decease on the 14th day of his captivity, thus well sustaining the reputation of a British soldier, under the most trying circumstances.

By the kind permission of the Russian Minister, General Ignatieff, the bodies of the Englishmen have been interred in the Russian cemetery here. They were buried on the 17th inst., with military honours, in presence of General Montauban and many officers of the French army, of the officers of the Russian Mission, and of the majority of the officers of the English army and Embassy.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant-General,  
Commander of the Forces.The Right Hon. the Secretary of State  
for War, &c.

## 1ST PARTY TAKEN TO HILL FORT.

Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, Fane's Horse, died on the 9th day of captivity, 27th of September; Mr. de Norman, Attaché of her Majesty's Legation, died on the 17th day of captivity, 5th of October; 1 duffadar, Fane's Horse, returned to camp on the 12th of October, 1860; 4 sowars, Fane's Horse, 1 died, 3 returned the 12th of October. Bodies of those who died brought in on the 14th of October, 1860.

## 2ND PARTY TAKEN TO HILL FORT.

1 French officer, died; 2 French soldiers, 1 died, 1 returned, 12th October; 5 sowars, Fane's Horse, 1 died, 4 returned 12th October, 1860. Bodies of those who died brought in on 14th October, 1860.

## 3RD PARTY TAKEN TO HILL FORT.

1 French officer, died; Mr. Bowlby, died on the seventh day of captivity, 25th September; Private J. Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards, died on 14th day of captivity, 2nd October; 1 sowar, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, died on the 9th day of captivity, the 27th of September; 1 duffadar, Fane's Horse, died the 16th day of captivity, the 4th of October, 1860; 2 sowars, Fane's Horse, returned to camp the 14th of October, 1860. Bodies of those who died brought in on the 16th of October, 1860.

## 4TH PARTY TAKEN TO HILL FORT.

1 French officer, 2 French soldiers, 4 sowars, Fane's Horse. Died in captivity; bodies brought in on the 17th of October, 1860.

## PEKIN PARTY.

Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, one sowar, 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, one French officer, four French soldiers. Brought back to camp on the 8th of October, 1860.

## MISSING.

Captain Brabazon, Abbé Deluc (French missionary). Believed to have been beheaded in the Tartar camp during the battle of Palichau on the 21st of September, 1860.

H. M.'s 75TH.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear from Allahabad that Captain Pym, of her Majesty's 75th, is to be tried on what our correspondent calls, "vexatiously frivolous charges." He was accosted by his commanding officer, Colonel Radcliffe, with coming late on parade. He replied that he was not late, but that the Colonel was early; and pulling out his watch, called out the time, showing that he was right. Some words ensued, which ended in Captain Pym being placed under arrest. We are informed that at one time it was seriously thought of bringing no less than four officers of the 75th to trial, but that there was some difficulty in getting up the "counts," so the "intention" broke down. It would seem that the very best of feeling does not pervade all ranks of this corps.



COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, January 7, 1861.

### RETROSPECT OF 1860.

In our last annual survey of the events of the preceding year it was our unpleasant task to record the triumph of Chinese treachery, and the consequent repulse of a British squadron at the mouth of the Peiho. That disaster—it cannot be called a disgrace—has already been signally redeemed, notwithstanding the immense distance of the scene of outrage from the seat of the English Government. A terrible, if not swift, vengeance has overtaken the weak and treacherous advisers of a false and imbecile monarch. His forts taken and dismantled, his towns occupied by a foreign army, his bravest troops slaughtered and overthrown, his very capital at the mercy of the enemy, his Summer Palace in flames and himself a fugitive, the Emperor of China has been taught, by an example that came home to him, the force of the homely truth that “honesty is the best policy.” Had he consented to receive Mr. Bruce, in accordance with the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and faithfully exchanged its ratifications, he would have been spared a frightful waste of life and treasure, the loss of his beautiful residence, and an ignominious flight. The ulterior results of recent events may not yet be fully divined, but it is at least not difficult to foresee that ere long there will be a disruption of the Chinese Empire, and a complete subversion of its system of selfish isolation.

An admirably organized force of British troops was despatched from the three Indian Presidencies to Hong Kong in the early part of the year, under the command of Sir Hope Grant, assisted by Sir Robert Napier and General Michel. A regiment of English dragoons, two corps of Sikh cavalry, and a formidable park of Armstrong guns, removed the defects that had marred the success of preceding expeditions. A slight delay, however, occurred in the first instance by the detention of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros at Ceylon, through the foundering of the *Malabar* in the harbour of Galle, and again subsequently from the unpreparedness of the French auxiliary force. But all preliminary difficulties were finally overcome by the tact of the English Plenipotentiary and the firmness of the English general, and towards the end of June the combined forces arrived at the appointed rendezvous in Talien Bay, about 200 miles distant from the Taku Forts. It was not, however, until the 1st of August that the Allied troops were disembarked at Pehtang, near the mouth of the Peiho. On the 12th the entrenched camp of Prince San-ko-lin-sin was carried after a brief struggle, and two days later some earthworks were taken possession of with equal

facility. The reduction of the Taku Forts demanded more prolonged efforts, and for some time the Tartars offered a brave, though ineffectual, resistance to the destructive ravages of European artillery. They were at last taken by storm, and the body of the Commander-in-Chief of the province was found among the slain. This feat of arms was performed on the 21st of August, and four days later the Allies were in Tien-tsin. The Chinese then opened illusive negotiations, on the failure of which the invaders pushed on to Yantau-yeh, and on the 13th September were at Hoo-si-woo. On the 18th Messrs Parkes, Loch, Brabazon, De Norman, Bowlby, and Anderson, with their Sikh escort, and also a party of French gentlemen and soldiers, were seized by the Chinese, in defiance of a flag of truce, and subjected to such cruel treatment that all perished, with the exception of Messrs. Parkes and Loch, and a few Sikhs and Frenchmen. A battle ensued on the 18th, and another on the 21st, terminating on both occasions in the complete discomfiture of the Tartar hordes. After the last victory the Allies fixed their head-quarters only seven miles from Peking, when further negotiations were entered upon, and on the 13th of October the An-tin gate was occupied by French and English soldiers. The surviving prisoners and the bodies of the dead were then given up, and a heavy indemnity paid for the benefit of their relatives. A Convention was signed on the 24th by Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, and two days afterwards Lord Elgin and Baron Gros took up their residence within the walls of the capital of China. The terms of the new Treaty are nearly identical with those of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, excepting that the indemnity is doubled in amount, that Kowloon is added to the settlement at Hong Kong, and that the British Government insists upon its right to maintain a Resident Legation at Peking whenever it may think proper to do so. On the 9th of November the Allied forces withdrew to Tien-tsin, and while the “greasy citizens” of London were gaping with annually recurring wonder at the Lord Mayor's gilt carriage and his redoubtable men in armour, the equally “greasy citizens” of Peking were standing on one leg with mingled joy and astonishment at beholding the retreat of the “fierce barbarians,” without a single house being sacked, townsman maltreated, or woman insulted.

In our Indian Empire, although the shouts of battle have not been altogether unheard in the course of the twelve months under review, there has been no great action fought, nor a single reverse sustained. Towards the close of November, 1859, the last embers of the sepoy revolt were trampled out by the Nepalese troops, acting in concert with the column under Brigadier Holditch. Beni Madho Sing fell in battle; the other leaders and the remnant of the Nurseerabad brigade, still 800 strong, surrendered at discretion. The Begum of Oude, and her son Brijis Kudr, were allowed to reside at Katmandoo, but her alleged paramour, Mummoo Khan, was given up to the British authorities, put upon his trial for murder, and acquitted. The infamous Khan Bahadoor Khan was less fortunate. The evidence against him was irresistible, and on the 24th March he expiated his crimes on the gallows

in front of the Kotwallee at Bareilly. Prince Feroze Shah alone remains at large. According to one account he has gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca; but according to another and more probable story he is still wandering in disguise among the jungles of Central India. The offer of a full and free pardon would, doubtless, lead to the discovery of his lurking place, and no evil could result from such an act of mercy. Rumours, indeed, are still rife as to the existence of Nana Sahib. He is said to be at the head of some thousands of armed men in the midst of the mountains of Nepal, and to possess several elephants, thirty pieces of artillery, and a considerable amount of treasure. The story reads like the myth of King Arthur and his mail-clad knights, or the similar one of the mountains of Salzburg—

“Where the Kaiser Barbarossa and his mailed host withdrawn,  
Sleep enchanted in the mountains till the fated day shall dawn—  
The fated day for Europe, when the warrior king shall ride,  
With a storm of steel behind him from the mountain's rifted side.”

In order to avenge the murder of Captain Meham, an expeditionary force under Brigadier Chamberlain invaded the hill country of the Wuzerees, and on the 22nd December, 1859, the death of the British officer was expiated by the blood of many a mountaineer. Again, in the month of April, the same general was compelled to enter the territory of the Mahsood Wuzerees, and teach them by the destruction of their homes and the plunder of their property the superior advantages of a refined civilisation. In this expedition Colonel Lumsden particularly distinguished himself in repelling a midnight attack.

In another quarter some trouble was caused by the depredations of the Waghers, who, although severely chastised by Major Honner at Porebunder, ventured in October to seize upon the town of Korinar, which they partially plundered,—afterwards dispersing themselves amid the surrounding jungles. The Bheels have also occasionally exhibited symptoms of restlessness, and in the Nizam's territory the chronic disturbances excited by the Arabs and Rohillas have continued in their usual intermittent manner. Not even the outskirts of Bengal Proper have been exempt from occasional outbreaks. In February the wild Kookees descended from the Tipperah hills, devastated several villages, and massacred a number of unoffending peasants; and in April the Khasias of Jyntiapore raised the flag of rebellion. The Kharen Levies, too, obeyed the same unreasoning impulse, and went off with their arms and accoutrements, ready to exchange a secure sufficiency for a life of hardship, danger, and uncertainty. Not much importance, perhaps, is to be attached to these occasional and local escapades. They are no more serious in themselves than the sudden appearance of a volcano in the Indian seas, when a cone of ashes rises for a few days through the bubbling waters, ejecting clouds of smoke, and filling with amazement the awe-stricken minds of untutored sailors. And yet it may be worth while to reflect that these ebullitions, trifling and evanescent as they may be, indicate the presence of deeply-seated volcanic fires, which may one day break forth with appalling fury.

Disturbances of another kind have been, and are still being, reported from the indigo districts of Bengal. Owing to the injudicious intermeddling of some young civilians, and the intemperate onesidedness of the Lieutenant-governor, the Ryots have been encouraged to refuse to complete their contracts with the Planters, and ruin consequently stares the latter in the face. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the real merits of the dispute, but the majority summed up dead against the evidence. The introduction of European capital and enterprise into Bengal must therefore be deferred to a future day.

At Maulmain, at Poona, and even in Bombay, considerable excitement still prevails on account of a new Income-tax, to which the natives in those places are disposed to offer a sullen resistance. In other parts of India, though naturally unpopular, it does not appear to have aroused a similar feeling of antagonism. It is now time to say a few words as to the origin of this impost.

The rapidly increasing financial embarrassments of the Indian Government, and the manifest incapacity of Indian officials to deal with such questions, induced her Majesty's Government send out to Calcutta the Right Hon. James Wilson, a gentleman both theoretically and practically versed in all matters relating to finance. On his arrival in India, Mr. Wilson found that the Governor-general was absent from the Presidency, and was making "a progress" through the newly tranquillised provinces of the North-West. Desirous to form his own judgment on the industrial and commercial condition of the people, he resolved to take advantage of this opportunity and travel through the length and breadth of the land, using his own eyes and ears. It was accordingly the 18th February before Mr. Wilson was able to lay his exposition of the Indian Budget before the Legislative Council of Calcutta. The revenue, he said, fell short of the expenditure for the current fiscal year to the extent of more than nine millions sterling. This deficit could be made good to a certain extent by retrenchments in the civil as well as in the military department, but a huge chasm would still remain to be filled up. This could only be done by an Income-tax, the nature of which he explained, aided by a duty on tobacco, and another on trade and professional licences. Amazed by his dexterous manipulation of figures, and delighted by the apparent frankness of their new Financial Minister, all classes of the community at first hailed his advent as a real blessing, and regarded his scheme for the adjustment of the Treasury as little short of inspired wisdom. Little by little, however, its defects began to show themselves. It was not so certain that the natives would submit to a tax essentially inquisitorial, or that if they did, it would produce the anticipated amount. Lord Elphinstone saw many objections, and stated them quietly, but clearly. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Legislative Council against it; the *Bombay Times* and *Madras Athenæum* denounced it with journalistic virulence; while Sir Charles Trevelyan attacked both the scheme and the Supreme Government with great ability and greater indiscretion. Not content with laying his views before the Council, he published his "confidential" Minute in the local papers, and

thus committed an act of gross insubordination towards his superior authorities. For this he was deservedly reprimanded by the Viceroy, and recalled by the Home Government. In spite, however, of all its assailants the Income-tax was passed, to continue in force from the 31st of July until the 1st of August, 1865. The duty on tobacco has since been given up, and other measures recommended by Mr. Wilson have been delayed, or set aside, in consequence of his lamented death, which took place on the 11th August. Among the reforms which survive him are—annual budgets, a revenue board, and a board of audit. His successor is Mr. Laing, M.P. for the Wick Boroughs.

The latter part of 1859 and the commencement of 1860 were spent by the Viceroy in visiting the chief cities of the Upper Provinces, and in holding stately durbars for the reception of the native princes and chiefs who had remained faithful to the Paramount Power during the mutinies. Magnificent grants of land were bestowed on those who had rendered the most signal services to the State, and speeches in the happiest style were delivered with excellent effect. As the hot weather set in the noble Earl gradually made his way to Simla, whence he was suddenly summoned to Calcutta—arriving there on the 21st May—by the extraordinary conduct of the Governor of Madras. It must be confessed that Lord Canning is not generally popular with the European community, though at times he electrifies them by his scholarly address and calm dignified demeanour. Nothing, for instance, could be in better taste, more truthful, or more appropriate to the occasion than his speech on the 17th October, at the opening of the railway to Rajmahal. But his acts destroy the soothing effect of his words. The Arms Act, by which he sought to prevent Europeans from possessing fire-arms, called forth a general Volunteer Rifle Movement throughout the empire, and which, in a spirit of seeming paradox, he at once warmly encouraged. It is supposed that his lordship's tenure of office will expire in March or April, when he will probably be succeeded by Lord Elgin. At present Lord Canning is making a Viceregal progress towards Central India—having left Calcutta for Benares on the 21st November, on three months' leave of absence.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's unprecedented and wholly unjustifiable conduct in publishing his private Minute on the proposed Income-tax is the more to be regretted because he had already initiated several salutary reforms, and given promise of still better things. It may be that he moved somewhat too fast, but that is so rare a fault in Indian Governors that it may fairly be condoned. Sir Charles embarked at Madras on the 24th June, Mr. Morehead officiating as Governor until the arrival of Sir H. G. Ward on the 5th July. On the 2nd August Sir Henry had fallen a victim to cholera, and the reins of government were again provisionally assumed by Mr. Morehead. The new Governor, Sir Wm. Denison, had not reached that Presidency at the despatch of the last mail.

The unfortunate "Minute," however, was not the only subject of unpleasantness in the Madras Presidency during the year 1860. An unseemly dispute arose between the Madras

Bench and the Legislative Council of Calcutta with regard to the debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic, when the former sadly forgot the respect that was due to the Supreme Government, while the latter displayed but little dignity in their reply. As generally happens in such quarrels, both parties were somewhat to blame.

On the death of the Maharajah of Travancore, his second nephew succeeded to the throne, by reason of the mental aberration with which the elder brother is afflicted. The faithful adherence to treaties exhibited by the Nizam during the years of trouble has been worthily recognised by the Supreme Government. His Highness receives back the formerly ceded districts of Dharaseo, Raichore, and Shorapore, besides being favoured with remission of debt to the amount of sixty-five lakhs. Khilluts of great value have also been conferred upon his Highness, upon his sagacious Minister Salar Jung, and upon other officials who did their best to keep their Royal master in the path of honour and sound policy.

The reduction of the Madras army has already commenced, while that of the Bombay army was not to take place before the first of the present month. Lord Elphinstone having been compelled to return to Europe on account of his health—and alas! he returned only to die—Sir George Clerk was appointed governor of Bombay, to the satisfaction of all parties. The part he has to play is not an easy one. Personally he is popular with all classes of the community, but his Government is opposed by the passive and combined resistance offered to the Income-tax. In spite of this discontent, the old Presidency is evidently full of youthful vigour. Cotton mills have been established, a new bank opened, and various schemes set on foot for the improvement of the port and the embellishment of the town.

Speaking in general terms, the past year has not been favourably distinguished by progress in public works, owing to the deficiency of revenue. A portion of the railway from Baroda to Ahmedabad, to the extent of thirty-six miles, has, however, been opened for general traffic; and the line from Calcutta to Rajmahal has also been completed. With the submarine electric telegraph no practical results have been attained. The cable connecting Batavia with Singapore conveyed a complimentary message from the Governor-general of Netherlands India to the Governor-general of British India, on the 24th November, 1859, and on the following day it carried back an equally complimentary answer. Intoxicated, apparently, by this sudden introduction into high life, it has since pertinaciously refused to carry messages for any one. No better fate has attended the line between Kurrachee and Aden, or that between Aden and Suez. No sooner were they reported in good working order than they ceased to work. One private message, however, was said to have been despatched from Calcutta on the 10th March, which was delivered in London on the 16th.

General Lord Clyde, having resigned the command of H.M.'s Forces in India, arrived in England on the 16th July. The noble and gallant lord has since been made an honorary member of the Skinners' Company, and likewise of the worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors; and on the 20th December he was

presented, at the same time as Sir James Outram, with the freedom of the City of London, and a sword of honour valued at 100 guineas. Lord Clyde was succeeded, as Commander-in-Chief in India, by Sir Hugh Rose, by whose promotion Sir Wm. Mansfield became Commander-in-Chief in the Presidency of Bombay. The new chief has already won golden opinions. In his first general order he announced his intention of looking solely to an officer's merit, and not at all to his connections. Soon afterwards he rebuked an officious busy-body who had doomed to death "the soldiers' pets," and this kindly recognition of the men's harmless amusements he followed up by an admirable order on the subject of their recreations, and the profitable employment of their many leisure hours. Circumstances soon happened which placed him in a different light, and proved that in matters of duty he could be stern, just, and inexorable. The 5th European Fusiliers, stationed at Dinapore, had acquired an unenviable distinction by their want of subordination and discipline. A party of them even endeavoured to seduce the artillery at the same station, but were thwarted by the firmness and presence of mind of the sergeant-major in command, whom Sir Hugh at once promoted to an ensigncy. The ring-leaders, on the other hand, were sentenced to long periods of penal servitude, the non-commissioned officers severely rebuked, and the commissioned officers significantly admonished. This salutary lesson, however, was lost upon the regiment. A few days afterwards two men of the picket refused to obey the repeated orders of their sergeant, and one of them was consequently shot by sentence of court-martial. The entire regiment was then disbanded on the spot, the non-commissioned officers reduced to the ranks, and the disarmed men started off in separate bodies, to be drafted into corps at the furthest extremity of the Presidency.

What remains to be told must be condensed into a few words. Owing to the failure of the rains a drought is anticipated in the Doab, between the Ganges and the Jumna. Measures have been taken by Government to alleviate the misery that must ensue, and it is calculated that not less than a million sterling will be expended in this manner. The Terai has been ceded to Nepaul, and the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath have been remitted, through Colonel Ramsay, to Maharajah Jung Bahadoor. The principle of adoption has been further recognised in the case of the adopted son of the venerable Banka Raec, Rane of Nagpore. A Ghoorka colony has been established in the Dhoon, apparently under an idea that mountaineers can be raised in the plains. In Oude two, perhaps more, instances of suttee are recorded, but, on the other hand, in the Punjab many converts to Christianity have been announced, and notably the singular fraternity who called themselves the Nikkul Seynee faqueers, after the late General Nicholson who fell at Delhi.

Some scandals, too, are worthy to be glanced at. Cornet Brown, of the 14th Dragoons, having formed an improper connection with a Mrs. Hunt, was shot, but not mortally, by the injured husband, who underwent a brief period of imprisonment for taking the law into his own hands. Then at Allahabad we find a Lieut. Griffin, of the Madras army, cashiered

for forging, and other consequent offences; and in Pegu, the deputy commissioner, Captain Grant, is convicted of gross immorality—the only plea urged in his favour being, that he was no worse than his neighbours; in short, it was "the custom of the country." These and similar incidents bring shame upon Anglo-Indian society in general, and furnish plots to playwrights for such pieces as the "Overland Route" at the Haymarket Theatre, and "Up at the Hills" at the St. James'.

The chief events to be recorded at home are the inauguration of a statue to Lord Clive, at Shrewsbury, on the 19th of January; and a meeting at Willis's Rooms on the 16th of February, for the purpose of raising a fitting memorial to the memory of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Some, perchance, may think it of more moment that on the 20th August the House of Commons sanctioned a loan of three millions sterling to the Indian Government, secured on the revenues of India; while others, again, may attach more importance to the fact that on the 3rd August the House of Commons, and on the 14th the House of Lords, passed Sir Charles Wood's "European Forces (India) Bill," which virtually rang the knell of the local European army. It is also interesting to remember that on the 17th September the business of the India-office was transacted at the Palace Hotel, Westminster, that the Board of Control becomes the repository of the East India Company's Library, while their characteristic museum emigrates to Fife-house, in Scotland-yard.

During the past year death has been busy with eminent men associated with Indian history. On the 4th May died Sir Willoughby Cotton, who served in the first Burmah campaign, and under Sir John Keane in Afghanistan. On the 8th the world of letters lost the learned and amiable Professor H. H. Wilson, who is succeeded as librarian by Dr. Ballantyne, and as Boden Professor of Sanscrit by Mr. Monier Williams. Lord Elphinstone closed his honourable career on the 19th July; following at no great distance his aged and venerated uncle. On the 2nd August Sir Henry Ward died at Madras, and on the 11th the Right Hon. James Wilson at Calcutta; and on the 18th of the same month H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore. Dr. Buist, so well and creditably known as an Indian journalist, terminated his laborious life on the 1st October, leaving his wife and children totally unprovided for—a seasonable hint at Christmas time,—and on the 12th Sir Harry Smith, "the hero of Aliwal," laid down his sword. Sir Henry Davidson, Chief Justice of Madras, gave a chance of promotion to the Bar on the 3rd November; and on the 19th December the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie sank to rest.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28. Str. Celt, Brown, Cape of Good Hope.—29. Rose, Stephen, Singapore; Merrington, Clarke, Madras; Hesner, Perkins, Maulmain; Solon, Lackstrom, Rangoon.—31. Medora, Hinde, Singapore; Falcon, Smith, Mauritius; Dione, Stephens, Mauritius; Heros, Michaelis, Akyab; str. Ceylon, Evans, Alexandria; Queen of Freedom, Richardson, Ceylon; Prince Regent, —, Hong Kong (to Hamburg).—1861—Jan. 1. Greffe Berg, Suilleman, Bombay; Defiance, Galloway, Calcutta; Northumberland, Hawkins, Kurrachee.—2. Kelso, Coulson, Macao; John and Isabella, Robinson, Singapore; Viscount Canuig, Goodwin, Calcutta.—3. Martland, Bergen, Mauritius; Broadwater, Stockman, Foo-chow-Foo; Emma and Mathilde, Ahrends, Akyab; Britannia, Peart, Manila; Solertia, Boysen, Maulmain; Maggie, LeGeyt, Canton; Carausius, Mil-

burn, Manila.—4. Amoor, Potts, Manila, at Jersey, since wrecked near Cherbourg; Kahlamba, Markwell, Mauritius; Albatross (transport), Pearson, Hong Kong; Epsom, Buckland, Hong Kong; Chamois, Jolly, Coochin; City of Benares, McMillan, Calcutta; Jona, Mitchell, Ceylon; Sappho, Hildreth, Manila.

The Sourisquois, Vaux, from Bombay to London, is wrecked near Boulogne, crew saved.  
The Ardville, Barclay, from Macao to London, is ashore near Boulogne, crew and part of cargo saved.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 4, from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Le Mesurier and three children, Lieuts. Day, Brown, Pailby, Mr. and Mrs. Eynend, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. J. Bullar and two Misses Bullar. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McNab, Mr. R. Jaffray, Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Mrs. Willes and two children, Lieut. G. W. Holdsworth, Mrs. Hearsay, Miss Richards, Miss Fraser and sister, Miss Simcoe, Colonel Swatman, Staff asst. surgeons J. L. Chappell, M. J. E. Fagan, and L. E. Maussell, Messrs. M. Harman, Simmons, J. Renfrey, Mathews, C. R. H. Quinton, R. D. Carter, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Brown, Miss Williams, Mrs. Fven and infant, Lieut. J. R. Macpherson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Roach, Miss Sonkey, Miss R. Dickenson. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Stirling, Lieut. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pogson and four children, Lieut. A. D. Gordon, Mr. P. Maitly. For SINGAPORE.—Lady and Miss McCausland, Miss Cowper. For CEYLON.—Miss C. Poynting, Mr. and Mrs. Kinner, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lindsay and infant, Mrs. Caley, Miss Campbell. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. R. Eyre, Lieut. Newby, Mr. P. W. Barker, Ens. Stephens.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Jan. 12, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. R. Wilson, Lieut. Gooschen, Lieut. A. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. W. Anderson, Rev. H. and Mrs. Stern, Maj. Loftus, Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac, Maj., Mrs., and Miss Richardson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Riley, Mr. W. P. Harrison, Mr. J. Banziger. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. M. Ganned. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. J. Cock, W. Leut, E. Waller, N. Camps, Ashton, G. Anderson, Gen. and Mrs. Valero, Col. and Mrs. Raniero. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. F. Morbotter. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Warre and child. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. J. Sherman and grandson, Rev. J. A. Gangooly.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Dr. T., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Kew, Dec. 26.  
ANSON, the wife of Edward H., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 3, Abercorn-place, St. John's-wood, Dec. 31.  
BRYDON, the wife of William, C.B., late Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at Meadow-bank, Fortrose, Dec. 28.  
JORSTOUN, the wife of Mr. Carthew, Madras Army, of a son, at Lincluden, Dumfries, N.B., Jan. 3.  
KENNEDY, the wife of Capt., Bombay Engineers, of twin daughters, at Kensington, Dec. 25.  
PLUMER, the wife of Charles G., Madras Civil Service, of a son, at 48, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Dec. 30.

### MARRIAGES.

BOURKE, Capt. Paget J., 11th Regt., to Henrietta W., daughter of the late Col. Hugh Griffiths, Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, at the Rectory, East Woodhay, Hants, Jan. 3.  
HOGG, Charles Levinton, second son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., to Harriet Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, N.B., Bart., and the Lady Caroline Stirling, by the Rev. Dr. Goldburn, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Dec. 29.  
MALCOLMSON, Capt. John H. P., H.M.'s Bombay Horse Artillery, to Ada J., daughter of Edward B. Meyer, Esq., at St. Mary's, Mortlake, Dec. 27.  
MITCHELL, S. Hayman, to Marie, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick E. Wainwright, E.I.C.S., at Brighton, Jan. 1.  
RICHARDSON, Lieut. Clephane L., 58th Regt. H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Laura Kate, daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Ditmas, late of H.M.'s Madras Artillery, at the parish church of St. Olaves, York, Jan. 3.  
STAPLETON, Rev. E. H., to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, N.B., Bart., and the Lady Caroline Stirling, by the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., father of the bridegroom, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Dec. 29.  
WADDELL, Capt. Charles D., H.M.'s Madras Artillery, to Emma, daughter of William Reeves, D.D., LL.D., vicar of Lusk, at St. Macculin's Church, Lusk, county Dublin, Jan. 1.  
WEYMAR, E. K. W., to Charlotte M., daughter of the late Capt. C. T. G. Weston, of the Bengal Army, at St. Pancras, Dec. 26.

### DEATHS.

BARTLETT, William, son of Capt. William, Hon. E.I.C.S., late of Greenwich, at 5, Blenheim-place, St. John's-wood, aged 37, Dec. 30.  
CAMPBELL, Major general A., late Hon. E.I. Co's service, at 25, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, aged 77, Dec. 25.  
CROFTON, Mary S., wife of Capt. James, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, at Upper Prospect, near Kingstown, Ireland, Dec. 22.

DAVIES, Alban T., late Capt. 57th Bengal N.I., aged 58, Dec. 26.  
 LEATHER, Edward C., second son of Edward, at Normanstone, near Lowestoft, aged 25, Dec. 25.  
 MAGRATH, Andrew N., late Director-general Madras Medical Department, in London, aged 58, Dec. 27.  
 SAMUEL, Emma, daughter of Capt. E. P., late Madras Cavalry, at the Grove, Alverstoke, Dec. 23.  
 STEVENSON, Ann Juliet Cuthbert, spinster, only sister of the late Brig. gen. Thomas Stevenson, C.B., Bombay Artillery, R.J.P., at 62, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, aged 73, Dec. 15.  
 WEBB, Mary, relict of the late George, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s C.S., at St. David's Hill, Exeter, Dec. 23.  
 WOOD, Isabella, relict of Capt. Andrew H., Hon. E.I.C., at 16, Barns-street, Ayr, Scotland, Dec. 23.

## India Office,

January 4, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. E. Hughes, Art.; Maj. R. D. Dickens, 38th N.I.; Lieut. G. F. Smith, 3rd Eur. Cav.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. Buchanan, 4th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. R. H. Beddome, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. C. M. Hailes, 8th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. W. A. Dick, 3rd Lt. Cav.; Col. J. M. Glasse, Art.; Lieut. E. Bell, 1st N.I.

#### NAVAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. W. Carey, Com. C. G. Constable, Lieut. E. Peavor, Capt. C. D. Campbell.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 470.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Bengal .....	Dec. 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Nov. 19
Madras .....	14	Bombay .....	Dec. 12
Agra .....	Nov. 8	Ceylon .....	15
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Nov. 29.		

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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are in receipt of our usual overland letters and papers, to the 8th December from Calcutta, and the 29th November from Hong Kong. From the former we learn that Dr. Campbell, the superintendent of Darjeeling, having thought proper to annex 550 square miles of country belonging to the Sikkim Rajah, has been ignominiously ejected from his new possessions. With almost incredible rashness he ventured at the head of only one hundred men to invade the territories of that chief, and advanced as far as a place called Rinchinkong. Here his progress was arrested by an attack from a large number of Bhootias, who assailed his little force with great intrepidity, charging right up to the mouth of his one small three-pounder cannon. Finding it impossible to make head against such numerous and determined assailants, Dr. Campbell entrenched himself, and sent for reinforcements. A party of forty Europeans, under Major Maitland, at once set out for this purpose; but on reaching Ghoke, a small place on the frontier, they were abandoned by the coolies who carried their baggage, and forced to halt. Dr. Campbell was consequently obliged to fall back and retire within the old boundary line, but was unable to carry off his gun. His own loss appears to have been very slight,—one sepoy killed and four wounded; but three outlying pickets have been overpowered and thirty native soldiers slain or taken prisoners. On the 2nd December, Dr. Campbell was still at Ghoke, Captain Murray with forty Sappers having, however, returned to Darjeeling for the protection of that station. It was expected that two companies of the 73rd N.I. would arrive at the foot of the hills from Julpigoree on the 4th, and on the 8th, two companies of her Majesty's 6th Royal regiment were to proceed by railway to Rajmahal, and thence push rapidly forward to the scene of disturbance. A party of three hundred Sikhs and Ghoorkas of the Bengal Military Police Battalion were also under orders for the same destination. There is no ground of apprehension, therefore, for the safety of the residents at Darjeeling, but Dr. Campbell's inconceivable presumption is not the less to be reprehended. Annexation and war are the employment of kings, and must not be familiarised into a pastime for every hot-headed Scotchman who happens to find time hang heavy on his hands.

There is also some commotion among the hill tribes on the frontiers of Tipperah and Chittagong. Having as yet received no punishment for the raids made by them into the

plains some months ago, those rude barbarians have assumed arrogant airs, and threaten another incursion. A detachment of Sikhs has been at length despatched to convince them of their real insignificance, and to chastise their violence and effrontery.

The news from China, though important, is of a less exciting nature than what we have lately been accustomed to receive from that quarter. The Emperor had not yet returned to Peking, but Mr. Bruce had entered that city, and been formally presented to Prince Kung. The Treaty of Tien-tsin had been posted on the walls of the capital, and was read with astonishment by crowds of people. The allied forces commenced their retrograde march on the 9th November, and on the 17th were at Tien-tsin, with the exception of 1,500 men left at Ho-si-woo. A portion of the troops had even arrived at Hong Kong with General Napier, and Admiral Hope was daily expected. Mr. Bruce was to pass the winter at Tien-tsin, and in the spring will, probably, return to Peking, where preparations for his residence were being made by Mr. Consul Adkins, the only Englishman now remaining in that city. By way of reminding the Japanese that the Americans are not the only great nation in the world, it was proposed to send Admiral Jones with a squadron to that island.

It is with sincere pleasure that we announce the appointment of Major-general Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, to the seat in the Council of Calcutta rendered vacant by the resignation of Lieut.-general Sir James Outram, G.C.B. A better choice could not possibly have been made.

It is stated that Mr. Baring will take Lord de Grey's post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department, and that Lord de Grey will succeed Mr. Baring at the India-office.

## THE CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Indus*, with the heavy portion of the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, left Alexandria on the 4th, and may be expected at Southampton about the 18th inst.

The *Massilia*, from Southampton on the 27th of December, reached Malta on the 6th inst., at 6 P.M., and left for Alexandria on the 7th, at 4 A.M.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mr. Hills, Mr. Allen, Mr. Dickens, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne, Mr. Madras.—Mr. Collin. From GALLE.—Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Elhan, Mr. Carson. From HONG KONG.—Lord Grosvenor.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Indus*, Jan. 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Inglis, Capt. Spilsbury, Mrs. Cust and two children, Asst. surg. Scanson, Lieut. Hodgson, Lieut. Tyler, Asst. surg. Rhiner, Lieut. Baddulph, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. A. Briggs, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Burne and three children, Mrs. Evans, Capt. Knatchbull, Lieut. Edmeades, Mrs. Robillard, Capt. King, Mrs. Cumberland. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Answich, Capt. Baynes, Lieut. Stafford. From GALLE.—Capt. Hardinge, Mr. Whitley, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Ramsden. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Crawford, M.J. Fisher, Mr. Winchester, Lieut. Chaplin, Mr. Day, Mr. Jack, Mr. Jay.

## BENGAL.

## THE HOPELESS PRIZE MONEY.

It is six months since the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury appointed a Commission to decide on the scale according to which the Indian prize money should be distributed. Only after the *Times* was deluged with letters, after all the leading journals brought their artillery to bear on the Treasury, and after Sir Minto Farquhar moved for a return of the correspondence on the subject, did the Commission condescend to inform the expectant army of the amounts which were awaiting distribution. The list which we recently published from the Parliamentary Return embraced the whole prize of every kind taken by every force, except that captured at Kirwee and Banda. It amounted to almost 60 lakhs of rupees. But satisfied with their extraordinary effort in disclosing the fact at the command of the House of Commons, the Commission here rested. Up to the date of the last intelligence not only had no warrant directing the Indian authorities to pay the amount appeared in the *London Gazette*, but there was no prospect of it. The Ministry were all out of town, public business was to a large extent suspended. The wounded officer who is uneasy under the debt he has contracted on the strength of his share of the spoil, and the brave soldier who cheerfully submitted to discipline, and surrendered the valuables he had captured with his own hand in the hope that all would share alike, are forgotten. If, on the most favourable calculation, the Royal Warrant be issued now, the Indian departments will occupy—for, as a rule, have they hitherto occupied—at least a year in making out correct lists of the claimants, in referring to commanding officers, and in discovering the heirs of captors long since dead. Were the Warrant to appear to-morrow the defrauded heroes who took Delhi, relieved and captured Lucknow, and fought their way through Central India, cannot expect payment till the beginning of 1862, or more than four years after their triumphs.

But what shall we say of the Banda and Kirwee prize? The Indian authorities did not show much reprehensible delay in the case of the other booty; the dilatoriness has been in England. Not so with the Kirwee and Banda treasure. The papers are still in India, and the State has quietly annexed the spoil for which its captors cry unheeded. When Sir G. Whitlock's force advanced on Kirwee, Naidin Rao and Madho Rao, the cousins of the Nana, fled. Our troops peaceably took possession of treasure to such an extent and in such shapes as one reads of in the story of Aladdin and his Lamp. Literal bricks of gold, massive bars of silver, jewels which flashed in the darkness, coins piled up in heaps, were found. The cash alone amounted to 43 lakhs, besides 9 taken in the district. These 52 lakhs were made over to the Government, and we believe were at once used at a time when every rupee was of value, and open loans in vain courted timorous capitalists. The money has been all spent, but a receipt was given for it to the prize agent promising interest at 5 per cent. The jewels and bullion have been valued at 30 lakhs, but we are assured by those who have seen them that half a million is nearer their price. How long are they to lie useless at Allahabad? Was it not enough for Government that they should confiscate £325,000 which the brothers had in the funds, and that they now hold their estates, which yield £80,000 a-year more? Whether or not the Kirwee force is entitled to this million sterling, let the Government say what they mean to do with it. Is it to be given to Sir G. Whitlock's column, is it to be reserved for the whole Indian army, or is it, as seems likely, to be quietly annexed by an Act for which the commercial world has a very significant name? We know that it is not pleasant to show a de-

ficit increased by half a million, on which five per cent. interest is now accumulating. But it is just, it is politic, it must be done, and the sooner the better. The Indian Government cannot honestly blame the English Treasury for delay in distributing the £600,000 of the Delhi, Lucknow, and Central India armies, so long as they pertinaciously persist in fraudulently using half-a-million, and childishly burying another half, both of which are the property of the Indian army.—*Friend of India.*

## THE GLIMMERING OF THE DAWN.

"'Tis always the darkest the hour before day" is an expression of which few have not felt the force. It may certainly be applied to portray with tolerable accuracy the position of Indian officers during the past twelve months. Their sky has been black with clouds, each one charged apparently with a deluge; not a ray of light has been visible anywhere; not even a solitary star has relieved by its dim lustre the deep gloom of the prospect. Every hour has added to a darkness the intensity of which seemed to communicate despair to many a heart, and to induce not a few to imagine that certain destruction was at hand. It was at such a crisis that, with information in our possession which indicated with more than the certainty of the barometer a favourable change, we endeavoured to point out that the situation was not so desperate, the future not so hopelessly blank, as many seemed to fear. We showed on the contrary that the same qualities which have always commanded respect amidst the mixed communities of mankind would still, under all circumstances, assert their predominance; that the storm, the threatening of which had caused so much terror, would have no other effect than a clearing of the atmosphere, a carrying off of noxious accumulations; that with its cessation the dawning of a brighter day would convince those whose hearts were in their profession that even a wider field for the display of all the best qualities of a soldier was opening before them.

It was only last week that in plainer language and with a more emphatic illustration than we had before employed we endeavoured to enforce this proposition. We pointed out that the fact that the Indian army had been a local and distinct army had always militated against the employment of its officers in Europe. We showed from the experience of the last sixty years that it was to the Indian military school that in the hour of her need England almost always had recourse, and we argued it was only the fact of their belonging to a separate service that had barred Indian officers from all chance of participating in the general race for honour and distinction. We did not hesitate to declare our conviction that amalgamation would level every distinction, and as it admitted Royal officers to a share of the staff appointments of this country, would leave it free to the Indian officer, if he so willed it, to follow the bent of his inclination in other lands. Some to whom our remarks were addressed regarded our anticipations as too sanguine. If it is at all times difficult to conquer prejudice, it is doubly so to convince a man who has persuaded himself he must be ruined, that he is really in a position in which it needs only his own exertions to increase his fortune. We can well believe, then, that our favourable anticipations regarding the effects of amalgamation have been received by some with a smile of incredulity, our dream as to the perfect equality of all officers when united in one service with absolute disbelief. The accounts received by the last mail from England furnish us, nevertheless, with one fact, which offers the strongest confirmation to all our assertions, and which shows most unmistakably, that in whatever service it may be evinced, whether British or Indian, real merit will be recognised and rewarded.

On the eve of amalgamation, and in order to assist the Home Government in carrying out its details, Lieutenant-colonel Norman has received an appointment, analogous to that of assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards. There

is no occasion for us to allude to those qualifications, the possession of which have, throughout his career, been Colonel Norman's best credentials. But it is a fact to which we may make reference, that Colonel Norman entered the Indian army not possessing in its ranks or in the ranks of the sister service a single influential friend; that to great abilities guided by sound judgment, to a perseverance which nothing daunted, and to an energy which overcame all obstacles, Colonel Norman is indebted for the rise and progress of his fortunes. All the powerful friends who have helped him on in his career were men whom his character and abilities had gained. There has been, too, this peculiarity in his advancement, that, although it has been obtained at the expense of older officers, not one has felt himself aggrieved at being passed over by Colonel Norman. His rapid promotion has not even caused envy, whilst the confidence which has been reposed in him by all with whom he has come into contact, the modesty with which he has borne his honours, the desire which he has evinced to single out for employment those who had been unfortunate, have riveted the feeling of respect which a contemplation of his talents was calculated originally to induce.

This is the officer, belonging to the Indian army, and possessed of no interest but that which he had made for himself, whom the authorities at the Horse Guards have selected for an appointment of £1,000 a-year in England. Surely this fact ought to silence those who consider that amalgamation will be so onerous in its effects as to deprive Indian officers of their local advantages without holding out hopes of corresponding benefit at home! No one will be bold enough to assert that the best man has not been selected here. His Indian connection has certainly been no disadvantage to Colonel Norman. He has been taken simply as the man best fitted for the duties which were to be performed. The appointment has been guaranteed to him for three years, and those three years are to count as service. Does this arrangement evince any desire on the part of the English Government to restrict the privileges of Indian officers? Does this, the first overt act of the authorities since the union of the two armies was decreed, look as though any intention existed to place the old officers of the old Company's army altogether out of the line of staff appointments? Or is it, on the other hand, calculated to assure all who have their hearts in their profession, to hold out to them this certain result of devotion to duty and a determination to acquire knowledge? Is it not, in fact, the first glimmering of the dawn of a brighter day?

It is because we believe so, because we think that this is the first blow to the system of exclusion, because we are confident that it is the earnest of a detailed scheme of amalgamation in which all interests will be impartially considered, that we regard Colonel Norman's appointment with especial satisfaction. Good in itself, it is even better by reason of the principle on which it was made, and of the promise which it holds forth. It is possible that all may not regard it with the same bright anticipations. Those whose prejudices on this point are unconquerable will doubtless find some special reason for regarding this as an exceptional case. It will be urged, doubtless, that but for Lord Clyde's interest Colonel Norman would not have been appointed, and that except Colonel Norman no Indian officer would have been nominated to the post. Those who may be inclined to argue that would do well to remember that it was through his merits and abilities alone that Colonel Norman first attracted the notice of Sir Colin Campbell, that but for the possession of those merits he would have remained yet unnoticed. Lord Clyde has doubtless brought to the consideration of the Horse Guards the qualities which he had himself proved and tested for a number of years. And in this lies the real value of the case. An unfriended lieutenant of the Indian army has raised himself through his merits to a high position in the Horse Guards! May not others profit by this example? Probably no commander-in-chief ever evinced a stronger desire to advance real merit

than Sir Hugh Rose. Officers may depend upon it that he will not be less backward than Sir Colin Campbell, if they will only show the same disposition to push forward as did Lieutenant Norman. —*Friend of India.*

### THE LAST ANNEXATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Sometime ago we announced the determination of Government to punish the Rajah of Sikkim by annexing another portion of the territory on the banks of the Teesta, in consequence of his people making marauding inroads on British territory. On the 19th of November we published a correspondent's letter, giving ample details of the quarrel with this Bootia Rajah, and of the march of Dr. Campbell, superintendent of Darjeeling, with one hundred sebondies under the command of Capt. Murray, to take possession of the confiscated land. This appears to have been considered an easy matter; no preparations were made beyond the usual force, and the Superintendent marched into an ignorant, insolent, and defiant Rajah's territory to seize a slice of his lands, as if he were proceeding with a *posse comitatus* to take possession of the goods and chattels of a defendant in some court. With an incomprehensible blindness to the character of the people he, of all others, ought to know so well, he has placed himself at the mercy of an unscrupulous set of scoundrels, and risked the safety of the station of Darjeeling itself. The following letters from Darjeeling, received yesterday (Dec. 4) give us a clear understanding of the unfortunate predicament which this obstinate refusal to recognise the character of these crafty people has brought him into:—

"Darjeeling, Nov. 30:—We are rather in a mess here just now. Dr. Campbell proceeded on the 1st into the Sikkim Rajah's territory and annexed a portion of it. We now hear that one thousand men of the Rajah's troops are marching on Darjeeling in one direction, and another detachment of several hundreds are moving on us in another for the purpose of attacking the place. I wrote to the principal military authority here on the subject, and I send you a copy of his reply, dated 29th November. He says:—'All I can tell you is that communication with Campbell's camp and ourselves is decidedly cut off, and from all I can learn, I have every reason to believe he has been attacked, and, it is said, was fighting all yesterday and to-day, but no intelligence whatever of him, or of the fate of his party. I sent a party of thirty-five Europeans and thirty rangers to his aid this morning.' I suppose we shall require troops from Calcutta, for I do not believe we have more than thirty or forty European troops here at present, and I fancy all that can be spared from Julpigoree have been sent."

From another correspondent we have the following, dated 30th Nov.: "We have very bad news to tell you. Dr. Campbell's camp is surrounded by Bootias, and we hear all kinds of reports; some say he has been killed, and others that the Doctor and his whole force are prisoners. All communication between Darjeeling and his camp is stopped; we have not heard from him or any of his party for four days. Some Europeans under Major Maitland have gone to his relief to-day; we have now only very few troops in Darjeeling, and may be attacked by Bootias at any moment. They have all left their villages, and it is reported that all the Bootias of Bhootan have joined the Sikkimites. This is very unpleasant, and it appears strange that all the Darjeeling Bootias are leaving as fast as they can."

Another, writing on the 30th, says:—"You are aware that the Sikkim Rajah and his rascally Dewan have been behaving very badly of late. As a punishment our superintendent has, with the sanction of Government, decided on annexing a portion of their territory. There can be no doubt that this punishment is well deserved—but the policy of the annexation at the present time is very doubtful indeed. It will involve great expense and very much trouble to hold the place. The first instalment of this trouble has

come in already. Dr. Campbell went in person with a small body of native sappers to annex the selected tract. At first he met with no opposition, but when he advanced well into the country the enemy began to show signs of resistance—and now it is reported that they have cut off his communication with the station. The two last daks despatched to him have returned, the runners bringing intelligence that the 'Doctor Sahib' has been taken prisoner, and that the bridge constructed across the little Rungeet by Captain Murray to facilitate the passage of our troops into Sikkim has been destroyed, and that the guard has been cut up. This story has not yet been authenticated, but I fear that it is too true that the superintendent has been entrapped by the Rajah, or rather by his wily Dewan. Later reports say that the superintendent is at present safely entrenched, and that the enemy, although mustering strong, have not succeeded in capturing the small gun that the sappers took with them. These reports have, as you may suppose, created a great excitement and alarm in our peaceful little station. The worst of it is, we do not know, and cannot know for some days, the real facts. Natives always exaggerate. Major Maitland, with a small detachment of forty Europeans, started for Sikkim this morning, but their progress is much impeded by want of baggage coolies. There is a general bolt among the coolies. The Jellapahar depot is badly provided with arms—only thirty soldiers left to protect Darjeeling."

Dr. Campbell was once before seized by the Dewan of the Rajah of Sikkim in the end of 1849, in company with Dr. Hooker, a graphic history of which Dr. Hooker has given to the world. Is it, we may ask, the same Dewan who is now again in power, who has been venturing on renewing his former insults in a bolder manner? If so, still less can the superintendent be excused the want of judgment he has displayed in not preparing for the intended movement with an ample force to repel any treacherous opposition which might be brought to bear upon him. We are convinced that the unfortunate result we have above described is the consequence of treachery and the silly acceptance by the superintendent of the information purposely given him, that no one would dare to oppose so great a chief as himself. It is impossible, we think, that Lord Canning could have refused to supply the superintendent with any force that he might have deemed necessary, and we cannot but think that as at Pekin, so at Sikkim, our diplomatists allow themselves to be deceived by the crafty and unscrupulous scoundrels with whom they are brought in contact. This Sikkim affair once more drags us into further annexations; we cannot submit to this insult from this petty Rajah and his foolhardy Dewan. This is the result of seizing on a small bit of territory by way of punishment for offences on our frontier. In all directions we have complaints of raids and kidnappings and murderings by the inhabitants of wild and independent tracts on the frontiers of British India. Some more safe and satisfactory mode of punishing the marauders must be found than annexing lands. This course is never-ending, and is a failure besides. The savage inhabitants are not under the control of their nominal chiefs, and the chiefs themselves are ignorant, and, as usual with ignorance, intolerably conceited. It must rest with our statesmen to find some more effective remedy than annexation. Forces must immediately be sent for the protection of Darjeeling. We have no doubt orders are already issued, and that all the men that can be spared from Julpigoree have been sent; but they will not be enough. Men must be sent from Calcutta up the Hill, at an enormous and unexpected expense, much more than all Sikkim is worth and more than the Empire can at present afford. The whole of this Sikkim country must now be annexed if we expect to save further petty wars with this wretched country, and we shall then be able to hail the Emperor of China from the western side of Pekin in a manner that may help to make him, for once, keep faith in this last treaty just ratified.—*Englishman.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DARJEELING, Dec. 1.—A letter was received from Dr. Campbell yesterday evening; all his party are well. The Bootias attacked him at three in the morning of the 28th, and fought for an hour. The enemy had a gun and bows and arrows. Two of Campbell's men were wounded, and he has been obliged to entrench himself, and is now surrounded. At Darjeeling we are nightly expecting to be attacked. The Bootias are assembling all about the place in large numbers, all armed; no troops near, and only two hundred men can be procured from Julpigoree. Five companies of the Julpigoree regiment are at Berhampoor. Troops ought to be sent up immediately, or we shall be in a bad way. A spy reports that an immense number of Bootias had assembled and were going to stop our communication with the plains. These are men from Bootia; they give out publicly that they intend attacking Darjeeling." Another correspondent of the same date says:—"The latest intelligence is that a scout has brought a letter from Dr. Campbell's camp, announcing that the poor old doctor is safe. He and his party are busy entrenching themselves. They have, fortunately, a moderate supply of provisions with them; but they have need to be anxious on this score, as they are surrounded by the enemy who pepper them with poisoned arrows. Major Maitland's party had not reached Dr. Campbell, having been left in the lurch at Ghoak by the bolting of the baggage coolies. One of the Sikkim big wigs, a Soobah, has been captured and brought in to Darjeeling, and as the fellow has at least five hundred sturdy hill men ready to do his bidding, his capture and safe custody is a fortunate circumstance. He will, of course, be given to understand that he will be hanged at once if any of his retainers show fight, or attempt his rescue. Two years ago the Government took a fit into its head that a whole European regiment should come up here. Urgent orders came up to select a site for new cantonments, and this important duty was entrusted to a young officer of the Engineers. Arriving here at an unfavourable season for the proper inspection of the country, he fell into the mistake of selecting Mount Sanchal, one of the bleakest places in the whole of these hills, and, strange to say, Dr. Campbell, who ought to have known better, was the person who strongly recommended that site to his attention. When I tell you that it is much more exposed and dreary than that dismal Jella Pahar Depot, you can imagine what sort of a place it is. However, the Government, without stopping to inquire whether Sanchal was really suitable or not, ordered the immediate construction of temporary barracks upon it. The whole of these barracks were built in a desperate hurry, and, as a matter of course, were badly laid out and badly built. The prices paid for all the building materials and for labour were exorbitantly high. Nearly four lakhs of rupees were thus expended on a set of barracks that have not yet been used, and that are now so leaky, damp, and dismal as to be unfit (unless more money is spent in putting them to rights) for the proper shelter of European soldiery. An officer was lately sent up to examine and report on the site, and I hear he has condemned it, preferring a place nearer the plains. This place is blessed with a glorious climate and abounds with magnificent scenery. The soil is fertile; the vegetation luxuriant and endless in variety. We have medicinal springs that are unrivalled in the whole world for their health-restoring and invigorating properties; but we are weighed down, notwithstanding all these advantages, by the imbecility of the local administration. The whole place must soon rise into importance in consequence of the extensive tea cultivation, and all we want to enable us to go ahead, and what we soon must have, is, a shaking out of the old bones."—*Englishman.*

THE REFRACTORY THAKOORS of Meywar and Malwa have at last given in, and have begged to be pardoned.

A "UNION" of all the Sabbath-school teachers in Calcutta has been formed. Mr. M. Wylie is President.

**MR. RITCHIE.**—The Governor-General in Council presented Mr. Advocate-General Ritchie with a sum of Rs. 4,000, for his valuable aid and assistance to the late Mr. Wilson in arranging the details of the Income-tax. Mr. Ritchie, however, respectfully declined to accept any *honorarium*. It was painful to him now to receive a pecuniary reward for any assistance he was able to render the late Mr. Wilson in his great and devoted efforts for the welfare of India.

**THE REPORT OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND** shows that the receipts for 1859 exceeded the payments by Rs. 2,48,145. The capital increased by Rs. 2,67,876. The net surplus was Rs. 78,929. The total value of pensions at the end of the year was Rs. 84,97,380, being Rs. 2,37,837 more than the estimated value in the preceding year. The number of widows drawing full pension is 737, and of annuitants drawing one-third pension is 9. There was an increase of 116 subscribers, of whom the total number is 3,518.

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND THE AGRA VOLUNTEERS.**—To the Editor of the *Englishman*.—Sir,—When the document from the War Office, dated 18th May, 1860, appointing many gentlemen of Her Majesty's Indian Civil and Military Services to the Most Honourable Orders of the Bath was published in this country, considerable disappointment and surprise were expressed at the omission of all names of gentlemen of the non-official class who had done service to the State during the mutinies. I apprehend that the Home Government considered that they had a claim on the services of their own paid servants, and that those of them who had distinguished themselves, were sufficiently rewarded by being gazetted in a body as K.C.B.'s and C.B.'s, but that those of the non-official class who had served the State, and on whom the Government had no claim, were deserving of some more marked and special distinction. This view of the case is confirmed by my having received from the Secretary of State for India the following communication:—"India Office, 11th June, 1860. Sir,—The excellent service performed by you during the mutinies and disturbances in India in 1857-58 has been brought to the notice of the Queen. As second in command of the Agra Volunteer Horse (which behaved admirably and were most useful) your courage and gallantry were conspicuous on a great many occasions; and I have been commanded to convey to you the gracious approbation of her Majesty of your conduct during that critical period.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, C. Wood. To P. Saunders, sen., Esq., late of the Agra Volunteer Horse." I prize this communication. First. Because it is a wholly unsolicited and a very high honour conferred upon me by my sovereign, the greatest and best of sovereigns. Second. Because it is a most honourable recognition of the services of the Agra Volunteers, the first volunteers in the field in India, and their services as a body have never been noticed by her Majesty's Viceroy. Third. Because it is a marked and honourable recognition of a class, the non-official class, which has been sedulously excluded from all honours and distinctions by the Government of India in India, and has hitherto lived under the cold shade of an official aristocracy which has tolerated rather than encouraged it. The notice of the Queen, however, and of her Majesty's Government in England will destroy such class distinctions, which serve only as a serious impediment to the onward progress and improvement of the country. I have no doubt other gentlemen of the non-official class have received similar communications, and if they do not give them publicity, they will, in my opinion, fail in their duty to themselves and to the class to which they belong.—Yours faithfully, P. SAUNDERS.—Cachar, Nov. 25, 1860."

**SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—In consequence of the probable return to England of Mr. Macpherson, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, the officiating appointment has been offered to Mr. Graham, of the Calcutta bar. Mr. Graham, we also hear, has declined to accept it, and it is not improbable that the appointment will be offered to Mr. Boulnois.

**LOYALTY REWARDED.**—The Governor-general has sanctioned the grant of two villages to one Umeer Sing, who saved the lives of seven ladies and two children in Agra. The Governor-general has also granted a jagheer, yielding Rs. 40,000 per annum, to the Rajah of Huldore, for his services to the Government. He raised a number of men and fought more than once with Ferozshah. His country was plundered and his own property was destroyed by the rebels.

**PATNA, Nov. 28.**—The Governor-general's barge, in tow of the *Jubona*, reached the Opium Ghat on Tuesday at noon, and most of the officials of the station were received on board. He subsequently visited the opium factory, and the process of making the drug into balls was exhibited and explained to him by Dr. Walter, in the absence of the agent, who was sick, and at sunset he landed and drove through the bazaar to the Commissioner's house at Bankipoor, the usual salute being fired from the Fort on his arrival at Patna. There was a dinner and evening party to half the station, and the other half are invited to-night. At noon to-day a *darbar* was held, and besides those of the station itself, many from Arrah, Tirhoot, and Gya were present, with a sufficient number from Dinapore to give a contrast to the black coats of the civilians and others. The following gentlemen were ranged in order down one side on the Viceroy's right hand:—Maharaja Bhoop Sing of Patna, with his son; the Maharaja of Doornraon and his son; the Maharaja of Bettiah and his brother; Maharaja Hetnarain Sing of Tekan; the young Maharaja of Huttooa; the Rajah of Deo Munger in Behar; Rajah Joymungul Sing, of Giddhore; Baboo Roghoomudun Sing, Bahadur; Shah Kubberooddin, the Fakir of Sasseram; Syud Azlun ul Huq, deputy magistrate and collector; the Moonsiff of Patna, and the Pundit. The nuzzerana of the Rajahs was 101 gold mohurs, and they received presents in return from the Government Toshakhanna—viz., to Maharajah Bhoop Singh a diamond ring, and the Viceroy on presenting it said, "Tell Maharajah Bhoop Singh that the *urzi* he sent to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has come before me, and its answer will be, that in consideration of the long period the title of Rajah has been in his family, it shall descend to his son, and two-thirds of the pension which he now receives shall be inherited by his children." The Doornraon Rajah, with others, received necklaces. To the Bettiah Rajah he said: "Tell the Maharajah of Bettiah I heard with great pleasure last night from the Commissioner the encouragement he gives to education." To the Huttooa Rajah: "Tell the Rajah of Huttooa I also heard with great pleasure the care he takes in the management of his estate, and that he also interests himself in education." To the Rajah of Deo:—"Tell the Rajah of Deo Munger that the difficulty which he represented to me last year at Sasseram has been settled; he is in full possession of the estates, and I hope will be gratified with them." The Rajah, in returning thanks, said he had a thousand things to represent to his lordship, but would not encroach on his time then. To Rajah Joymungul Sing, he said:—"Tell the Rajah that since I saw him last in Calcutta I am pleased to hear from Mr. Yule, the Commissioner at Bhagulpore, of his good services to the Civil Government, and his assistance to the administration in the matter of the Income-tax." Shah Kubberooddin presented a Persian work to the Viceroy, and received in return a large and finely bound volume of poems. The others had a gold-laced band affixed to their turbans, and the *darbar* ended as it began, with a royal salute. Lord Canning looked remarkably well, and his voice, somewhat hesitating in ordinary conversation, in his short speeches to the Rajahs, was clear and distinct; his enunciation very pure, and his words always well chosen. His look was dignified and befitting the Viceroy of the Queen. Mr. Young, in his capacity of Foreign Secretary, presented the Rajahs and Mr. Aitchison the smaller fry. To-morrow his lordship proceeds by trolly to see the Soane Bridge, and on Friday morning starts afresh from Dinapore for Shazepore and Benares.—*Englishman*.

**JAUNPORE, Nov. 29.**—Have you heard of the tragical occurrence that took place at Jaunpore on the 28th? A sepoy of the 47th N.I., who is supposed to have been fretting on account of his claims to promotion having been overlooked, took his loaded musket about 3 P.M. on the above date, and expressed his intention to go to the adjutant and get his name taken off, as he was determined to serve no longer. Some of the men prevented him from so doing, when he attempted to run off. Being still opposed by the men about him, he levelled his musket at a jemadar of the same regiment and shot him dead. The assembly was immediately sounded, and all the officers were on the spot in a few minutes, headed by Colonel Pott, who commands the regiment. This officer held a drum-head court martial, by which the murderer was sentenced to be hanged on the spot forthwith. The sentence was carried into execution *instantly*, so that within half-an-hour after having committed the crime, Debedeen Tewarry, the murderer, was hanging dead on a tree in the face of the whole regiment. His body was kept hanging till midnight, and then buried by mehters in the neighbourhood of the quarter-guard, to the great disgust of all his fellow Bramins in the corps. Thus ended this tragedy; and fortunate it was that there was an officer on the spot capable of taking on himself the responsibility of dealing with the criminal in so prompt and energetic a manner as was exhibited by Col. Pott on this occasion. It was reported that the 47th N. I. was to proceed with the Governor-general on his tour as a guard of honour. Perhaps the above event may cause some hesitation in his lordship's mind as to allowing himself to be accompanied by this regiment.—*Englishman*.

**THE KISTEEWALLAHs** are the Jews of Bengal. Usurers by profession, they generally form firms, with one partner in the city and others in their native villages. Their honest profession is to lend money for periods of two months and twelve days at enormous interest, the debtor paying a fee to the writer for the *khut*. At the end of that time if the debt is not paid the interest is added to the original sum, and thus the victim becomes a bondsman for years and generally ends in poverty and the jail. The Kisteewallahs who have no capital falsify debts, train witnesses to swear to the fact, and bring actions in the Small Cause Court against persons who never saw them before. The defendants cannot prove a negative, the clearest evidence based on perjury and forgery is against him and he is ruined. The judges of the court have now their eyes opened, and on detecting such cases award compensation to the defendant. It was a state of things precisely analogous to the case of the honest Kisteewallahs which at one time enslaved so many of the middle class in Rome and led to the plebeian secessions. Roman capitalists had large work-houses or jails as a regular part of their establishments, in which the poor soldier who had been forced to borrow money to feed his family when he was dragged from his fields to fight the battles of the State, spent his life as a bond slave.—*Friend of India*.

**ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS.**—A letter in the *Hills* relates what appears to be a true story of the sufferings of poor European strangers in this country. A man named Groome, a farrier in Australia, was invited by his brother, who was employed on the railway near Allahabad, to try his fortune in India. On arriving in Calcutta he got a letter from his brother telling him to go to Lahore where he would meet him. On the river his boat was lost near Patna, and he lost all his property, including a sum of money. From Patna he went to Agra on foot in the heat of May and June; thence he went to Umritsir, where he was found in a state of starvation. The Punjab Government have given him a free passage down to Calcutta by the Bullock Train, and he intends returning to Australia. The climate, the natives, and the strange languages of India make it a dreary place for a poor friendless new-comer. The presence of so many European loafers in the country often prevents real sufferers from getting relief.



HOWRAH has grown into a city, with a European community of 1,200, and a large floating population of sailors, artisans and Christian mechanics. Yet it has no hospital. A large building is now being erected, open to all classes and races, calculated to accommodate from eighty to one hundred European and fifty native patients. All that is wanting to complete it and make it ready for the reception of the sick is a sum of Rs. 6,000. For this the committee, of whom the Rev. Dr. Kay is president, and Dr. R. Bird, secretary, make an appeal to the public. A good hospital in the largest railway city in India has especial claims on all engineers and railway employes, as well as on the mercantile and shipping interests.

ON ST. ANDREW'S DAY some 100 Scotchmen of Calcutta sat down to dinner in the Town Hall. The Government, the Bar, and the Press were represented among the guests. It is not our province to record the proceedings of a convivial gathering such as this any more than those of a club. But the occasion was remarkable for the presence this year of Sir Bartle Frere, the President in Council, as it was last year for that of Mr. James Wilson. In acknowledging the toast of the Government, and afterwards of the guests, Sir Bartle Frere enlarged on the advantages which accrue from public men thus meeting their fellows, and of knowing as well as becoming known to them. St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta is the only occasion resembling the Lord Mayor's dinner, at which some of the Ministry always speak, in England.

SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY began his tour through the Punjab on the 16th November last at Mogul-ke-Serai. He expects to reach Lahore on the 19th Dec. In the course of a month he will have journeyed 1,000 miles, to remote places seldom visited. He travels with his secretary by rather a novel mode of conveyance. He uses a camel carriage, which enables him at trifling cost to get over forty miles a day, instead of the slow twelve or fourteen which is the utmost accomplished by the ordinary mode of tents and camps. The Deputy Commissioner accompanies him in the carriage through his district, and all important points are discussed and settled at once. Besides seeing the line of country and meeting the natives at particular points, he is able to read and dispose of papers as easily as if in office. The indent for the supply of each set of six camels at each stage costs only 5 rupees. The carriage is drawn at the rate of five and six miles an hour. The plan should be adopted by all governors, lieut.-governors, and commissioners when visiting their districts. It has only one drawback—for high officials it is undignified.

ANOTHER LUCKNOW SCANDAL.—The *Oudh Gazette* gives details of a trafficking of some members of the Oude Commission, and several of those connected with the prize agency, in Government paper during the rebellion, to inquire into which Government has deputed Mr. Schalch, of Chittagong. One Koorban Ali, sherishtadar to the prize agent, eloped from Lucknow with a wife of the ex-King of Oude and a fabulous amount of wealth. The fugitives were robbed at Bijour, and it was found that Rs. 25,000 in Government paper there stolen had belonged to Buffatee Khanum, who was advertising for them. Shah Mukhun Loll, one of the principal bankers of the city, was implicated in the affair, and it is on his confession and the revelations made during the trial of Koorban Ali that the present inquiry is based. Not only were some of the Oude officials in the habit of buying Government paper at ridiculously low figures in 1857-58, but notes which ought to have been accounted for as prize property were not forthcoming. In some cases officials bought the paper on forged endorsements. Two lakhs worth of these stray notes have mysteriously turned up in the Treasury. We believe some twelve or thirteen officials are implicated, of whom two are civilians, and the rest military officers.

BHOWANEE [RAE OF SHAHABAD has received a reward of Rs. 1,000, and a magnificent sword with a neat inscription, for his clever services in the intelligence department during the rebellion of Koer Sing.

THE DELHI MEMORIAL.—Active steps are at last to be taken for the erection of the "Delhi Memorial" to those who fell in the siege. A sum of Rs. 16,035 has been subscribed. A premium is offered by the Committee for the best design. Major Maissey, Umballa, will give full particulars as to the conditions to those who wish to compete.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO VOLUNTEERS.—The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab placed at the disposal of the commanding officer of the Lahore Volunteers two appointments of sub-lieutenant in the police. Mr. G. Allsop, the winner of the first prize at the rifle-match, and another, were selected.

AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS.—After a delay of more than a year, the Supreme Government have at last carried out the instructions of the Secretary of State with regard to the long contemplated amalgamation of the Sudder and Supreme Courts at the several Presidencies. Sir Charles Wood, more than a year ago, forwarded to Calcutta a despatch urging the passing of the Codes of Procedure and Criminal Law, as preliminary steps to the creation of one High Court at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in lieu of the Supreme and Sudder Courts at those places. A draft Bill was enclosed in this despatch, both of which have been published. From this it appears that it is proposed to abolish the present Courts, and to have in their place at each Presidency one High Court, presided over by a Chief Justice appointed by the Crown. The details have given general satisfaction, more especially that clause of the Bill which provides that the Judges may go on Circuit. Hitherto Europeans have strongly objected to the amalgamation of the Courts, because they would thereby be deprived of English law and be subjected to Mofussil judges, who, as a rule, are completely ignorant of even the rudimentary principles of law. The provision therefore that the Judges of the High Court may go on circuit to try both civil and criminal cases has removed this objection in the most satisfactory manner.

TIPPERAH.—The *Hurkara* contains a portion of a letter from Captain Magrath, superintendent of Hill tribes, Chittagong, about the state of Tipperah. He captured Modoo Chunder Thakoor, and from him learned the whereabouts of the other refractory Tipperah Thakoors. The names of the men who headed the savages that committed the atrocities in the Tipperah district are Lal Moora, son of Sobang, who is one of the most powerful chiefs amongst the Longshees, Tutang, Sobang's agent, Bannuca, Lal Puetang and his son Sung Boonja, Bandoola, and Ruttun Poa. The last named is anxious to come to terms. The difficulties in the way of an expedition against these marauders are great. The ground is impracticable and supplies are not easily procured.

THE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.—The *Mofussilite* states that henceforth all the officers of the Invalid Establishment are to have the option of proceeding to Chunar and there doing duty, or of retirement on the pension of their rank. Government have determined sooner or later to break it up. Sir Hugh Rose has represented that most of the officers of the Invalid Establishment with whom he has come in contact are far more hale and hearty than many hundreds at present in actual service.

THE PENAL CODE.—A small committee, consisting of Messrs. C. B. Trevor and Montresor, and Baboo Hurrochunder Ghose, has been assembled in Calcutta to consider, clause by clause, the Bengali translation of the penal code.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.—The uniform of the Simla Volunteers has been ordered from England. It is described by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* as a tunic, in colour a mixture of drab and khakee, with facings of blue velvet, and lace of its own colour, knickerbockers to match, with gaiters and tan leather shoes. The cap is to be according to the French style, with the letters S. V. "Simla Volunteers." The accoutrements are of tan Russian leather; no gold, no silver; ornaments of bronze.

Mr. J. D. SIM has been appointed Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, in succession to Mr. Bourdillon.

PUNKAH PULLING.—The *Hurkara* gives the statistics of punkah pulling, as collected by the Civil Finance Commission. In Calcutta the coolies cost Rs. 24,000, and in the Mofussil of Lower Bengal Rs. 17,300 per annum, we presume. The recommendation that the office peons should pull the punkahs is a good one: it is done in Madras and Bombay. The expense of punkah coolies for barracks is ten times this, and it is to reduce it that machinery should be employed.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1. Lady Franklin, Millard, Moulmein.—3. Str. Arracan, Brett, North of China; Hannah Nicholson, Rooke, Gopaulpore; Deva, Butler, Port Blair.—4. Agamemnon, Hynes, London; Blenheim, Atkinson, Gravesend and Downs; Collingwood, Ramsey, Newcastle.—6. Devonshire, Taylor, Bimlipatam.—8. Orion, Libbey, Liverpool; City of Bristol, Claske, Sunderland; B. K., Guillemin, Dunkirk.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Blenheim.—Mrs. Orchard and child, Mr. Wemyss, Mrs. Swigny and four children, Mrs. Knighton and two children, Mr. Cave and three children, Miss O'Callaghan, Maj. Chambers, 21st Regt. B.N.I., Lieut. Orchard, 3rd European Regt., Lieut. Hogg, 2nd European Cav., Lieut. Spalding, 2nd Eur. Fus., Dr. Powell, Bengal medical service, Cadet Chitterbuck, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hewison, Mr. Comyn, Mrs. Shackle and six children, Miss Wood, Mr. Kay, Mr. Silnton, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Wood, Mr. Rowol.

Per Agamemnon.—Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. Trussey, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Baldock, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Stamper, Mrs. W. S. Clarke and child, Mrs. C. Clarke, Mrs. Harris and two children, Mrs. Battye, Mrs. Orr and two children, Miss McMullen, Miss Trussey, Miss Dunnergue, Miss Stamper, three Misses Lodd, Miss Baldock, two Misses Ousley, Miss M. Cook, Miss Bignall, three Misses Mawson, Miss Santer, Miss Knightly, three Misses Carberry, two Misses Hewson, three Misses Wallace, Capt. Trussey, Rev. Mr. Stamper, Lieut. W. S. Clarke, B.C., Lieut. C. Clarke, Lieut. P. Harris, 70th B.N.I., Lieut. H. Batye, 65th B.N.I., Messrs. Green, Mears, Seyce, Beale, London, Alton, Hewson, Martin, E. F. Reighly, H. P. Heighly, Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Dewes, Mrs. Clapham.

Per Devonshire.—Capt. Wright, Mr. Seymour Merchant, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Jones.

Per str. Arracan.—Asst. surg. McCarthy.

Per Hannah Nicholson.—Mrs. Rooke.

Per Deva.—Dr. and Mrs. Watkins, Messrs. Thomas and White, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30. Pamplemousses, Courtois, Bourbon; Ruthven, Williams, Boston.—Dec. 1. Alexander Baring, Nunnerby, Rangoon and Moulmein; Mayaram Dayaniam, Brady, Mauritius.—2. Boston Light, Holway, New York.—3. Marian Moore, Kennedy, Hong Kong.—4. Str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—5. Barnsmoore, Thomas, Rangoon.—6. Str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair.—8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Malta.—For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. T. Gardner, Lieut. col. Ludlow. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Buckman, For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Lyall. For SYDNEY.—Dr. Squire, Mr. Dalziel. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Oelricks, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and family. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Macpherson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. C. Mackinnon, Mr. A. Inglis, Capt. Spilsbury, Capt. Peel, Mrs. R. East and children, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. A. Briggs, Mr. J. Macrae, Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, Asst. surg. Rhind, Mrs. Burne and children, Lieut. J. Biddulph, Asst. surg. M. Scanten, Mrs. Evans, Capt. Knatchbull.

Per s. s. Fire Queen.—Lieut. H. S. Gordon, Capt. H. Howe, Messrs. S. N. Snellie, P. Cumme, W. S. Wells, G. de Latour Apoth. J. Sausman and wife.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	0 0 to 94 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	0 0 80 0	
Ditto, 5 do. ....	0 0 95 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	0 0 79 0	
Transfer 4 do. ....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do. ....	0 0 to 100 12	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	4 1/2 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	6 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1/4 to 2 1/4
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1/4
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 71
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 91
5 1/2 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100 " 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6080 to 6100
Agre Bank (Limited) .....	500	700 to 770
Dahli Bank .....	500	500
India General Steam .....	1000	1575 to 1590
Banges Company .....	500	690 to 695
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1295 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	525 to 550
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	73 to 75
Bombay Warehouse Association .....	445	610 to 620
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1010 to 1025
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	per
Assam Company .....	200	480 to 440
East-India Railway Company .....	230	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	70 to 73

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10	5
Doubloons .....	70	8 to 32	17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	15	9 to 15	6
Old Gold Mohurs .....	81	14 to 22	2
New Gold Mohurs .....	15	9 to 15	6
China Gold Bars .....	per piece wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16	2
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	15	0 to 16	6
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	106	0 to 106	4
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 322	0 to 322	8
Mexican do. .....	237	0 to 238	0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 23. 6s. to 24.  
To Liverpool, 23 to 23. 10s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 9).—**The market on the whole has been rather dull, accounts from America by the last mail via Bombay bringing lower quotations for most produce. From Great Britain the accounts, with the exception of Oil Seed and Jute, in which the trade is said to be active at home, are not encouraging. Stocks here of almost all staples are very low, and the reports from the interior of the growing crop of Oil Seeds are very unfavorable, the crop having almost failed from want of rain in September and October. Little has been done in Raw Silk, the heavy shipments from China having checked operation in the market. In Corals, also, little has been done, and our market is still supplied with low qualities. **Super.**—The Benares kind has been principally engaged by the native Bombay shippers; very little has been done for the home market. **Saltpetre** has been very moderately engaged for Great Britain and America. **Rice, Table sorts.**—There has been a competition for the new crop, which has given rise to the price of 3 to 5 annas per maund. **Radium** has also slightly advanced. **Hides** have remained steady in demand and price. **Jute** has rather slackened in demand and operation.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 8).—**The accounts from the Upper Provinces received during the past fortnight are rather favourable. Business has progressed at all the marts, but not with any activity. There has been some inquiry in our market for 39 inches 6 to 7 lb. **Grey Shirtings**, at an advance of about 3 annas per piece. 7½ lb. and upwards are also inquired for at a slight improvement; 45 inches are also in request at 2 to 3 annas per piece higher; 50 and 54 inches have been in very limited inquiry. **Grey Madapothams** have been in fair request, and buyers have raised their offers about 2 to 3 annas per piece; but holders are showing some firmness for further advance. **Grey Jacobets and Mulls** have been in limited request at former prices. In **Bleached Cottons** a limited business continues to be done for local requirement at former prices. In **Prints and Chints** little has been done also for local requirement. **Mule Twist.**—There has been a speculative demand for Nos. 40 and 50, and some repurchases have been made by first hand holders from the bazaar. **Metals** continue in limited inquiry.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MALABAR COAST, Nov. 15.**—Intimation has been received here of the probability of the services of another regiment being required for China, and for H.M.'s 66th regiment to be held in readiness for embarkation. This regiment is to be relieved at Cannanore by the 3rd batt. 60th rifles, from Wellington. A European general court-martial, of which Lieut.-col. G. Maxwell, H.M.'s 66th regt., is president, has been ordered to assemble at Cannanore for the trial of an officer of the 18th N.I. Captain G. B. Sherard, deputy judge-advocate-general Mysore division, will conduct the proceedings. Captain W. Serres, of the 51st N.I., is now at Cannanore, and proceeds by the *Windor Castle* early in January to Europe on medical certificate. The railway works at Beypore are progressing fast, and it is expected to be opened early next year. The collection of the Income-tax from outsiders has not commenced; deductions are punctually made from the Government servants, but the merchants and others have not been called upon yet. It is believed a few days will settle the question, as all the Talook tehsildars, sixteen in number, have been summoned to attend the Huzzoor's office at Calicut, and are there to take the oaths of secrecy. These tehsildars are to be appointed assessors in the districts. Weather cool and pleasant during mornings and evenings, but rather warm during the day.—*Englishman*.

**THE NEW MADRAS CONSTABULARY** lately distinguished themselves in the capture of a notorious gang of dacoits, who, after committing a daring robbery in Pondicherry, fled to British territory. The French Governor, M. D. W. Braye, with the permission of the Madras Government, presented the native inspector of police, who was instrumental in the capture, with a medal. The first result of the introduction of the new constabulary into Bengal should be the abolition of the special dacoity commission and establishment. Why has it not been abolished in the Punjab, where the district officers and police are sufficient to check dacoity?

**GENERAL CULLEN.**—The *Eclectic* mentions the departure of General Cullen from the Neilgherries, and gives some particulars connected with his career. He is spoken of as an eminent man of science. He published a pamphlet on aneroid and barometer levelling that attracted attention among engineers. While superintendent of the gun carriage manufactory at Seringapatam, he invented a new gun-carriage, and introduced several improvements. This is the man whom Sir Charles Trevelyan removed from his appointment at Travancore, where, as Resident, his whole influence was against progress and enlightenment.

**RANGOON VOLUNTEERS.**—The undress uniform of the Rangoon Volunteers is American drill tunic with red facings and black borders, and Sardinian cap of French grey with red and black also.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3. Agincourt, Paahley, London.—7. Jane Ewing, Connie, London.—8. Erzherzog Max, Edich, Hartlepool.—10. Str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez; Eastera Queen, Hancock, Boston.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Agincourt.—Prince A. Abdulla.  
Per str. Nemesis, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Harris, Miss McDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Blund, Lieut. Wood, Messrs. Ervine, Anderson, Rajahgopal, Faulis, Smith, Wilkinson, Faser, Turner, Dudgeon. From MARSHFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradish, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Scudder and five children, Captain and Mrs. Hope. From GALLE.—Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bakley.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Royal Stewart, Cornwell, London.—11. Nonpareil, Muir, Liverpool; Admiral Casy, Pignonblanc, Swansea.—12. Nile, Owen, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Nile.—Mr. Bradden and family, Mr. Cathbert, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Mills and family, Mrs. Boyle and family, Mrs. Hammet, Capt. Russell, Rev. Mr. Cathbert, Mr. Hodson, Mr. Bingham's seven children.  
Per Royal Stuart.—Mrs. H. Hasten and two children, Sergt. maj. Douglas.  
Per str. Nemesis, for CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lescure, J. March, Esq., J. Tweedie, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 13, 1860.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ..	6 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..	6 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills ..	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ..	8 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ..	2 ½
Credit, to 6 months' ..	2 ½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' ..	2 0 ½
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0 ½
" " " 1 do. ....	1 11 ½
" " " Sight .....	1 11 ½
H.M. Treasury Bills ..	none
Bank of England Post Bills ..	none
Mauritius Government Bills ..	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ..	½ per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay ..	½ per cent. dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ..	1859 ..	1 to 1½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto ..	1856-57 ..	3½ to 4 dis.
4 per cent. ....	1832-33 ..	"
" ..	1835-36 ..	18½ to 19½ dis.
" ..	1842-43 ..	"
" ..	1854-55 ..	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..	.....	No transacts
Tanjore Bonds ..	.....	½ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	.....	12½ to 13½ pm

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ..	95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. ....	80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. ....	90 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ..	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ..	80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. ....	— per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, 23. 15s. to 23. 17s. 6d.

## BOMBAY.

## SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE AND THE CIVIL AUDITOR OF BOMBAY.

A very pretty quarrel has been going on at Bombay between the Judges in the Supreme Court and the Civil Auditor. It seems that the Civil Auditor has refused to pass the pay abstracts of the officers of the Court, unless he has first received a signed return of every one that has been absent from his duty for a single day throughout the entire month. This claim appears to be contrary to established usage. Hitherto the Judges of the Supreme Court have considered themselves to be independent of the Government in the matter. So long as the work was done, they believed themselves perfectly authorised to permit an officer to be absent for a day or two on account of sickness or urgent private affairs, without necessarily docking off his pay for the period of his temporary absence. Now, however, the Civil Auditor seems to have assumed extraordinary powers in the matter. He apparently denies the right of the Judges to be absent themselves for a single day, or to permit any of the Crown officers to be absent for a single day, without having a deduction made from their pay, though no delay or neglect of duty had taken place in consequence. Accordingly he has required that a signed return of attendance should be supplied him with the pay abstracts. Sir Matthew Sausse and his colleague have very properly refused to comply with this arbitrary demand. The matter has been referred to Sir Adam Bittlestone, and has, we believe, been decided in favour of the Supreme Court. But still the Civil Auditor persists in his extraordinary requisition; and appears to have been supported both by the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government of India.

At this moment matters appear to have reached a climax. The Judges continue to refuse to send the returns, and the Civil Auditor refuses to pass the pay abstracts. Accordingly no pay whatever has been issued to the officers of the Supreme Court for the month of October, and all is distraction and desolation. A few days ago the officers of the Court and the clerks on the establishment represented to the Chief Justice the great inconveniences which they were suffering from want of pay. Accordingly it was determined to ignore the existence of the Civil Auditor, and to send the pay abstracts to the sub-treasurer direct. But the diversion failed. The sub-treasurer refused to pay without the Civil Auditor's authority, and we are led to infer that the Crown officers at Bombay are pining away in utter destitution from want of their daily bread. By the last accounts we learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court have commenced actions against the Bombay Government for refusing to pay up the salaries—a cheerful state of things for which we trust our Bombay contemporaries are truly thankful.

As far as the merits of the quarrel are concerned, our sympathies are entirely with Sir Matthew Sausse. The present system of audit in this country is anything but what it ought to be; a relic of the barbarous age when the Directors exacted so much that signing returns became a mere matter of form. Meantime the Civil Auditor has no other mode of showing his zeal but by manifesting a sharp appetite for petty deductions, and from all that we can learn of Mr. Lodwick, the Auditor at Bombay, he appears to have attained to such a startling proficiency in the art of making himself disagreeable as to ensure him a long and unenviable notoriety.

The great evil appears to be an utter want of



responsibility in those directors where responsibility is especially required. As Sir Charles Trevelyan once observed, even the duties of the Governor of Madras are but little superior to those of a chief clerk in one of the Government offices at home. At present, according to the theory of the Bombay Government, the Judges of the Supreme Court are so fond of seeing the duties of the Court neglected, and so anxious to encourage malingering on the part of their servants, that they cannot be permitted to exercise the privilege of giving one of them leave of absence for a single day. We trust that the energetic assertion of his rights, which is at present being exercised by Sir Matthew Sausse, will lead to a wholesome and general reform.—*Indian Statesman*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—At the last meeting of the Bombay Asiatic Society a paper on the Persian Gulf was read. Among the objects of scientific interests in the Gulf are the Artesian springs on the Island of Bahrein and along ninety miles of the Arabian coast. The water of these springs is sweet and pleasant, though little or no rain falls in that locality. The water must come from lakes on the high sands. At another part of the Gulf an oily substance is found floating on the water bearing a strong resemblance to naphtha, in appearance and smell. The whole region is interesting to the naturalist.

**RETURNS OF BIRTHS IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY FOR 1859.**—Dr. R. Haines, in charge of the mortuary and birth returns, forwarded to the Secretary to the principal Inspector-general, Medical Department, with a letter dated the 14th Nov., the returns of births in the island of Bombay for the year commencing 1st February, 1859. Dr. Haines, in forwarding these returns, wrote as follows:—"During the year there have been registered a total of 6,398 births, viz., 3,483 males and 2,915 females. Of these 328 were still born; 190 males and 138 females. The total number of registered births is not only below the average of the preceding nine years, but less than the minimum recorded in any one year. Comparing these numbers with the gradual increase of deaths, and the presumable advance of the population, there can be little, if any, doubt that a large and increasing number of births escape registration. The male births are to the female in the ratio of 119.5 to 100. This disproportion of the sexes is a little less than the average, but still considerably greater than the maximum observed in any country in England, where it ranges from 116 to less than 100 males to 100 females, the average being 104.5. Should further observations, made under less exceptional conditions, prove the correctness of the Bombay returns, as far as regards the proportion of the sexes at birth, the fact will be of a very considerable interest. Looking at the different classes of the community, the proportion of males to 100 females during the last year has been—of Hindoos, 117.6; Mussulmans, 129; Parsees, 126; Jews and Christians, 107. Most of these numbers closely approach the average. The still-births were 5.1 per cent. of the whole, the average being 3.9. The proportion of males to 100 females in these, is as light as 137.7, which is far in excess of the average of 120.6. The illegitimate births were 113, viz., 63 males and 50 females, being 1.8 per cent. of the whole, which is near the average. The proportion of males to 100 females was 126."

**GAS FOR BOMBAY.**—Mr. Forjett has written a minute on the subject of lighting Bombay with gas. The scheme is without doubt a feasible one, and given to the public after it had received Mr. Forjett's careful examination. The data upon which it is drawn are open to discussion, but, as Mr. Forjett has given his calculations in round numbers, assisted by the manager of a gas company in Liverpool, we may for the present take them to be correct. He suggests that the aid of Government to the extent of Rs. 150,000 should be solicited, to obtain the necessary plant, but in

the event of Government refusing its assistance, he thinks that the amount required could be borrowed upon the security of the gas apparatus, &c., at a reasonable rate of interest. Mr. Forjett says that it does not follow that because the project of lighting Calcutta with gas by means of a joint-stock company failed, the same result would follow here—that our native population is wealthy, and he is certain that they would be too glad to assist him. The light thrown by a gas lamp, to say the very least, is far superior to two argand lamps; in four hours, experiment has shown that an argand lamp consumes three quarters of a seer of oil, which at the present market rate would cost one anna and four and a-half pies. Now twice this number would be two annas and nine pies nearly, whereas four hours' consumption of gas would cost only two annas. Mr. Forjett holds out a hope that he would be able to obtain a reduction in the price of gas, so as to make it in time as cheap as cocoanut oil. The cost of the public lights for lighting Bombay with gas by a company will be over Rs. 80,000 per annum, supposing that 12,000 lamps are used, but he does not propose to have this done. He wishes to confine his present operations to the Fort only, for which about 300 public and 1,000 private lamps will be necessary. The plant would cost about Rs. 120,000. For a year the attendant expenses of the lighting would be about Rs. 56,000, and the proceeds, or rather the realisation, from private lights, &c., only would be Rs. 70,000, showing a balance in favour of the works of Rs. 14,000 annually, or thereabouts. The public lamps would therefore be lit at no expense whatever. Mr. Forjett points out the possibility of making some gigantic savings in the several departments of the municipality. He says that the work of scavenging and watering the island should be done departmentally, and pledges himself to show a saving of Rs. 75,000 on this head only. Mr. Hutchinson, we are informed, asked Mr. Forjett if he would be good enough to explain upon what basis he had arrived at the statement that a saving of Rs. 75,000 could be effected, and whether the assistance of the police would in any way be employed to bring about this saving? Mr. Forjett, in reply, said that the assistance of the police could not and would not be availed of; that he would show hereafter how the saving of at least Rs. 75,000 could be effected; that the public might arrive at any conclusion they pleased; but that he was determined to re-model all the establishments, if his colleagues would only give him their support and hearty co-operation.—*Gazette*.

**THE AGITATION AGAINST THE INCOME-TAX.**—On Wednesday, the 28th Nov., Mr. Forjett sent round policemen to almost all the houses in the island, inviting the inmates to meet him the following day at the Bombay Green, in the Fort. Accordingly, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, about a thousand people assembled on the Green, and Mr. Forjett, taking his position on the verandah of the office of a native merchant, addressed them in the Hindoostanee language on the necessity of paying the Income-tax. He pointed out to them the immense advantages they have hitherto enjoyed under the protection of the British Raj, without their being called upon to pay any direct taxes to the Government. He said that now there was a deficiency in the State Treasury, and the Government was therefore in want of money for the due maintenance of the order of the Indian Empire, and the protection of the lives and liberties of its subject. The law of the Income-tax was therefore passed to meet the exigency, and Mr. Forjett told them it would be the height of ingratitude for the people to oppose that law, and refuse to contribute to the necessities of the State, which had under its care their lives and liberties. He also dwelt upon the lightness of the tax, and the brief period during which it would be required. The pretext upon which the resistance was offered was the complexity of the forms, but that cause of complaint did not now exist, as the Government had issued new forms, which were simple and clear enough. Mr. Forjett made the crowd understand that the tax was passed into a law, and the law must be obeyed; their remonstrances and protests were quite puerile. It

was an unreasonable course for them to have petitioned his Excellency the Governor, who had no power whatever to change the law, but whose duty was clearly to enforce the collection of the tax as ordered by the higher Government. Mr. Forjett quietly, but firmly, counselled the deluded men to render a loyal and ready obedience to the law, and to make their returns without any delay, as the time allowed to the people upon whom special notices had been served, would expire in two days. He assured them that they would not in the least benefit themselves by holding out any longer, and that any opposition would be met by the enforcement of the penal clauses of the Act. The crowd heard Mr. Forjett's address with great attention, but did not seem to be impressed with the wisdom of his advice, and frequently breathed out expressions of discontent and ridicule. On Mr. Forjett's leaving the place, they hailed him with a loud "hurrah," and then quietly dispersed.

### CHINA.

Hong Kong, Nov. 29.—The London Mail to the 10th October arrived here on the 26th inst.

The intelligence from the North of China continues to be of great interest, as the Treaty has, with the Emperor's consent, been posted over the walls of Peking. The Russian Ambassador has established himself in that city. Preparations were being made for the reception of Mr. Bruce early in spring, and the whole of the allied army had left Peking, the greater part of it having reached Tien-tsin by the 17th inst.

In our last Overland issue we mentioned that the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin had been exchanged, and a convention entered into containing such highly-important new stipulations as the opening of Tien-tsin as a port of trade, and the removal of the interdict on emigration from China. The consent of the Emperor to the Treaty was received, and, having been posted all over the walls of Peking, was read by crowds of astonished natives, who could scarcely believe their own eyes on beholding such an instance of Imperial condescension. Our advices make no mention of the Convention of Peking having been published in a similar manner, and we trust that such an inadvisable step will not be insisted on, as it may very likely cause new difficulties; and the substantial results gained from the Chinese are too important to be imperilled for the sake of subjecting them to further barren humiliation.

Several ceremonial visits were then exchanged at the Imperial Palace between Prince Kung and the English and French Ambassadors, and on these occasions less of the "undisturbed sulkiness" was displayed. On the 7th instant the army was under orders to proceed to Tien-tsin, but its departure was delayed in order to give éclat to the introduction of Mr. Bruce to the Chinese officials. That gentleman arrived on the 8th; and on the same day he was introduced to Prince Kung by Lord Elgin—on which occasion polite remarks were made by all the chief parties.

On the 9th, Lord Elgin, Mr. Bruce, and their suite left Peking, and proceeded by the river to Tien-tsin. Mr. Adkins, of the consular service, was left in Peking, to make preparations for Mr. Bruce's residence there. He is the only English official left in the capital; and, after recent events, the courage he has thus displayed is worthy of admiration. Mr. Adkins was in one of the gunboats sunk at the mouth of the Peiho in 1859; so, for a non-combatant, he has certainly had more than his share of the danger.

Peking is described to us as distinguished from other Chinese cities by its size, the splendour of its walls, and the breadth and regularity of its streets. These latter are almost all unpaved. Though the houses are neatly carved in front, they are, on the whole, rather mean looking; and the streets are either badly paved, or not paved at all. The temples are described as magnificent, though some of them show signs of neglect.

Count Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, has already established himself in Peking, and intends to remain there throughout the winter, while the Hon. Mr. Bruce winters at Tien-tsin along with

a portion of the army, and does not proceed to the capital until early in spring.

The allied army left Pekin about the 10th, and a portion of the movement onwards was partially effected in boats. On the 17th instant, which is our latest date, the whole of the army had reached Tien-tsin, with the exception of 1,500 men who were waiting at Ho-si-wu. Our latest date from the Taku Fort is the 19th instant, at which time a portion of the army was being rapidly sent off, and of those troops many have already arrived in Hong Kong. Major-General Sir Robert Napier, with a portion of his staff, arrived here on the 27th instant. The *Chesapeake*, Admiral Hope's flagship, is expected here shortly; and it is understood that Admiral Jones proceeds to Japan, with a squadron, in order to make a moral demonstration.

In the neighbourhood of Shanghai the rebels are again displaying some activity; and it was reported by the toutae of that place that 400 boat-fuls were on their way to attack it. They had beaten the Imperialist forces at Tsinghoo and at Sunkeong.

At Ningpo, on which the rebels are believed to be marching, the greatest terror prevailed.

At Amoy the dock company continues its labours with success; and at Swatow, or in its neighbourhood, some attempts have been made to kidnap coolies, one lorch full of them having been despatched to Macao.

At Canton an important concession has been obtained from the Governor-General, chiefly, we understand, through the exertions of Mr. Hart. Permission has been given to the *Bo-peep*, a foreign steamer, to run in some of the inland waters, and trade with Kum-chook, a village among the silk villages to the west of Canton, and also to Shek-loong, a village from whence sugar may be exported in large quantities, in the Toon-koon district. This is the beginning of what may be an immense carrying traffic.

Another matter of importance at Canton are the difficulties which are said to be arising in the way of the emigration of coolies to the West Indies. Mr. Austin has threatened to shut up his depôt unless some difference is made between him and the Spanish agents. A more serious difficulty is, that a number of peasants, who were coming down to Hong Kong to emigrate, were stopped on their way by the Mandarins.

At Fuhchau there has been a bloody and desperate conflict between the Mandarins and some Cantonese pirates. Full accounts of it will be found in our correspondent's letter, and also of the executions which followed. It appears that the foreign community in that port are much in need of protection from the British navy.

Hong Kong is again becoming enlivened by the presence of members of the expeditionary force. There has been a fire, of which full accounts will be found elsewhere, to inaugurate the commencement of the dry season. The Civil Service Abuse Commission has had some more meetings, dragging its weary length along.—*Overland China Mail*.

FUHCHAU, Nov. 23rd.—The entire community here, natives and foreign, has been thrown into a state of great excitement during the last few days, the cause and progress of which I shall try to give you as briefly as I can.

You are already aware that for some years past a feud has existed between Cantonese and Chin-chewite sailors and lorchamen. This broke out afresh during June of this current year, and in a more formidable form than it had previously assumed.

By a wily policy the warlike lorchas, numbering some 28, were enticed to leave this river. As soon as this was managed, the local authorities determined hereafter to confine all Canton lorchas and West coast boats to the anchorage of Quantow, about 10 or 12 miles below the Pagoda station. To carry out this resolution, a large body of native militia and marines was collected, chiefly from Quemoy and Amoy, several war-junks and armed pullaway boats were fitted up, and the entire force was put under the command of Commodore Woo, a brave and fierce fellow, dreaded by his own clan

as a man of war, and hated by Cantonese as a savage villain.

The chief duty of this newly elected hero was to put down piracy in any form on the river or along the coast, and likewise to see that no Canton lorchas were admitted up the river, they being regarded as part and parcel with pirates.

Of course Canton lorchas could not brook this, and combining with West coast boats and all other pirates, they have had collected outside a formidable fleet to annoy, defy, and if possible defeat, this newly appointed navy in our Min River.

Commodore Woo has been on the watch, fully anticipating the move that this outside foe would make to bolt past his station and ascend the river in a collected body. They attempted this last Monday, the 19th, but found their match in the Commodore. Then sailed past his guard post eight, some say ten, Canton lorchas and tymoons; others hanging on outside in case this detachment succeeded. They were attacked by the mandarin force:—three were burnt, two ran up to take refuge at the Pagoda anchorage, and the rest made out to sea as fast as they could. The remainder of that day was occupied in pursuing and capturing the fugitive pirates who had escaped on shore. Next morning, the 20th, the Mandarin armed boats were in pursuit of the two boats that had escaped up the river. They came up with them about noon, lying in shore, at the Pagoda. There they were attacked; their crews dashed into the stream to swim ashore, and while floating on the water, some 40 or 50 were speared and shot; a fine sight to be seen for foreign seamen and residents! Early in the morning of the 21st it was evident, from the packed throngs on the great bridge, and the hubbub around, that something strange and novel and exciting had occurred. About nine o'clock some of the Mandarin war-boats had come up with two prizes, and 200 captured pirates. The latter they commenced to land, each man under the guard of at least four marines, bearing drawn swords, spears, matchlocks, or sporting gay flags. The captives were in a terrible plight, stripped and naked, hands tied with awful tightness behind their backs, and feet scarcely able to walk, while they were driven along with the most barbarous savageness. Eight or ten had been beheaded on their way up the river, and two or three just as they were shoved on shore, for showing fight and reluctance to move on. The heads of these unfortunates were slung on poles, and swung before the eyes of the remainder, as a token of what awaited them very shortly. When all had been landed, they were marched across the bridge to the northern end, and on the way, as if to gratify the public gaze, the heads of four were deliberately chopped off, and their corpses flung into the river below.

But we were surprised in seeing, when it was supposed all had crossed the bridge, a large band of captives returning post-haste. They were stowed away again on board these war-junks, bound and tied with double fury, several hands and tails tied together. No mercy was shown to any. A boy of 10 was pushed in with a naked sword over his head. An aged wretch failed to creep back to his boat, and was flung on board to expire as he best could. Almost all had their wrists so tightly tied that the flesh was eaten into: and the spectacle brought vividly to mind the tortures inflicted on our countrymen in the North, over whose cruel fate there is no one that does not mourn. These armed boats, with a cargo of 170 Canton pirates, shoved off to go back to Quantow, to have them decapitated there: the remaining 30 having been carried on to the North gate execution grounds.

Upon this announcement the thick crowds moved away, and the thronged streets and bridges were cleared. But that mandarin move was found after all to be a dodge. At nine o'clock the crowds had been thickening, and it began to be apprehended that the large Canton population here might rise and attempt the rescue of their countrymen, who were treated before their very eyes so mercilessly and brutally. The manoeuvre succeeded in thinning the streets, and at a

signal the boats were moored back to their position as in the morning, the unfortunate victims were at once landed, and with the same guard they were hastened along a street of two miles in length at double quick time, to the parade ground outside the South gate.

Here some of the principal officials were seated at three o'clock, at a tribunal, which without trial or mercy was to hurry more than 150 of their fellows into eternity. The work was short; one after the other the whole lot was beheaded, and in half an hour the judges, troops, and staring mobs were dispersed. Among the captives there were two youths of ten and twelve; for one of them seven merchants advanced their guarantee, and he was saved. The other died unheeded and uncaring under the executioner's knife. The executioners, of whom there were several, vied to see who could do the largest amount of work: one succeeding in cutting off sixty-three heads, for which he would receive what he would consider a handsome douceur, as 500 cash is given for each *caput*. Commodore Woo, the hero of the day, went to the tribunal with a blue button, but returned to his fleet with a red one, honoured and applauded by all his co-mandarins.

## THE STRAITS.

THE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION.—The Prussian Squadron, consisting of the ships *Giffon*, *Ancona*, and *Frauenlob*, encountered a frightful typhoon in the China Sea, by which the last-named vessel was severely damaged. The *Ancona* then took the *Frauenlob* in tow, but was obliged, owing to the increasing gale, to slip the warps to save herself from going to the bottom, which fate befell the *Frauenlob*, as she went down with all hands. The other two vessels reached Kanagawa. Here it was found that the Japanese Government had come to the resolution of expelling all Europeans who were subjects of States which had not formed treaties with Japan. Count Eulenberg, the Prussian Envoy, immediately announced himself as the representative of all Germany, and is now negotiating a treaty with the Japanese Government.

DISTURBANCES IN CERAM.—On the 22nd Sept. fifty natives of Haria (Saparua), who were busy preparing a cacao plantation, were attacked by the inhabitants of the villages Waisamu and Kairatu (south coast of Ceram), in combination with some Alfuras, in consequence of which several of the Haria people were killed or wounded, while their prahu, which were drawn ashore, were plundered, and the temporary residence and work-sheds of Mr. Van der Beek, near Kairatu, and a large quantity of wood he had ready for shipment, were burnt. The native schoolmaster at Waisamu, with his wife and three inmates, were killed and their heads cut off. The insurgents then showed an intention of attacking the village of Kamarian, on which the population and the missionary stationed there took to flight. On receiving information of these occurrences the Assistant-resident of Saparua and Haruku, accompanied by the regents of Porto and Ulati, with a detachment consisting of forty-seven militia and fifteen soldiers, set out for the spot on the 23rd Sept., while on the following night a reinforcement of six officers and one hundred and twenty-five men was sent from Amboyna in H.N.M.'s steamship *Vice Admiral Koopman* to Kairatu. The Assistant-resident on his arrival at Kamarian found the village in great commotion as the inhabitants belonged to the Kakian confederacy. He caused some barricades to be hastily constructed, in case the Alfuras should make an attack on the place, and then proceeded to Kairatu. On his arrival there was no flag hoisted, and armed Alfuras showed themselves all along the shore. In answer to a message which the Assistant-resident sent on shore, desiring that preparations might be made for his debarkation, the population said that they did not choose that he should land there, and that he had better continue his voyage to Waisamu. The Orang Kaya of Kairatu also refused to come on board the Assistant-resident's boat. An attempt was then made to land,

but such a heavy fire was kept up by the insurgents that it had to be abandoned. Although the fire was returned from the Assistant-resident's party, the prahus were obliged to put to sea, in consequence of the increasing S.E. wind. H.N.M.'s steam-ship *Vice-Admiral Koopman* was, however, in the vicinity, and anchored nearly opposite Kairatu, but she had scarcely come to an anchor when a fire of musketry was opened upon her from the shore, which was, however, speedily silenced by some rounds from her large guns. The troops immediately disembarked, and the steamer returned to Amboyna to bring further reinforcements. The population of Kairatu then set fire to their village, and assailed the troops with an incessant discharge of musketry from the jungle, which surrounded Kairatu on all sides. On the 28th September Lieutenant-colonel de Brabant marched to Hutusua, which village was found deserted; an entrenchment made with wood was encountered on the shore. Waisamu was next reached, without anything particular occurring on the march. The houses were generally found empty, while those articles which could not be removed were destroyed. Eight headless bodies, already showing symptoms of decay, were scattered about here and there. After this village had been laid in ashes, the troops returned to Hutusua, where a small fortification was erected for the accommodation of the troops while they waited until information was received of the whereabouts of the insurgents. From time to time the troops were annoyed by the Alfuras.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The English ship *William Kirk* was lately lost in Torres Strait. The captain, his wife, and the greater part of the crew reached Kupang, after a painful voyage of fourteen days in the open boats. A boat with four men in it was lost sight of, but it appears that they were picked up by the English frigate *Herald*, Captain Denham, which arrived at Sourabaya on the 20th November from Torres Strait.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**Oct. 29.**—Sirdar Mahomed Rustum Khan had advanced three hundred and sixty rupees to some copper dealers for the preparation of copper vases to the value of 1,000 rupees. The vases being ready, the copper dealers waited on the Sirdar with them, but he, the Sirdar, took out of them only as many as he had paid for. The copper dealers complained against this, and said that the vases were prepared to his particular order, but the Sirdar paid no attention to their complaints, and they were obliged to lay their case before the Ameer, but without getting any redress. News reached from Bookhara, that the King of that place had ordered boats to be prepared for a bridge at Hamoon, and that the Persian prince attending on him had accordingly gone to Jhur Joe with five hundred workmen for the purpose of preparing the boats, and that one hundred boats were under preparation. The Ameer appeared very thoughtful on hearing this news.—**Oct. 30.**—An urzee reached from Sirdar Mohamed Ausim Khan, at Koonduz-toolbooque, to the effect that the grain which was formerly in abundance at Koonduz has latterly been scarce, that the supplies from the Budukhshan side had stopped altogether, and that the troops were in great distress, and that, though he had settled the price of the grain at two and a-half seers for the rupee, still the cordialers were unwilling to sell. He (Azim Khan) was much inclined to interfere in the matter, but, for fear of the displeasure of the Ameer, had kept back, and would act only as directed.—**Oct. 31.**—The Ameer received an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Afzul Khan, at Toorkistan. He informed the Ameer in it that the Hakims of Sheerghan and Undkhoe had waited on him with their presents, and after making their terms and promises, marched on with their men to Kherabad and Kafir Killa (a small town on the road between Undkhoe and Mamana), took that place and sent the Hakim of Kafir Killa to him (Afzul Khan). He further stated in the urzee that he was encamped at Sheerghan, and had a mind to send his troops with the Hakims of Undkhoe and Sheerghan to Mamana, but waited the approbation of the Ameer. On hearing the news the Ameer was very glad.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Mily. Dept., Fort William, Dec. 23.*—No. 1,178.—The servs. of Lieut. O. J. Chalmers, 4th Eur. regt., adjt. of Sirmoor rifle regt., are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W. Provs.

*Home Dept., Nov. 30.*—Appointment.—Lieut. H. T. Duncan, 46th Madras N.I., to be insp. gen. of police in the prov. of Pegu.

**Dec. 1.**—The undermnt. gentlemen, appd. by the Sec. of State members of H.M.'s civ. serv. on the Bengal estab., reported their arr. at presy. by the *Colomba*, which reached the Sandheads on 28th ult., viz.:—Messrs. G. E. Makgill, W. M. Tidy, and A. Sells.

**No. 1,179.**—Leaves of absence:—

Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, 10th N.I., do. du. with 18th Punjab inf., for 18 mo., under new rules.

Lieut. V. J. Hodson, 4th Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

**Dec. 4.**—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the pres. Mr. J. C. Dodgson, who rep. his ret. from furl. on 28th ult.

The furl. available by the ret. to India of Mr. Dodgson is assigned to Mr. F. A. B. Glover, c.s., for 3 years from date of his embarkation for Europe.

*For. Dept., Dec. 1.*—Lieut. J. W. Taylor, art., is app. an asst. in Nagpore sur.

Lieut. col. L. Macqueen is per. to res. the appt. of offic. jud. comr. in Mysore from Dec. 18.

Mr. H. P. Onslow, coll. of customs at Meeday, has leave for 12 mo., to proc. to Eur., on m.c., and 1 mo.'s prep. leave.

**Dec. 4.**—Lieut. C. R. Shaw, Oude comm., is granted 1 mo.'s leave.

The hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. J. F. W. Niebuhr as consul for Oldenburgh at Rangoon.

The hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. J. F. Capelle as consul for Hamburg at Rangoon.

Lieut. K. Neave, 24th Bombay N.I., is app. to do du. with Central India Horse.

Capt. Tulloch, cantonment jt. mag. of Gondah, to be an assessor in that dist.

The foll. officers are app. assessors in the province of Pegu:—

Capt. R. D. Ardagh, for the district of Rangoon.

Lieut. col. A. Fytche, for the district of Bassein.

Maj. D. Brown, for district of Promé.

Mr. T. J. Fallan, for district of Henzada.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, for district of Tharra-waddy.

Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, for district of Toungoo.

In correction of G.O., dated Nov. 6, No. 5,280, it is hereby notified that Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, asst. comr. in Oude, has passed the prescribed exam., by the lower standard, in rev. and crim. law only.

Maj. H. L. Evans ass. ch. of the office of dep. comr. of Fyzabad district fr. Capt. C. R. Shaw, on Nov. 15.

Maj. H. L. Forbes ass. ch. of office of pol. asst. in W. Malwa on Nov. 15.

Mr. St. G. Tucker received ch. of the office of comr. and superint. of Baiswarra div., Oude, fr. Maj. H. L. Evans, on Nov. 15.

Lieut. col. S. V. Abbott res. ch. of his dus. as comr. of Lucknow, on Nov. 12.

Lieut. col. L. Barrow, c.b., ass. ch. of the office of chief of police on the same date.

Capt. J. Reid, dep. commissr., res. ch. of the Sultampur dist. on the same date.

Capt. J. Perkins res. ch. of the Hurdul dist., on 19th Nov., from Mr. C. Lindsay.

Mr. D. F. Macleod, financ. commissr. for the Punjab, reported his arr. in Bombay from England on the 14th Nov.

**Public Works Dept., Dec. 1.**—Appointment.—Mr. J. Gilmore is reappd. to the Public Works Dept. as an overseer, and posted to Bengal.

**No. 1,182.**—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs. on m.c.

Insp. gen. of hospitals, C. McKinnon, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, 67th N.I., dep. commissr., Henzada, Pegu, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. E. Rhind, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

**Nov. 19.**—Appointments.—Mr. H. C. Sutherland to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca. This cancels his app. to Rajshahye, notified in *Gazette* of 14th instant.

Mr. J. D. Ousley to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise special powers of an asst. mag. and the powers of a dep. coll.

Mr. T. Parker to be med. officer of Pubna.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhud-druck, for 20 days.

**Nov. 20.**—Mr. E. Drummond, offic. mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, for 15 mo., m.c.

**Nov. 21.**—Notification.—The servs. of Major W. S. Sherwill are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India, in mil. dep.

Appointments:—

**Nov. 24.**—Mr. J. D. Gordon to be sec. to local committee of Public Instruction at Commillah.

**Nov. 27.**—Lieut. P. H. M. Wynter to be 2nd in com. and adj. of 9th Bengal pol. batt.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, is transf. to Shahabad, in which district he will exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag.

The following gentlemen to offic. as dep. mags. and dep. colls., and to exercise respectively the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in the districts named opposite to each, viz.:—

Mr. L. C. Tissendie, in Bancoorah.

Mr. D. P. S. Menteth, in Rajshahye.

Mr. W. Stevens, in Baraset.

**Nov. 28.**—Mr. L. Barber, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, is vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag. in that district.

**Nov. 29.**—Mr. J. Macnamara to be house surgeon temp. of Medical College Hospital.

Leave of absence.—The priv. leave for 1 month granted to Rev. H. H. Harington, chap. of Cuttack, is confirmed.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, superint. of survey, 3rd, or eastern div., for 1 mo., on m.c., under new revised absentee rules.

Mr. F. Jones, asst. to superint. of survey, 3rd, or eastern div., for 25 days, on m.c., in ext.

Appointment.—The foll. officer has been app. to the rank of lieut., leaving the date of his commission to be adjusted hereafter:—

Art.—Mr. H. A. Douglas; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 29.

**No. 1,185.**—The undermnt. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—Lieut. col. and brev. col. T. Sewell, 25th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Nov. 18.**—The servs. of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, late of the 41st N.I., asst. commissr. in Jubbulpore div., are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept.

**ERRATUM.**—In G.O. No. 2,726a, dated 19th Oct., vesting the asst. to mag. and coll. of Allypore with special powers, for "H. D. Willock," read "George Boileau Willock."

**Camp Igloos, Nov. 13.**—Asst. surg. Caird, of 2nd Gwalior regt., is app. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Lullatpore, with effect from 5th Oct., in add. to his own dus., dur. leave of Dr. Wheatley.

**Camp Royah, Nov. 14.**—Mr. C. J. Daniell having reported his return from furl. on the 28th ult., is app. to offic. as dep. commissr. of Jhanis.

**Nov. 16.**—Six mo. leave, on m.c., is granted to Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, civ. asst. surg. of Lullatpore, in order to enable him to visit Mussooree.

**Camp Chowkee Jewun, Nov. 9.**—Mr. E. R. Lemaistre, telseeldar of Binour, is app. to act as a dep. coll.

**Camp Allypore, Nov. 10.**—Mr. C. B. Thornhill received ch. of the office of commissr. of Allahabad div. from Mr. A. H. Cocks on 27th ult.

**Gen. Dept., Camp Danpoor, Nov. 8.**—Rev. D. Belamy is app. to be chap. of Gwalior.

**Camp Allypore, Nov. 12.**—Leave for 12 mo. is granted to Mr. S. W. Fallon, superint., Ajmere govt. school, and insp. of village schools in Ajmere and Mairwarra, to England, on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

**Judicial Dept., Camp Muttra, Nov. 15.**—Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn is app. to be superint. of central prison at Meerut fr. date on which Surg. H. M. Cannon vacated that app.

The usual prep. leave is granted to Mr. C. J. Richards, offic. mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, to enable him to proc. to Pres., with the view of applying for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

**Nov. 17.**—Mr. W. Lane, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, who reported his return from leave granted him in orders No. 860a, dated April 17, on 29th ult., is posted to Mozulferruggur. Mr. Lane is allowed the usual leave to enable him to join his app.

**Revenue Dept., Nov. 16.**—Mr. J. S. Pemberton is app. a jun. sub asst. 3rd cl. on Bundelcund revenue survey fr. Oct. 6.

**Camp Guberghun, Nov. 20.**—Capt. P. H. P. Gill, cantonment jt. mag. of Benares, is app. to be an asst. or within the limits of the cantonments at that station.

*Gen. Dept., Camp Muttra, Nov. 17.*—In modification of notification No. 1,208a, of 29th ult., the Rev. C. A. L. Whyte is app. to be chapl. of the stations of Nagode and Nowgaon, in add. to that of Banda, with effect fr. 15th ult.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Civil Dept., General Dep., Nov. 14.*—No. 2,975.—Mr. F. E. Moore, extra asst. comr., Jullundur, has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 5.*—No. 2,087.—Capt. J. T. Tovey, exec. engr., 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, has 8 weeks' leave, to enable him to proc. to Bombay, prep. to 15 mo.'s leave to England, on m.c.

*Nov. 14.*—No. 2,165.—Appointment.—Mr. L. B. Bean, asst. engr., 4th class, Lahore and Peshawur road, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, dur. leave of Capt. Tovey.

*Nov. 14.*—No. 2,165.—Transfers:—Mr. J. W. Wright, asst. engr., 2nd class, from 8th div. Grand Trunk road, to 4th div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

Mr. T. W. Knowles, asst. engr., 2nd class, from 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road, to Lower Sirhind division.

Mr. A. Byrne, asst. engr., 2nd class, from Lower Sirhind div. to 3rd div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

*General Dept., Nov. 12.*—No. 2,960.—The servs. of Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. comr., Loodiana, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in home dept., for employ. as postmr. gen. of the Punjab.

*Lahore, Nov. 17.*—No. 444.—Leave of absence:—8rd Regt. Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut. and adjt. W. C. B. Ryan, for 2 mo., fr. Nov. 10, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur., on the same account.

*No. 447.*—The brig. ord., dated Nov. 1, by Brigdr. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, making the foll. transfers, is confirmed:—

Capt. H. L. Millet, 2nd in com., 1st Punjab cav., to 5th Punjab cav.

Lieut. J. Gillespie, 2nd in com., 5th Punjab cav., to 1st Punjab cav.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 19.*—No. 2,187.—Capt. C. Dumbleton, exec. engr., Guggur bridge works, has leave, on m.c., to Nov. 15, 1861, under old regs., in ext.

*General Dept., Nov. 19.*—No. 3,025.—Transfers:—W. McMahon, extra asst. comr., fr. Umballah to the outpost of Fazilka, in the Sirsa district.

*No. 3,026.*—Mr. J. C. Cordery, asst. comr., fr. the outpost of Attock, in Rawul Pindee district, to Ferozepore district.

#### INCOME-TAX EXEMPTIONS.

*Revenue Dept., Nov. 21.*—No. 1,736.—Erratum:—The foll. correction is to be made in para. 6 of the Proclamation published in *Punjab Gazette Extraordinary* of Oct. 3:—For the words, "No soldier or military officer will be chargeable, unless his income from all sources exceed Rs. 415-6-0 per mensem," insert, "No soldier or military officer will be chargeable in respect of his pay and allowances, unless they amount to Rs. 415-6-0 per mensem."

*Mily. Dept., Lahore, Nov. 21.*—No. 449.—The Bunno station ord., dated Nov. 3, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, com., directing Ens. L. Gustavinski, offic. adjt., 2nd regt. Punjab inf., to act as station staff officer, dur. abs. of Lieut. C. D. P. Nott.

*Civil Dept., Revenue Dept., dated Nov. 22.*—No. 1,758.—Leave:—Mr. W. Johnson, coll. of cus., Hansce div., has 15 days' leave.

*General Dept., dated Nov. 28.*—No. 3,053.—Mr. A. Brandreth, settlmt. officer, Jhelum, having reported his return to India, has the usual 8 weeks' leave, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

#### ASSESSORS OF INCOME-TAX.

*Revenue Dept., dated Nov. 22.*—No. 1,757.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to constitute dep. commis. ex-officio assessors for assessing the Income-tax on civil salaries which do not pass under the audit of the civil auditor.

*Military Dept., dated Lahore, Nov. 23.*—No. 451.—The brigade order dated Nov. 12, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, com. Punjab irreg. force, app. Lieut. H. Tyndall, adjt. and act. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as comut. of 6th regt. Punjab inf. until the arr. of Lieut. T. Quin, is confirmed.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 6.*—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—33rd N.I.—Lieut. F. R. Turner to be adj., with effect from July 4.

Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett, late 19th N.I., attached to 13th, is app. to do du. with 10th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

Surg. F. Turnbull, app. to med. chg. of 65th N.I., at Barrackpore, v. Asst. surg. J. Elliot, whose servs. have been placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

The unterm. officers on the General List, att. to H.M.'s 52nd L.I., are app. to do du. with H.M.'s 71st highlanders, and are directed to join that corps on its arrival at Sealkote:—

Ensigns F. W. Chatterton and E. C. Davidson.  
*Nov. 7.*—Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, late 60th N.I., is app. to do du. at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

#### Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brev. maj. A. H. Ross (asst. adj. gen., presy. div.), from Nov. 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, to remain at presy., prep. to furl. to Europe, under new rules.

Late 10th N.I.—Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, from Nov. 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Late 72nd N.I.—Capt. R. K. Gordon, from Oct. 9, 1860, to Oct. 9, 1861, to Dhurmsalla and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 59th N.I.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. F. Dunsford, c.b. (comdt. 20th P.I.), from Oct. 18 to Oct. 23, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Ordinance Dept.—Lieut. W. Parry from April 13, 1860, to March 31, 1861, in ext., to remain at Landour, on m.c.

The Dinapore Station Order dated 5th Sept. last, directing Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper to proc. to Arrah, and do du. with 1st batt. mily. pol. proc. by water to Calcutta, and when relieved, to return to Dinapore by dawk; and Asst. surg. J. J. Clarke, Benares horse, to assume med. chg. of 4th comp. 5th batt. Bengal art., dur. absence of Asst. surg. Hooper, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The Order issued by Col. W. B. Wemyss, comdg. 1st Eur. L.C., dated 6th ultimo, app. Capt. F. C. T. Brownlow to offic. as adj., there being no qualified subaltern present with the regiment, v. Lieut. H. H. Gough, app. to 16th irreg. cav., is confirmed.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. Beddingfield, comdg. field detach. at Humeypore, dated 81st Aug. last, directing civil Asst. surg. C. E. Raddock to assume med. chg. of the detach., in room of Asst. surg. W. H. Leslie, H.M.'s 48th regt., directed to join the head quarters of his corps.

By Major R. P. Harrison, comdg. at Hazareebagh, dated 15th Sept. last, app. Lieut. G. G. Fraser, H.M.'s 37th regt., to act as station staff.

Presy. Div. Order dated 30th Sept. last, app. Capt. J. T. S. Hall, late 12th N.I., to com. of Barrackpore recruit depot, as a temp. measure, in room of Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman.

By Col. J. D. Kennedy, comd. 70th N.I., dated 7th ult., app. Lieut. and Adj. F. J. Ripley to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. C. M. Busbby.

Fort William Garrison Order dated 15th ultimo, directing Ens. T. R. Cowie, Gen. List, to do du. with 6th Eur. inf.

*Nov. 8.*—Lieut. col. J. M. Drake is rem. from 58th N.I. to 68th N.I., to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Meerut Levy.—Lieut. E. S. Fox, late 72nd N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. C. F. Middleton.

Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, late 67th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Agra.

Lieut. L. H. Williams, 5th Bengal Eur. Inf., now at the presy., is app. to do duty with recruit depot at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. H. Clark, m.n., attached to H.M.'s 5th Eur. L.C., at Meeran Meer, is app. to med. chg. of the 13th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

The app. of Lieut. R. M. Skinner, late 56th N.I., to be adj. of Ramgurnh irreg. cav., published in G.O. of 23rd ult., will have effect from 23rd Sept. last.

Lieut. J. Hopkins, unatt., is directed to do gen. duty at Dinapore.

Asst. surg. J. Duncan, med. dep., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Ens. R. H. Ward, gen. list, att. to 3rd batt. rifle brig., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 89th regt., and directed to join that corps on its arr. at Umballah.

Ens. H. W. J. Senior, late 39th N.I., att. to H.M.'s 75th regt., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 5th fus., and directed to join.

Ens. St. G. Kirke, gen. list, att. to H.M.'s 27th foot, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 89th regt., and directed to join that corps on its arr. at Umballah.

#### Leave of absence:—

7th Madras Cav.—Maj. A. Strange (late astronomical asst. Grand Trunk Survey of India), fr. Oct. 18 to Nov. 18, in ext. of prep. leave granted to him in G.O. of 3rd Oct. last.

Late 64th N.I.—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, acting 2nd in com. Kamroon regt., from Oct. 9, to visit presy., on m.c.

Major W. Lydiard, late 11th N.I., is directed to do gen. duty in Benares div., from Oct. 13.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

14th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. W. Cripps, adj. 17th Punjab inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. W. J. Ward, app. to 17th irreg. cav.

Surg. I. Vaughan, on the personal staff of H.E. the C. in C., will take med. chg. of staff and estab. at army head quarters, with effect from 26th ult.

#### Leave of absence:—

1st E. B. Fus.—Lieut. J. W. Daniell, doing duty Barrackpore depot, from Oct. 20 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c.

4th Eur. L.C.—Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., from Oct. 15 to Oct. 22, in ext., m.c., to enable him to rejoin.

Late 19th N.I.—Lieut. H. Macdonald, from Oct. 15

to Dec. 31, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Nynea Tal and Hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Ordinance Dep.—Lieut. H. A. Mallock, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, in ext., to remain in the Hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

*Nov. 9.*—Capt. D. Stansbury, late 60th N.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Meerut.

Ens. A. Harrison, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 52nd L.I., is app. to do du. with 71st highlanders, and directed to join on arr. of the latter corps at Sealkote.

#### Leave of absence:—

Late 36th N.I.—Major S. B. Faddy, from Nov. 15, 1860, to Nov. 15, 1861, in ext., to remain at Simla and visit the adjacent Hills, m.c.

Late 61st N.I.—Brev. capt. A. Merewether, from Oct. 16, 1860, to March 31, 1861, in ext. of gen. leave, to remain at Mussoorie, m.c.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Troup, fr. Oct. 17 to Oct. 18, in ext., to enable him to join.

#### THE EURASIAN REGIMENT.

*Nov. 21.*—That portion of the G.O. dated March 8, directing the incorporation of the Eurasian and Native Christian company of artillery with the East Indian regiment, is cancelled.

Capt. J. W. L. Bird, late 11th N.I., recently returned from furl. in app. interp. to H.M.'s 73rd regt., at Dinapore; to join.

Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow, do. du. in Dinapore circle, is app. to med. chg. of 8rd Sikh irreg. cav.; to join.

Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 26th ult.

Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, att. to 6th Eur. inf., is app. to med. chg. of 1st troop 3rd brig. H.A.; to join.

Ens. H. C. Greenway, gen. list, do. du. with 2nd batt. rifle brig., is perm. to study at Thomason College, at Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1861.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Deyrah station order, dated 7th ult., directing Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, adj. Sirmoor rifle regt., to ass. chg. of station staff office.

Presy. div. order, dated 16th ult., directing Brig. P. M. N. Guy to exercise com. of div. during indisposition of Maj. gen. Sir J. B. Hearsey.

Chunar garrison order, dated 1st inst., directing Brev. capt. G. Weld, fort adj., to ass. com. of Eur. invalid batt., pro tem.

Umritsir station and garrison order, dated 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. Cameron to retain med. chg. of detach. H.M.'s 79th highlanders, proc. to Kangra, on account of indisposition of Asst. surg. J. Folliott, H.M.'s 51st L.I.

#### Leave of absence:—

1st T. 1st B. H.A.—Lieut. A. Dixon, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 22, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Mussoorie.

Late 28th N.I.—Brev. col. E. R. Mainwaring, from Oct. 31, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861, in ext., to remain at Darjeeling.

73rd N.I.—Lieut. C. N. McMullin, from March 1, 1858, to May 30, 1858, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c.

Med. Dep.—Surg. C. McKinnon, insp. gen. of hospitals, N.W.P., from Nov. 10, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861, to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c., under new rules.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Saugor field div. orders, dated May 28 and July 7, 1859, the former directing Asst. surg. G. Baillie, 19th Madras N.I., to assume chg. of med. stores and detail hospital of field div.; the latter app. him again to the same charge, and to afford med. aid to the staff, v. Surg. D. Macfarlane.

Fyzabad brigade order, dated 29th Sept. last, app. Lieut. T. S. Holroyd, H.M.'s 34th regt., acting station staff, to offic. as maj. of brigade.

Saugor station order, dated 21st ult., app. Lieut. and adj. F. B. N. Craufurd, H.M.'s 80th regt., to act as station staff, during abs. on duty of Lieut. R. D. Osborn, offic. major of brigade.

Presy. division order, dated 1st inst., app. Major S. Richards, brig. maj. at Barrackpore, to act as asst. adj. gen. of div., dur. abs. on leave of Major A. H. Rose.

Rohilcund field force orders, dated 6th inst., app. Ens. W. S. Walter, 42nd highlanders, to act as station staff, during abs. of brig. maj.; directing Brev. capt. F. A. Sage, late 11th N.I., to do gen. duty at Shah-jehanpore.

Umritsir station and garrison order, dated 10th inst., app. Lieut. H. I. E. Ford, offic. adj., art. div., to act as station and garrison staff, v. Capt. H. R. De A. Willis, H.M.'s 51st L.I.

#### Leave of absence:—

2nd T. 1st B. H.A.—2nd Capt. M. C. Sankey, from Nov. 10, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

Late 18th N.I.—Lieut. E. Knatchbull, do. du. 4th Eur. inf., from Oct. 15, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861, in ext., to remain at Landour, m.c.

#### ARTILLERY.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 23.*—The foll. removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art., are directed:—



2nd Capt. H. M. Smith, from 4th comp. 6th batt. to 1st comp. 1st batt.  
 2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., on furl., to 1st comp. 3rd batt.  
 2nd Capt. H. M. Cadell, new prom., act. adjt., to be adjt. of 2nd batt., v. Capt. Hamilton, on furl.  
 2nd Capt. C. V. Arbuckle, new prom., on staff employ., to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.  
 2nd Capt. D. J. Welsh, new prom., on staff employ., to 1st comp., 4th batt.  
 Lieut. H. H. Murray, from 1st comp. 4th batt. to 4th comp. 1st batt.  
 Lieut. T. A. Davis, from 4th comp. 5th batt. to 2nd troop 2nd brig.  
 Lieut. C. H. Reilly, from 2nd comp. 3rd batt. to 1st comp. 1st batt.  
 Lieut. R. Bazett, from 3rd comp. 4th batt. to 3rd comp. 1st batt.  
 Lieut. G. B. Wymer, from 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to 2nd comp. 1st batt.  
 Lieut. M. H. Seward, unposted, to 4th comp. 4th batt.  
 Lieut. H. S. Hutchinson, unposted, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.  
 Lieut. D. F. Huyshe, unposted, to 4th comp. 4th batt.

The following officers, having passed the prescribed exam. in Hindostanee, are confirmed in their appointments:—

Lieut. T. Dayrell, 58th N.I., acting 2nd in com. 1st regt. Hodson's horse.  
 Lieut. H. C. Jarrett, late 26th N.I., acting adj. 20th Punjab inf.  
 Lieut. G. G. Canliffe, late 41st N.I., acting 2nd in com. Kemaon levy.  
 Lieut. J. R. Pearson, late 27th N.I., acting adj. 3rd irreg. cav.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Ens. C. W. Hume, H.M.'s 48th foot, to do duty.  
 3rd Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. T. Goldsworthy, 8th hussars, to be adj.; Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, late 41st N.I., to do duty.

Vet. surg. H. Bath is posted to gov. gen.'s body guard, and directed to proc. at once to Benares by dawk, at the public expense.

The leave to Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best, 2nd Eur. fus., in G.O. of 3rd ult., is cane. at his own request.

The undermentioned officer passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.:—

Lieut. E. A. Trevor, Bengal engrs.

The following Meerut div. order, directing medical arrangement, is confirmed:—

Dated 25th ult.—Asst. surg. E. Thiselton, 35th foot, to continue in med. chg. of invalids from Landour to the presidency.

Simla, Nov. 15.—Leave of absence:—

2nd E. B. Fus.—Capt. J. F. Campbell, from Nov. 10, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861, to Mussorie, m.c.

Late 37th N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Brander, from Nov. 15, 1860, to Feb. 15, 1861, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to Eur.

Orders confirmed:—

By Major W. Birch, com. 6th Eur. inf., dated 12th ult., app. Lance corporal Jackson to be an acting 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry.

Fort William garrison order, dated 13th ult., app. the underment. officers, on gen. list, to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Cornets W. A. S. De V. Beauclerk, 4th Eur. L.C.; and H. A. Fletcher, H.M.'s 6th drag. gds.

Ensigns C. A. Blackwood, H.M.'s 42nd highlanders; W. A. Bax, H.M.'s 77th regt.; B. G. Vyvyan, and S. M. Binney, 3rd Eur. inf.

By Major W. Birch, com. 6th Eur. inf., dated 25th ult., app. Lieut. H. H. Chapman to offic. as asst. instructor of musketry to the corps.

Fort William garrison order, dated 2nd inst., directing Cornet E. A. Money, gen. list, to do du. with 6th carabineers at Meerut.

The Sirhind div. order, dated 4th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to proc. to Umballa on court martial duty, is confirmed:—

Brev. Lieut. col. W. A. Fryers, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Brev. maj. E. E. Haines, 92nd highlanders.

Brev. maj. C. R. Platt, 46th foot.

Oude div. order, dated 17th Sept. last, placing the servs. of Lieut. T. B. Boileau, 4th Eur. inf., at disp. of chief commiss. in Oude, for app. as offic. cantonment jt. mag. at Lucknow, pro tem.

Presy. div. order, dated 24th ult., directing Lieut. J. M. Clubb, late 38th N.I., recently returned from furl., to do duty with the regt. of Lucknow.

Orders confirmed:—

Peshawur div. order, dated 8th ult., making the underment. med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin, H.M.'s 70th regt., to med. chg. of invalids and time-expired men proc. to Mool-tan and Kurrahee.

Asst. surg. S. Archer, H.M.'s 98th regt., to med. chg. of detach. from Peshawur and Nowshera, as far as Rawul Pindee, there making over chg. to Asst. surg. Deakin, and returning to Peshawur.

By Major H. A. Macdonald, com. at Dehree, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. N. Hoysted, H.M.'s 77th foot, to take over med. chg. of detach. 63rd

N.I. and left wing Benares horse, in add. to his other duties, v. Staff asst. surg. T. T. Gardner.

Landour station order, dated 12th ult., app. Lieut. J. W. Doering, 6th drag. gds., to com.; and Asst. surg. E. Thiselton, H.M.'s 35th regt., to med. chg. of invalids and discharged men of the season proc. towards Meerut.

Jhansi station order, dated 3rd inst., directing civil Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley to receive med. chg. of 12th Punjab inf. from Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, 16th irreg. cav., who will assume med. chg. of 2nd comp. 6th batt. art.

#### ENTRUSTING MONEY TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 17.—The following addition is to be made to Section XLVIII. of the Military Regulations, as Article 18a:—

"Officers commanding troops and companies are likewise prohibited from entrusting large sums of money to non-commissioned officers or soldiers for the purpose of paying tradesmen or others on the public account."

Capt. H. C. Cuppage, late 15th N.I., attached to Murray's Jat horse, to do gen. duty at Meerut, on expiration of m.c.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 29th ult.:—

Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, med. dep.

Ensign J. M. Stewart, late 57th N.I.

Lieut. R. W. Williams, late 64th N.I.

Lieut. J. E. Kennedy, late 74th N.I.

Lance sergt. J. Williams, 6th Eur. inf., having been selected for admission as a student to the 2nd dep. of Thomason College, at Roorkee, is directed to join that institution.

Simla, Nov. 15.—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. W. Cox, com. at Kussowlie, dated 20th Sept. last, app. Capt. H. M. Burns, H.M.'s 24th foot, to act as comdt. of the depot, fr. 21st idem.

Sumbulpore station order, dated 22nd Sept. last, directing Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, offic. adj. Shekha-wattee batt., to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. T. Taylor.

Dehree station order, dated 29th Sept., app. Lieut. C. R. Mathews, Benares horse, to offic. as station staff, in room of Lieut. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I., proc. with his corps, with effect from 24th idem.

By Brigdr. P. M. N. Guy, com. in Fort William, dated 18th ult., directing Ens. J. G. T. Carruthers, gen. list, to do du. with H.M.'s 77th foot, at Benares.

Meeran Meer brig. order, dated 27th ult., directing Vet. surg. J. G. Bushman, 3rd Eur. L.C., to afford professional aid to horses of 5th Eur. L.C., in add. to his other duties, v. Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall.

Leave of absence:—

General List.—Ens. G. C. de Lantour, att. to H.M.'s 77th regt., from Oct. 10, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861, to presy., m.c.

Med. Dep.—Asst. surg. R. Rhind, from Nov. 1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861, to presy., m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Nov. 16.—Lieut. G. C. Uduy, 5th Bengal Eur. inf., now at presy., is app. to do du. at Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Lieut. F. D. M. Brown, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., now at presy., is app. to do du. with the depot at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Unatt. Ens. R. Macminnie is app. a 1st class barrack-master in Fort William.

The Sirhind div. order, dated 15th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to return to Meerut, is confirmed:—

Lieut. col. B. Boyd, late 68th N.I.

Major T. Teulon, H.M.'s 35th foot.

Nov. 20.—Brev. col. A. Wheatley, 4th Eur. L.C., is perm. to reside in the neighbourhood of Gwalior till April next, and then to proc. to the Hills north of Dehra.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 5th inst., to have passed in Hindostanee:—

Major F. T. Wroughton, 6th Eur. inf.; and Ensign T. G. Macaulay, gen. list.

Ensign C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, now attached to 42nd highlanders, is app. to do duty with 3rd batt. rifle brigade; to join.

Lieut. col. B. Boyd, late 68th N.I.

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Major F. T. Wroughton, 6th Eur. inf.; and Ensign T. G. Macaulay, gen. list.

Ensign C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, now attached to 42nd highlanders, is app. to do duty with 3rd batt. rifle brigade; to join.

6th Foot.—Maj. C. R. Platt, fr. 46th foot, to be maj., v. Catty, who exch.; Nov. 9.

46th Foot.—Maj. C. P. Catty, fr. 6th foot, to be maj., v. Platt; Nov. 9.

Benares, Nov. 15.—Leave of absence:—  
 17th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. H. E. Wood, to England, under new rules, m.c.

70th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Leslie, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Vet. surg. Naden, roy. art., arrived in the *Canning*, will proc. to join No. 8 batty. 11th brig. at Bareilly, to which station the batty. is about to be removed.

Calcutta, Nov. 26.—Lieut. Cruttwell, royal art., recently arr. in the ship *Canning*, will proc. up country in ch. of a draft of the royal art., *en route* to join his batty., No. 7, 11th brig., at Peshawur.

Surg. Lapsley, H.M.'s 90th L.I., will take med. ch. of the first detach. H.M.'s British forces, proc. from Calcutta to the Upper Provs., *en route* to join his corps.

Staff surg. M'Dermott, in med. ch. H.M.'s 90th L.I., on being relieved by Surg. Lapsley, will proc. to Cawnpore, and report himself to the officer comdg. at that station, for the purp. of ass. med. ch. of the depot hospital.

Staff asst. surg. Alston will report himself to Surg. G. K. Hardie, H.M.'s 78rd foot, for duty at Lower Orphan School Hospital, Calcutta.

Asst. surg. Gardner, 1st royals, will pro. to join his own corps in the Madras presy.

Asst. surg. W. Ashton, H.M.'s 53rd foot, will proc. immediately from Chinsurah to Calcutta, and report himself to Dep. insp. gen. Dr. A. Anderson, for du.

Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, H.M.'s 75th foot, will take med. ch. of troops procg. from Calcutta to the Upper Provs., *en route* to join his corps.

Nov. 28.—Subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., the foll. officers have been perm. to exch. batts.:—

1st Foot.—Lieut. A. S. Low, to 1st batt.; and F. Farrell, to 2nd batt.

The unexpired portion of leave granted to Maj. Sall, 37th foot, in G.O. of 20th Oct., is cane. from 31st idem, the date on which he rejoined his corps.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the app. of the foll. non-commiss. officers, to act as 3rd class serg. instructs. of musketry in their respective corps:—

24th Foot, 1st Batt.—Serg. J. Lindsay.

54th Foot.—Lance corp. J. Norrett.

71st Foot.—Serg. P. Gow.

83rd Foot.—Lance corp. G. Moore.

The foll. order is conf., subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

By the officer comdg. 84th foot:—

Dated Oct. 11.—Appg. Lance serg. S. Wright to act as 3rd class serg. instruct. of musketry.

The foll. orders are conf.:—

By the gen. officer comdg. Lahore div.:—

Dated Dec. 7.—Directing Staff asst. surg. W. Venour to proc. to Sealkote, for duty with the 7th drag. gds.

By the officer comdg. wing 48th foot:—

Dated Oct. 16.—Appg. Asst. surg. J. J. Grant to the med. ch. of wing, with effect from 25th Aug. last, v. Asst. surg. De Boissiere.

By the gen. officer comdg. Oude div.:—

Dated Oct. 19.—Appg. Asst. surg. R. F. Andrews, 2nd drag. gds., to do du. with invalids and time-expired men to presy.

By the gen. officer comdg. presy. div.:—

Dated Nov. 1.—Granting an ext. of leave to Capt. J. D. Collum, 37th foot.

71st Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Leslie, to Calcutta, for 2 mos. fr. Nov. 4, m.c.

77th Foot.—Capt. M. W. Dickson, fr. Nov. 6 to Dec. 31, 1860, in ext., on m.c.

82nd Foot.—Capt. R. Maule, fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, in ext., on m.c.

88th Foot.—Ens. P. Dwyer, fr. Dec. 6 to June 8, 1861, in ext., on m.c.

89th Foot.—Capt. F. Knatchbull, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. F. R. Macnamara, for 1 mo., to remain in the officers' hospital at Calcutta, m.c.

Surg. Lapsley, H.M.'s 90th foot, will proc. to Ra-neegunge, and take med. ch. of the first draft of troops proc. thence to the Upper Provinces, *en route* to join his regt.

Surg. T. B. Reid, H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, will take med. ch. of drafts, H.M.'s troops, proc. to the Upper Provs., *en route* to join his regt.

#### Court Martial.

CAPT. J. URQUHART, 27TH FOOT.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 4. *Head Qrs., Camp Cawnpore*, Nov. 28.—At a general court martial assembled at Umballa, on Oct. 11, 1860, Capt. John Urquhart, pay mr. of H.M.'s 27th foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Umballa, about the end of June, or early part of July, 1860, written and sent to several members of society at Simla printed copies of a letter signed "Catus," and verses annexed

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

##### CERTIFICATES OF FURLOUGH.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Nov. 12.—In obedience to instructions from the Horse Guards, all officers returning to the United Kingdom will supply themselves with a certified copy of the G.O. under which they proceed home, and on arrival they will transmit the same to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards, when reporting their arrival.

Staff asst. surg. J. A. Scott will report himself to Staff surg. Bone for temp. du. with the depot of H.M.'s British troops at Dum Dum.

Asst. surg. R. W. Saunders, H.M.'s 23rd fus., will take med. ch. of invalids and other men of H.M.'s serv. procg. to England on board the *Warrior Queen*.

Nov. 9.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. apps., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—



thereto of a scurrilous and immoral nature, and grossly vilifying the said society.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Capt. and paymr. J. Urquhart, of H.M.'s 27th foot, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "scandalous," of which he is accordingly acquitted.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Capt. and paymr. J. Urquhart, H.M.'s 27th foot, to be publicly and severely reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct.

(Signed) CHARLES S. REID, Col., President,  
Umballa, Oct. 13. H.M.'s Bengal H.A.

Confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen., C. in C. in India.  
Cawnpore, Nov. 28.

The gen. officer commanding the Sirhind div. is directed to reprimand Capt. Urquhart, H.M.'s 27th regt., publicly and severely, according to the sentence of the Court, after which Capt. Urquhart will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

### The Cultivation of Tea in the N.W. Provinces.

*Camp Royah, Nov. 14.*—The cultivation of tea has extended so widely in the N.W. Provinces, especially in the Dehra Dhoon, under the encouragement given by the notification in this department, No. 2,109 A., dated 26th September, 1855, and the indents on the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for seeds and seedlings have become so numerous and so heavy, that it is necessary to place them under some regulation, in order that a fair distribution may be secured, and the extension of the cultivation may be promoted in the largest possible degree.

The following rules, supplementary to the notification above referred to, are published for general information:—

I. Every person and every company indenting on the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, N.W. Provinces, for tea seeds and tea plants, shall specify the place or places where his or their plantations are situate; the entire area of such plantations fitted for the growth of tea, and the portion of the area which has been stocked with tea plants.

II. The partners or sharers of a tea company shall not be permitted to indent individually and separately for seeds or plants. No indent will be received except from one or other of the partners or sharers in behalf of the company collectively.

III. The quantity to be given gratis to each party indenting shall be restricted ordinarily to 100 mounds, and one lakh of seedlings. But it shall be in the discretion of the superintendent of the Botanical-gardens, N.W. Provinces, to increase the allotment, whenever the supply at his disposal may admit of it.

IV. It will be the duty of the superintendent of the Botanical-gardens, N.W. Provinces, to meet all indents for seeds and seedlings for the *bona fide* use of the applicant's plantation within the limitation above expressed, so far as it may be in his power to do so. But if the aggregate demand exceed the supply of seeds and seedlings available for distribution, a preference shall be given to those who may have been engaged in the cultivation of the tea plant for a period not exceeding five years.

V. The distribution of seeds and plants to the proprietors of well-stocked and well-established plantations, and of plantations which have been at work for five years or upwards, shall be discretionary with the superintendent of Botanical Gardens, due advertence being had to the aggregate demand, and the means at his disposal of meeting it.

VI. Parties disposing by sale or otherwise of tea seeds and tea plants, the produce of their own farms, and indenting nevertheless on the Government plantations for a supply, shall be required to pay for seeds at the rate of rupees twenty per mound, and for plants at the rate of rupees three per hundred. In such cases, it shall be further in the discretion of the superintendent, Botanical Gardens, to refuse compliance with the indent altogether.

### Power of Attesting Recruits.

*Camp Anoopshuhur, Nov. 6.*—The following extract, No. 1,327, from the Proceedings of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council in the Military Department, under date Sept. 29, is published for the information and guidance of officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, who are in the Commission of the Peace:—From the Sec. to the Govt. of India, mil. dep., to the Adj. gen. of the Army.

No. 1,323, dated Fort William, Sept. 29.

SIR,—With reference to your letters,\* and to the correspondence therewith submitted, having reference to the refusal of the Deputy-commissioner of Jubbulpore to attest European soldiers who desire to enlist or to renew their service, on the grounds that being a military officer it was not lawful for him to do so, I am desired to acquaint you for the information of H.E. the C. in C. that notwithstanding the provisions of the 51st section of the Annual Mutiny

Act, 1860, it is lawful for any officer of H.M.'s Indian military forces to enlist and attest for those forces.

The power to do so is conferred by Section XLVIII. of Acts XX. and XXI. Vic. cap. LXVI. (Mutiny Act, East Indies, 1857), upon all justices of the peace or magistrates in British India, whether officers of the army or not. That Act remains in full force, and there is nothing in the 51st section of the Annual Mutiny Act of 1860 which repeals this particular provision of the Act of 1857. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in India officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, being properly qualified as justices of the peace or magistrates, may lawfully enlist men for those forces.

With reference, however, to Section LI. of the Annual Mutiny Act, and to Section II. which declares all the provisions of the Act to apply to all commissioned officers other than officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, it is not considered that officers of H.M.'s British army, even though they be similarly qualified as justices of the peace or magistrates, can lawfully enlist or attest men for either army. [Section XLVIII. Acts XX. and XXI. Vic. cap. LXVI. Indian Mutiny Act of 1857.]

XLVIII. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or magistrate, or person exercising the office of a magistrate within the territories under the government of the East India Company, or within any of H.M.'s dominions abroad, and for any person holding the office of British resident, or performing the duties of such office within the territories of any foreign State, to enlist and attest any persons desirous of enlisting, or any soldiers or others desirous of re-enlisting into the service of the said Company, and all such persons shall have the same powers in that behalf as by the Mutiny Act passed in the present year for H.M.'s forces are given to justices in the United Kingdom for the purposes of enlistment and attestation.

Ordered, That a copy of the above be transmitted for information to the Government North-Western Provinces, with an intimation that it has been determined that for the present no more men shall be enlisted or attested for H.M.'s Indian military forces.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 4.*—Col. J. C. Boulderson is per. to retire from the serv. of Govt. and to resign his offices as commr. of police and municipal commr. for the town of Madras, fr. date of his embarkation for England.

*Revenue Dept., Dec. 4.*—Mr. E. F. Elliot to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Madras dur. employ. of Mr. R. Ellis on special du.

Mr. J. Schnarre to be an asst. director of rev. settlement of 2nd grade in Wynaad.

*Dec. 4.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, dep. coll. of Kurnool, for 6 mo., fr. date of quitting the dist., to proc. to Bangalore and Madras, on m.c.

*Dec. 4.*—No. 500.—Appointments:—

Lieut. G. A. Walker, 4th N.I., actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., to be dep. asst. comy. gen., v. Capt. A. M. Campbell.

Asst. surg. C. J. Rogers to be med. officer on the Neigherries, v. Asst. surg. G. Mackay.

The foll. alterations of rank are made:—

Cavalry.

Lieut. V. E. Law, gen. list, to take rank fr. April 20, 1860, in succ. to Burnett, 4th L.C., prom.

Lieut. H. E. Kensit, gen. list, to take rank from May 20, 1860, in succ. to Judd, 8th L.C., res.

Lieut. J. D. Bird, gen. list, to take rank from Aug. 20, 1860, in succ. to Brebner, 4th L.C., dec.

Infantry.

Lieut. A. G. Hutchins, gen. list, to take rank fr. Feb. 20, 1860, in succ. to Ashe, 10th N.I., dec.

Appointments:—

43rd N.I.—Maj. W. J. Wilson to be commr. of police for the town of Madras on Col. Boulderson's ret.

Mr. T. G. Clarke will succeed Maj. Wilson as mag. of the town police court.

Mr. M. Cross to be 2nd judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, but to act as first judge of the court, dur. abs. of Mr. Burgess, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Maskell to be mag. of police for the town of Madras, to sit in the Vepery police court, on being rel. in the town court by Mr. R. P. Campbell.

Mr. R. P. Campbell to be a mag. of police for the town of Madras, and to sit with Mr. Clarke in the town police court.

Capt. T. E. Bell, 2nd E.L.I., to be dep. commr. of police for the town of Madras, and to be president of the board of municipal commrs.

Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Col. Adye, comdg. royal art., has been ordered to visit Secunderabad, accompanied by the adjt., for the purpose of inspecting the batteries of the royal art. at that station.

The servs. of Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th L.C., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for app. as dist. superint. Onle police.

\* No. 1,355, dated Aug. 27, and No. 1,402, dated Aug. 31.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. R. V. Handyside, 9th N.I.; arr. at Bombay, Nov. 25.

Lieut. C. F. Moore, 7th N.I.; arrived at Bombay, Nov. 25.

Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 25th N.I., comdt. of Dumoh police dist.; arr. at Bombay, Nov. 25.

The undermen. gentleman who arr. at Madras on date specified opposite his name, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to ensign, leaving date of commiss. to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. J. S. A. Bruff, Nov. 30.

*Revenue Dept., Dec. 7.*—Leave of abs.:—

Mr. W. Fisher, coll. and mag. of North Canara, for 1 mo., to Bombay.

*Dec. 5.*—Appointment:—

Mr. R. S. Ellis to be one of the commisars. for presy. town of Madras for the purp. of carrying out the provs. of Act XXXII. of 1860.

*Dec. 7.*—Mr. C. N. Pochio, sub. judge of Mangalore, to act as coll. and mag. of N. Canara, dur. abs. of Mr. Fisher on leave.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 7.*—Leave of abs.:—

Capt. D. G. Pollard, 1st asst. to dist. engr., Kistnah dist., priv. leave for 3 mo., to Madras, Eastern Coast, and Ceylon.

*Judicial Dept., Dec. 27.*—Mr. C. T. Longely, actg. sub. judge of Chicacole, assu. ch. of court and gaol at Vizagapatnam from Mr. R. A. Delpell on 18th ult.

*Dec. 7.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of T. F. A. Agnew, Esq., as consular agent of the United States of America at Madras.

### PORT DUES, COCHIN.

*Dec. 5.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 42 of Act 32 of 1859, the Gov. in Council notifies that the rate of port dues at present levied at Cochin under the notification of April 9, 1858, will be altered from one anna to two annas per ton, commencing from Feb. 1, 1861.

*Dec. 7.*—Mr. J. T. Blissett, dep. superint. in the electric telegraph dept., Madras circle, to be a spec. assessor for the assessment of the income-tax, on the salaries of the officers and subordinates of the Madras circle.

No. 507.—Maj. C. Woodland, 1st N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under regs. of 1854, prep. to m.c. to Europe.

The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. W. H. Baynes, 8rd L.I., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

Capt. F. T. Garrard, 27th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. W. Traill is perm. to ret. fr. the service on a pension of £191. 12s. 6d. per annum, fr. date of his embarkation on or about Jan. 10, 1861.

Nov. 26.—Mr. H. Gompertz, prob. asst. to be an asst. superint. in rev. surv.

*Judicial Dept., Dec. 11.*—Leave of abs.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Bellary, on furl. for 3 yrs., with prep. leave for 1 mo.

Mr. P. Irvine, civ. and sess. judge of Bellary, reported his return to Madras by the str. Nemesis, on 10th inst.

### LEAVE TO ARMY SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

*Dec. 11.*—No. 510.—The foll. extract of a mil. despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Despatch dated 8th Nov., 1860, No. 175.

1. In consequence of a reference from the Govt. of Bombay, it has been ascertained that in the British service, trained army schoolmistresses are granted free passages fr. foreign stations, when recommended for sick leave by a Medical Board.

2. A similar privilege may be extended to trained schoolmistresses on duty in India, who may be declared by a Medical Board to be in such a state of ill health that a return to Europe is absolutely necessary for their recovery, but in all cases where it may be practicable, a change of residence in India should be tried, before charging the revenues with the expense involved in sending persons of this class to England, and others from this country to replace them.

### EXEMPTION FROM EXAMINATION.

No. 511.—The Gov. in Council directs that the foll. addition be made to G.O., 22nd March, 1860 No. 116.

Para. 9.—Officers of engr. att. to the sappers and miners are exempted from passing the "M. E." examination before obtaining permanent command of a company.

No. 512.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. J. R. Mackenzie, on furl. under old regs.

34th L.I.—Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, on m.c., under old regs.; to embark from Madras.

3rd L.I.—Ens. F. H. Tyrrell, on m.c., for 18 mo. under regs. of 1854; to embark from W. coast.

Returned to duty:—

3rd Regt. L.C.—Lieut. A. H. Hope, superint. and agent for army clothing; arr. at Madras on Dec. 10.

Lieut. F. Robertson, of the corps of engrs., is entitled to pay and allowances of his rank, fr. Dec. 3, v. Moxon, dec.

Admitted on the estab. as cadets for the cav. and inf., and prom. to rank of corn. and ens. respectively, leaving their dates of commissions to be settled hereafter:—

Cav.—Mr. H. R. Hope; arr. at Madras on Dec. 10. Inf.—Mr. L. Smith, Mr. A. F. Wilkinson, and Mr. T. B. Turner; arr. at Madras on Dec. 10.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 1.*—Col. J. H. B. Congdon, 9th N.I., is app. president of the committee for the examination of army clothing, v. Col. J. F. Bird, 4th N.I., rel.

Capt. J. T. Clarke, 34th L.I., is app. to do du. with 13th N.I.—to join.

Lieut. R. W. Hesketh, 8th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt., with effect from the date of embarkation at Bombay for Eur. of Lieut. C. M. Hails.

Removals and postings in the artillery:—

Capt. B. C. Hitchins, from 5th batt. to A co.—to do du. at hd. qrs., Goulundaue Batt.

2nd Capt. R. C. B. Highmore, from 4th batt. A co. to 5th batt. F co.—to join at Cuttack at the expiration of leave.

Lieut. K. J. L. MacKenzie, from B co. 2nd batt. to do du. with 4th batt. A co. till May 15, 1861.

Dec. 3.—The undermen. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. M. M. Bowie, art., Kamptee—qualified for the gen. staff.

Lieut. R. Thompson, art., Cuttack; Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th N.I., Dowlaishweram; Ens. R. F. Doig, 7th N.I., Kamptee—credible progress.

Lieut. J. L. White, 4th L.C.; Ens. A. Y. Brooking, 12th N.I., Ens. C. J. Rose, 24th N.I., and Ens. N. D. McAllum, inf., do. du. 37th regt. grenadiers—passed exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Bowie, Thompson and Marsh and Ens. Doig.

Dec. 4.—With reference to G.O. dated May 11, 1859, Ens. J. S. A. Bruff is app. to do du. with 66th foot.

Leave of abs.:—Lieut. R. F. Burton, 1st Madras fus., in cont. till Dec. 31.

Dec. 5.—Removal and postings in the art.:—

2nd Capt. R. G. F. Henegan, fr. A trp. H.A., to do du. with C co. 3rd batt. art., and No. 6 horse field batt., as a temp. arrangement, without prejudice to his appt. to the H.A.; to join at Thayetmyoo.

2nd Capt. W. D. Forster, fr. 5th batt. A co., to 1st batt. B co.; to join.

Lieut. F. C. Trevor, fr. D co., 1st batt. art., do. du. H.A., to do du. A co. 3rd batt. art.; to have effect fr. date on which 2nd Capt. J. Stewart joins his trp.

#### DISCONTINUANCE OF PERIODICAL RELIEF OF DETACHMENTS.

Dec. 6.—No. 124.—The C. in C. directs that, until further orders, the periodical relief of detachs. in div. and forces be discontinued. This order is not, however, intended to prevent the return to regtl. hd. qrs. of detachments relieved by the police; nor the relief of parties whose movement does not occasion expense to Govt.

Dec. 7.—Ens. J. Blair is app. to do du. with 1st Madras fus., instead of 32nd N.I., as ordered.

Surg. C. B. Craske, 10th N.I., is to be considered as having been detained at Utakamund on du., fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 22, inclusive.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney is perm. to enter on gen. dus. of the army, fr. 8th ult.

Asst. surg. F. O. B. Wither is perm. to enter on gen. dus. of the army.

Dec. 10.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is removed fr. do. du. with 34th L.I. and app. to do du. with 39th N.I.; to join.

Maj. A. C. Silver, 4th N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th L.I.; to join.

Removal:—Vet. surg. G. Western, fr. 5th L.C., to do du. 1st (King's) drag. gds.; to join at Bangalore.

Dec. 11.—Appointment in the infantry volunteer guards:—Mr. C. Clark to be 2nd lieut., v. Clinton, rem.

2nd Capt. (brev. maj.) L. Bridge, C troop horse art., is app. to do du. with artillery recruit depot without prejudice.

The undermen. officers are app. to do duty with regiments specified opposite their names:—

Cornet H. R. Hope, with 1st (King's) drag. gds.; to join.

Ensigns T. B. Turner, A. F. Wilkinson, and L. Smith, with H.M.'s 66th foot; to join.

### BOMBAY.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona, Nov. 23.*—Orders confirmed:—By the brigdr. comd. at Belgaum, dated Nov. 15, granting leave to Lieut. Kurslake, H.M.'s 83rd regt., for 3 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to Bombay, on m.c.

By Maj. Wickham, comg. at Baroda, dated Nov. 15, granting leave for 1 mo. from Nov. 15 to Lieut. Gore, H.M.'s 33rd regt., to Bombay, m.c.

The serv. of Lieut. Angelo, H.M.'s 28th regt., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, with a view to his being app. 2nd in com. of Deolee irreg. force, as a temp. measure.

Lieut. J. J. Bacon, 95th regt., has obtained the certificate of qualification as a surveyor required by the circular memorandum No. 1, dated Jan. 5, published in G.O. of Feb. 14.

*Bombay, Nov. 24.*—Asst. surg. Bloomfield, on gen. du., is att. to H.M.'s 3rd N.I., and directed to join by the steamer which leaves for China on 1st prox.

Leave of absence:—1st L.C.—Lieut. (grmr. and paymr.) J. Sterling, fr. Nov. 14 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

#### ANNUAL PRACTICE.—ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

*Poona, Nov. 26.*—The foll. order is conf.:—

By the officer comdg. royal art., dated 23rd Nov., 1860, directg. the batts. of royal art. in this presy. to commence their annual course of practice as under, viz.:—

With Lt. Field Ordnance.—D batty. horse brig. at Mhow.

With Lt. Field Ordnance.—No. 1 batty. 13th brig. at Poona.

With Heavy Ordnance.—No. 5 batty. 13th brig. at Aden.

With Lt. Field Ordnance.—No. 6 batty. 13th brig. at Neemuch.

With Lt. Field Ordnance.—No. 7 batty. 13th brig. at Poona.

Indents to be prepared and forwarded for the quantity of ammunition laid down in Horse Gds. Circular Memorandum, general, No. 199, 26th Dec., 1859, as specified below for each batty., viz.:—

	No. of rounds.
Field Batteries. { with shot .....	180
" with shells common .....	20
" Diaphragm sharpnell .....	100

Total batteries .....

Garrison battery..... 300

The officer comdg. No. 5 batty. 13th brig. at Aden will demand the quantity of ammunition laid down according to the nature of the ordnance mounted at that station.

#### EXCHANGE OF STATIONS: ARTILLERY.

Nov. 27.—With reference to G.O. No. 899, of the 15th Aug., 1860, the exchange of stations between 3rd troop Bombay horse art. at Nusseerabad, and No. 7. batty. royal art. at Poona, therein notified, is cancelled.

#### KIRKEE ARTILLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

*Bombay, Nov. 27.*—Referring to G.O. No. 1,278, of 16th inst., on the arrival of the head qrs. of the regt. of artillery at Kirkee, the following establishment, at present attached to the horse brigade, will join the head qrs. of the regt., viz.:—Veterinary Estab. Staff.—Vet. Surg. Hallen, with the farrier major. Riding Estab.—Ridingmaster. Lieut. Morgan.

The commandant of artillery will form an efficient establishment under the ridingmaster from the several troops and batteries.

The separate command of the artillery in the Poona division of the army will cease, the whole being immediately under the commandant.

Inf. Cadet L. F. Heaton is attached to do duty for 6 mo. with 83rd foot, and directed to join.

On the departure of the 2nd Eur. L.I. from Bombay, Ens. Leacock and Walcott, now attached to that corps, will proceed to join and do duty with the 5th N.I.I. in China.

Lieut. Lester, 2nd N.I., grenadiers, is confirmed in his appt. of qr. mr. and interp. to his regt.

#### FUNERALS OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that in future the funeral of a warrant officer, of whatever department, shall be attended with military honours, when applied for by the friends of the deceased, the firing party consisting of a sergeant and 25 rank and file.

*Poona, Dec. 1.*—The following order is confirmed: By the officer comdg. 3rd drag. gds., dated Nov. 27, app. the staff to the wing of the regt. at Poona fr. Nov. 19.

Leave of absence to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new furl. regs., is granted to Asst. Surg. St. J. Stanley, 3rd drag. gds., m.c. Asst. surg. St. J. Stanley is not available for duty.

Leave is granted to Lieut. J. D. Johnstone, H.M.'s 33rd regt., to England as soon as possible.

Capt. G. R. Billamore, inv. estab., is perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Belgaum.

Orders confirmed:—

*Dated Nov. 5.*—By Lieut. col. Donovan, directing Capt. Prescott, H.M.'s 33rd regt., to assu. com. of the Aboo Sanitarium on depart. of Capt. Perry fr. that station, till the arr. of Capt. Westropp.

*Dated Nov. 9.*—By Brev. lieut. col. Honnor, app.

Lieut. Newton, H.M.'s 11th N.I. (in add. to his other duties) to act as staff officer to Kattywar field force; strength 1,101 non-commissioned rank and file, with effect fr. Oct. 17 last.

#### HORSES FOR THE EUROPEAN CAVALRY.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the established proportion of horses for Eur. cav. regts. of the Bombay army, shall, experimentally, be 15 per cent. less than the established number of men of each corps, instead of 10 per cent. as directed in G. O. No. 259 of March 10 last.

Brev. maj. W. S. Hatch, art., has been app. to act as director of art. depot of instruction, with effect fr. Nov. 27, 1860, dur. employ. of Lieut. col. Pottinger on other duty.

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, H.M.'s 29th Bombay N.I., is app. a member of the general court martial, ordered in G. O. C. No. 1,810 of the 23rd ult., to assemble at Poona.

Lieut. col. Maughan will proc. to Poona and report himself to asst. adjt. gen. P. D. A.

*Bombay, Dec. 1.*—Leave of absence:—

General List.—Ens. T. A. Buchanan, fr. Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur, on m.c. 14th N.I.—Lieut. W. T. Keays, from Dec. 3, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the next exam. committee.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct, that on the relief of the 29th N.I. at Aden, by 15th N.I., Surg. major Davidson of the former, and Asst. surg. Davey of the latter, exchange regts.

Col. M. W. Smith, c.b., appd. a brigadier on the estab., is posted to Poona.

Brigadier I. C. Heath is attached to Deesa brig.

*Poona, Dec. 4.*—Orders confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 6th drag., dated Nov. 17, 1860, appg. Lieut. R. Davies, actg. adj. and grmr., under Maj. J. D. Cowell, proc. to Ahmednuggur.

At the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen., H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. Sharp, H.M.'s 83rd regt., at present at Poona, will report himself at once to Surg. Deeble, H.M.'s 56th regt., for the purpose of taking charge of a detach. of that regt. proc. to Bombay, immediately after this duty is performed returning to the head qrs. of 83rd regt. at Belgaum.

Lieut. W. H. Gore, H.M.'s 33rd regt., has leave to proc. to England, under new furl. regs., m.c., subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Leave of absence:—

57th Regt.—Capt. J. R. Grimston, fr. Nov. 22, 1860, till his exchange into 29th foot, appears in the G.O. to remain at Bombay.

83rd Regt.—Capt. Gore, in ext. fr. Dec., 1860, to Jan. 2, 1861, to remain at Bombay and some place on sea coast, on m.c.

Inf. cadet J. M. Heath is attached to do du. for 6 mos., with H.M.'s 33rd foot, to join.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. Jessop, fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext., to remain at Poona, on m.c.

*Bombay, Dec. 5.*—The undermen. officers reported fit for duty are directed to rejoin their station, and are allowed leave of abs. as follows:—

Invalid Estab., Belgaum.—Maj. H. C. Jones, 18th N.I., Belgaum, and Lieut. Marsh, fr. 1st to 18th inst., in ext., to enable them to rejoin.

The leave of the undermen. officers is extended to 31st inst. to remain at pres. on m.c.:—Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt., Ens. Wright, 18th N.I., Ens. Dowden, 8th N.I.

Capt. Lancaster, 20th N.I., has leave fr. Nov. 19 to Dec. 31, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

The foll. transfers in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. T. C. Fletcher, fr. horse brig. to 4th batt.

Lieut. R. LeMessurier, 2nd batt. horse brig., to join detail at Aden.

Brev. maj. M. J. Soppitt, 12th N.I., has leave from Nov. 27 to Dec. 27, to remain at Poona.

Asst. surg. J. G. Nicholson has priv. leave fr. Oct. 5 to Dec. 12.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. regt. L.I.—Capt. W. C. Robinson, fr. date of dep. of his regt. fr. Bombay to Dec. 31, to remain at pres.

11th N.I.—Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, fr. Dec. 2 to Jan. 31, 1861, for the purpose of appearing before the next exam. committee.

*Poona, Dec. 7.*—Brev. maj. R. Pittman, 2nd Capt. T. B. Heathorn, and Lieut. H. J. Vachell, regt. of art., have been reported to have undergone a course of instruction in the drill and practice of the Armstrong field gun, and to be duly qualified to act as instructors.

Lieut. E. H. Ashe, H.M.'s 8th N.I., has completed the course of instruction in musketry at Hythe.

Dec. 8.—At the recommendation of the Dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Staff asst. surg. Gaye will take med. ch. of detach. 56th regt. ordered to Sattara, returning from that station with the other detach. of that corps, and on completion of the above duty, to report himself at the office of the dep. insp. gen., for further instructions.

Lieut. F. W. Knight, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. fus., att. to the school of musketry at Poona, is directed to join his regt.

## NAVAL.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Nov. 20.*—Mr. Dando, act. mr., and Mr. Pullman, midshipman, supernu. on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be directed to proc. by the *Goolanar* to join the *Euphrates*.

*Nov. 21.*—Act. Lieut. Rogers, of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to *Punjab*, as act. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

*Nov. 27.*—Comdr. Batt is directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. to Singapore by the mail str. of 1st prox., for the purpose of taking comm. of the *Coromandel*.

The S.O. of 26th inst., regarding the transfers of certain officers from the *Semiramis* to the *Ajdaha*, is can.

*Nov. 28.*—Act. lieut. W. H. Ogilvie, having arr. fr. the Persian Gulf by the *Semiramis*, on m.c., is perm. to reside on shore or the sanitarium, on m.c.

*Nov. 30.*—Lieut. W. F. Yates and Mr. C. S. Mainwaring, midshipmen of the *Clive*, are perm. to reside on shore or the sanitarium, on m.c.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 4.*—No. 190.—Mr. J. D. Eades is adm. to the serv., as a volunteer for I.N., in conformity with his appt., fr. date of arr., the 23rd ult.

*Dec. 5.*—No. 191.—The underment. officer and engr. have ret. to du. with the perm. of H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India.—Comdr. M. B. Worsley, Mr. T. Smith, 1st cl. engr.

*Nov. 23.*—No. 188.—Lieut. E. Peavor has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Nov. 26.*—Mr. T. Smith, 1st cl. engr., I.N., having arr. fr. England by the str. *Bemares*, is directed to join *Ajdaha*, as supernu., for du. in factory, fr. 25th inst.

*Dec. 4.*—Lieut. Crockett, of *Punjab*, has priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. 5th inst.

*Dec. 5.*—Mr. P. Stanton, 2nd cl. naval trained engr., supernu., att. to *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proc. to Aden by the next mail str., for the purpose of erecting the lantern at the Perim Light House. Mr. Stanton is to report himself on arr. at Aden to asst. political resident in charge.

## BIRTHS.

DENNISON, wife of J. H., son, at Cocanada, Dec. 1.

DUFF, wife of T., son, at Barnagore, Dec. 17.

ERSKINE, wife of C. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

GASPER, wife of G. M., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

GONDIE, wife of A., son, at Royapettah, Dec. 3.

KARR, wife of W. S. S., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

MCLEARY, wife of H. B., daughter, at Meerut, Nov. 22.

MITCHELL, wife of R. B., daughter, at Egmore, Dec. 8.

NASH, wife of F., son, at Ottacamund, Nov. 23.

PALMER, wife of Capt. C. O'B., daughter, at Mooltan, Nov. 18.

PEARCE, wife of R. W., son, at Howrah, Dec. 1.

PINTO, wife of G. W., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

SIMSON, wife of H. B., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 8.

SUMMERS, wife of E. B., son, at Kishnughur, Dec. 8.

TISDALL, wife of Maj., son, at Tittyghur, Nov. 25.

WALKER, wife of Capt. G. W., daughter, at Honore, Nov. 23.

WILSON, wife of Lieut. J. N., daughter, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 4.

## MARRIAGES.

CORMACK, J. T., to Christina F., daughter of J. Ross, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

HASSARD, H. B., to Mary E., daughter of the late R. Brown, at Dinapore, Nov. 28.

PEDLER, wife of Lieut. J. P., daughter, at Aurungabad, Dec. 8.

POTTER, J. A., to Mrs. Mary A. Stone, at Calcutta, Nov. 17.

ROSE, C. J., to Julia C., daughter of O. Greene, at Baughulpore, Nov. 27.

WALTERS, Rev. M. D. C., to Henrietta A. A., daughter of the late Major N. A. Parker, at Landour, Nov. 13.

## DEATHS.

CERONIO, Capt. J. M. D., at Chandernagore, aged 77, Dec. 6.

CROMMELIN, Miss Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 59, Nov. 30.

DOYLE, E. J., accidentally drowned, Dec. 5.

FINLAYSON, Hamilton, infant son of T., at Madras, Nov. 8.

LINCOLN, Nathan W., at Shanghai, Nov. 4.

MARTIN, Elizabeth, at Tellichery, aged 54, Dec. 6.

RAHARD, inf. child of D., at Bandel, Dec. 2.

ROGERS, Harriet C. P., infant daughter of J. K., at Calcutta, Nov. 8.

APPOINTMENT.—(Foreign-office, Dec. 28.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Fairfield as Consul in the Mauritius for his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 28.

1st Drag. Guards.—C. M. Moran, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Bowyer, prom.

6th Drags.—Cornet and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon to have the rank of lieut.; Cornet A. F. Stewart to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. W. O. B. Annesley, ret.

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. E. L. Lovell, from 10th Lt. drags., to be capt., v. Hon. E. Stourton.

17th Lt. Drags.—De P. De P. O'Kelly, Esq., to be paymr., v. G. B. Belcher, dec.

1st Foot.—Lieut. and Capt. C. N. Sturt to be capt. and lieut. col., by purch., v. Sir W. T. F. Wallace, Bart., ret.; Ensign and Lieut. A. D. Hayter to be lieut. and capt., by purch., v. Sturt; Ensign W. Duberly, from rifle brig., to be ensign and lieut., by purch., v. Hayter.

13th Foot.—Lieut. E. H. Hall to be capt., by purch., v. T. C. Robertson, ret.; Ensign G. S. Burton to be lieut., by purch., v. Hall. To be Ensigns: W. C. F. Madden, gent., by purch., v. Bell, prom.; C. E. S. Lee, gent., by purch., v. Kemmis, prom.; R. Leigh, gent., by purch., v. Home, prom.

42nd Foot.—Ensign C. W. P. Warner, from 43rd foot, to be ensign, in succ. to Lieut. T. M. James, dec.

57th Foot.—Ensign R. E. Brown to be lieut., by purch., v. S. H. Powell, ret.; A. K. Douglass, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Brown.

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Morrah to be adj., v. J. S. H. Algar, res.

64th Foot.—J. Gee, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Sams, prom.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. M. De la P. Beresford to be capt., by purch., v. H. B. Coathupe, ret.; Ensign H. Barron to be lieut., by purch., v. Beresford.

82nd Foot.—The appt. of Capt. W. C. O'Shaughnessy, from 2nd W.I. regt., to be capt., v. Brev. maj. S. P. Jarvis, has been can.

88th Foot.—J. J. Davidson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Buchanan, prom.

91st Foot.—Major W. T. L. Paterson to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. J. F. G. Campbell, prom.; Capt. W. B. Battiscombe to be maj., without purch., v. Patterson; Lieut. W. P. Gurney to be capt., without purch., v. Battiscombe.

92nd Foot.—Ensign W. G. Hicks to be lieut., by purch., v. G. S. Hughes, ret.

93rd Foot.—F. W. Welch, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Potts, prom.

94th Foot.—Lieut. F. H. Elliot to be capt., by purch., v. C. W. A. T. Kenny, ret.; Ensign J. Browne to be lieut., by purch., v. Elliot.

Rifle Brigade.—J. L. Tullihell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Duberly, app. to grenadier guards.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—R. Calvert, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. J. Glover, res.

## STAFF.

Lieut. col. J. M. Primrose, 43rd foot, to be dep. asst. gen. to the forces serving in Madras, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. C. A. Denison, 52nd foot, whose period of service in that appointment and on the staff has expired.

## JANUARY 4.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. C. G. A. Barnes has been perm. to ret. from the serv., by the sale of his comm.; Jan. 4.

6th Drags.—J. S. G. Smith, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Baskerville, prom.; Jan. 4.

9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet H. J. Hall has been perm. to res. his comm.; Jan. 4.

Royal Art.—Lieut. M. P. Eden to be 2nd capt., v. G. A. Walker, res.; Jan. 1. The underment. gent. cadets to be lieuts., viz.:—G. Morley, G. P. Alston, J. G. Booth, R. M'G. Stewart, H. G. Pilleau, T. C. Cooke, J. S. Foster, C. Bent, J. M. Saunders, A. G. Yeatman, F. W. L. Morier, H. W. Rooke, G. C. Davie, H. Beauchamp, R. Harvey, A. M. Brown, W. McClintock, P. Harrison, E. Bainbridge; Dec. 18.

1st Foot.—Capt. J. H. Nott, fr. 11th foot, to be capt., v. A. H. Versturne, who exch.; Jan. 4.

2nd Foot.—G. Cox, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Crawford, prom.; Jan. 4.

13th Foot.—The Christian names of Capt. Hall are H. E., not E. H., as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 28, 1860.

15th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. S. Orde to be capt., by purch., v. R. Clancy, ret.; Ens. E. J. Boulbee to be lieut., by purch., v. Orde; Jan. 4.

18th Foot.—Capt. C. F. Kelly to be maj., without purch., v. A. W. S. F. Armstrong, dec.; Lieut. W. B. Burke to be capt., without purch., v. Kelly; Dec. 14.

Lieut. F. Fearney to be capt., by purch., v. G. W. Stackpoole, prom.; Jan. 14. Ens. C. G. Minnitt to be lieut., without purch., v. Burke, Dec. 14. Ens. St. G. A. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. Fearney; Jan. 4.

43rd Foot.—Gent. cadet E. A. Rich, from roy. mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., v. C. W. P. Warner, app. to 42nd foot; Jan. 4.

48th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. J. Chappell, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. J. V. de Boissere.

54th Foot.—Ens. H. Lambard to be lieut., by purch., v. W. A. Galbraith, ret.

60th Foot.—Lieut. R. M. Hazen to be capt., by purch., v. R. Crowe, ret.; Ens. N. W. Wallace to be lieut., by purch., v. Hazen; G. Carpenter, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wallace; Jan. 4.

71st Foot.—Ens. A. E. Morgan to be lieut., by purch., v. Blair, ret.

98th Foot.—Ens. R. Townley to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. Lance; Aug. 12.

## BREVET.

2nd Capt. W. J. Stuart, roy. engrs., to be maj. in the army; Jan. 4.

Lieut. J. Thompson, paymr. 83rd foot, to have the hon. rank of capt., under royal warrant of Jan. 27; May 25.

## EXPORT OF BULLION:

Per str. *Pera*, Jan. 4, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Malta .....	—	£100*
Madras .....	£7,103	—
Calcutta .....	65	73,490
Singapore .....	1,000	—
Hong Kong .....	—	4,735
Shanghai .....	—	67,883

£8,168 £146,208

\* Shipped by her Majesty's Government.

Per str. *Ellora*, Jan. 11, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay .....	16,360	365,627

BANJERMASSING.—The insurgents on the Melawi (Sintang, west coast of Borneo) appear not to be willing to accept the ultimatum of the resident, which required them to come under submission to the Government. There is therefore reports of an expedition being about to be sent there. Professor de Vriese was prevented by these occurrences from prosecuting his journey to the Kapuas. Some difficulties had also arisen in the Chinese districts, owing to the chief head of the Chinese (the Kapthay) having been detected in a plot to murder the Captain of Chinese at Montrado. The assassins were captured in an attempt to carry out their object. A great number of Chinese are said to be concerned in the conspiracy. The ring-leader has been sent to Pontianak.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CAMILLA.—From the accounts which we have received from various quarters, we fear that all hope of the safety of her Majesty's ship *Camilla* must be abandoned. The *Camilla* was a sailing vessel, and mounted sixteen guns. She was commanded by Commander George T. Colville, 1855, and sailed from Devonport for the East Indies on the 25th of August, 1856. Her complement was 130, including twenty marines; but it is probable that at the time of her loss it would not have been full, owing to casualties and invalidings. According to the official list we find the following were the commissioned officers belonging to her:—Commander G. T. Colville; Lieutenants Almeric, H. Fitzroy, Guy, C. B. Wither; Master William H. Moore; Surgeon Hugh Girvan; Paymaster Charles W. Roache (acting); Mate Brownlow A. A. Capel (acting); Assistant-Surgeon Edward M. Morgan. The *Camilla* is supposed to have foundered during a typhoon on the coast of Japan. The midshipmen, master's-assistants, and other junior officers are not included in the list which we have given. Mr. Briggs, one of the senior clerks at the Admiralty, and reader to the Board, has lost a son, who was doing duty as midshipman in the unlucky ship.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A SILLY HOAX.—A correspondent of the *Madras Times* says a lady in the Neigherries recently hoaxed a gentleman by writing to him anonymously that a telegram had arrived announcing the death of the Queen. The news created a sensation in the station till the deceit was discovered. An information against some person or persons unknown was laid before the magistrate, and on the letter being traced to the lady she was publicly reprimanded in the court.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY and suite arrived at Bombay on the 26th Nov. by H.M.'s steamer *Punjab*, from Vitoria.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, January 12, 1861.

## THE SKETCH ESTIMATES.

THIS, then, is the end of all our dreams and legendary tales about the inexhaustible treasures of Hindostan! The awakening to the real facts of the case is in truth a sad disillusion. No more rupees upon the tree, no more Koh-i-noors to capture, no more pearls to fish up big as hen's eggs and without speck or flaw, no more caskets filled with jewels beyond price. Who shall show us the road to Sindbad's valley of diamonds? Who shall find us Aladdin's lamp? Who shall wear the ring of Solomon? Are the Genii all disobedient and hostile? Will not one appear to guide us to the hoards of wealth that lie hidden deep beneath the earth, or in the caverns of the sea? All silent? Yes, the dream is over, and we shall do well in sober sadness to address ourselves to the hard and unromantic work that lies before us.

The first truth we have to bring ourselves fully to comprehend is the startling admission that the expenditure for the ensuing year will exceed the income by more than sixteen per cent. And this after allowing for one million sterling to be derived from an untried and temporary impost, but without making any allowance for the million and a-half of prize money due to the heroes of Delhi, of Lucknow, and of Central India. Nor is there much hope of amendment in the future. Under the most favourable circumstances the deficiency for the year 1861-62 will certainly exceed four millions, and any unforeseen occurrence may make the chasm indefinitely greater and prolong its duration for any number of years. But taking matters as they stand, the prospect is most discouraging. The Governor-general himself tells us that there are charges which cannot possibly be reduced, and which are even certain to increase. The interest on the public debt alone exceeds four and three-quarter millions sterling, and on account of which four and a quarter millions must be paid during the year under notice. There is, besides, the guaranteed interest on railway capital, which for some years to come will go on increasing, and in addition to this heavy claims will be made upon Government, to the extent of eight millions, to complete the public works already commenced, and to the execution of which it is irrevocably pledged. We may observe, too, by the way, that if the Income-tax produce no more than one million, the Government will be entitled to expend only three-fourths of that amount upon ordinary subjects of expenditure, as it was expressly stated that twenty-five per cent. was to be set aside for works of local advantage. It is further admitted that it is essential to the efficiency of the administration that the civil service should be

considerably developed, which cannot be done without an augmentation of the expenditure. The Income-tax, moreover, is limited to five years, so that before the expiration of that period a system must be devised which shall save the State at least twenty per cent., or one-fifth of its present annual expenditure.

The problem is a knotty one, nor does any practical solution suggest itself. Retrenchments, of course, will be the order of the day, but eight millions sterling is a monstrous gulf to fill up. The Governor-general, indeed, earnestly entreats all his subordinates to be as economical as possible in their establishments, the effect of which will be to repel from the public service all the better order of natives, whose places will be taken by men of no character, position, or influence. It is already a matter of complaint that the more intelligent and well-bred natives cannot be induced to lend their assistance to the Government, and still less will they be disposed to take service when the work is augmented, and the pay still further diminished. There is no use in mincing matters. We must sit down before the difficulty and master it, or the sooner we retire from India the better. The native army, doubtless, can still be very considerably reduced, and the police also are susceptible of reduction, but these together will not make up the deficit, far less leave a balance to profit. But what possible objection can the Government urge against disposing of the land in perpetuity? This measure has been urged upon them again and again by men of all shades of opinion on other points, but who all agree in regarding this as the only remedy for India's indebtedness. A large sum of money would almost immediately be realised towards paying off the public debt, and consequent reduction of the annual charges. The hesitation of the authorities is really unaccountable, for even as a matter of policy there is nothing so well calculated to secure the permanent fidelity of our native fellow-subjects. Very little wisdom, it has been said, will suffice for the government of the world; it is probably, therefore, the excess of sagacity that causes the mismanagement which is ruining India, and rendering its rulers a laughing-stock to foreign nations.

## COUNTING UP THE COSTS.

A CENTURY of conquests has terminated in the peaceful possession of an immense and densely-populated empire. The triumphs of war, however, are not to be attained without great sacrifice of life and treasure. It is not to be told how many thousands of gallant spirits have been dismissed this life in building up the mighty fabric of our Indian possessions. But those who fall in the faithful discharge of their duty do not altogether die. They do not perish like the beasts of the field, and leave no trace behind them. They are not irretrievably lost to their country, for their good name survives, and the recollection of their heroic achievements excites future generations to a noble emulation, and kindles a generous desire to surpass their fame. The loss of human life is, therefore, by no means the greatest misfortune brought upon a country by warlike operations, whether prosperous or adverse. Individuals may be sorely afflicted, but the community does not suffer.

It is very different, however, with the fiscal results of war. The displacement of capital from the profitable pursuits of peaceful industry is an unmitigated evil. Not only are private families reduced to poverty and their descendants exposed to the temptations peculiar to narrow circumstances, but the action of the Government is impeded, and public prosperity alarmingly jeopardised. Nowhere does this truth manifest itself more clearly than in the history of our Indian relations. For a long time it was supposed that Hindostan was as the land of Ophir, a country abounding in the precious metals and the rarest gems, and that every addition of territory must be accompanied by a more than proportionate increase of revenue. That illusion has long since been dispelled. The gorgeous visions of Eastern magnificence have resolved themselves into the vapours of a sultry wilderness, and the fabled wealth of "Ormus and of Ind" proves as unsubstantial as the fairy money of our Christmas legends. The experience of a hundred years shows how much easier it is to conquer than to govern an empire. The "inexorable logic of facts" has placed at our absolute disposal the lives and properties of more than 150 millions of human beings, and an annual revenue of thirty millions sterling, and now we find ourselves brought to a standstill, because in our haste to absorb kingdoms, principalities, and chiefships, we omitted to count up the costs. Like the famous Dragon of Wantley, we have met with our "Moore of Moore-hall," in an empty treasury and an insufficient revenue. Our outgoings have so far exceeded our incomings that the greatest exertions are necessary to prevent the machinery of government from coming to a deadlock. One Governor-general after another was so incessantly engaged in warfare, that in enumerating the leading features of their administration they could often dwell at length on the provinces they had annexed, but never a word had they to spare to recount the moral or material improvements they had introduced, or to describe what they had done to maintain the solvency of the Indian Empire. As a matter of fact that empire has not been solvent for many a year. Financial statements have, indeed, annually appeared showing a small balance one way or the other, but generally favourable, and always full of hope. The best proof of their incorrectness was the constant necessity of negotiating fresh loans and of adding to the burdens of the already overweighed State. The fact was, there was no one connected with the Government who understood enough of financial matters either to check past expenditure or to form a correct budget for the future. One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the late Mr. Wilson's mission was this very circumstance. There were no data to guide him, and there was no one to compile such data. At last something is being done to secure at least proper economy in the distribution of public money. A new fiscal system has been inaugurated, and a practical Board of Audit established. The particulars were given in our last number, and it must be admitted that every care seems to have been taken both in the appointment of offices and the selection of officers "to ensure the strict appropriation of the moneys in the Civil and Military Departments, in accordance with the grants



made and for the performance of the duties," which they were intended to subserve. It is certainly rather late in the day to commence a proper system of book-keeping, but we must hope that it is not too late, and that the time may yet come when a genuine balance shall appear to the credit of the Indian Government at the close of the financial year.

#### THE "GREAT TASMANIA."

THE results of the investigation instituted by the Indian Government into the causes of the terrible mortality that occurred on board the *Great Tasmania* have at length been laid before the public. The inquiry appears to have been conducted in an impartial and searching manner, with a sincere desire to ascertain the exact truthfulness of the evidence ascended before the Liverpool jury. It will be remembered that Dr. Fernandez, the surgeon in charge of the troops, deposed that the Committee of Survey had, in neglect of a solemn duty, passed provisions which were unfit for human food, and also that more invalids were embarked at Calcutta than he could possibly attend to. These statements are shown to have been untrue. Great care was taken to eliminate such men as were judged by Dr. Anderson, the Deputy-inspector-general of Hospitals at Barrackpore, to be in an unfit state of health to undertake a long voyage in a crowded ship. With regard to the medical stores it is proved that fifty-two gallons of freshly-extracted lime-juice, strengthened by the infusion of two gallons of rum, were supplied, together with a large quantity of chloride of zinc, manufactured at the Duckinore Chemical Works, and that in addition to this there were 1,250 gallons of vinegar on board, to which Dr. Fernandez made no allusion. Besides, as it was on the 21st September that he gave a receipt for his medicines, and the ship did not sail till the 9th November, he had ample time to satisfy himself both as to their quantity and quality, and he more than once assured Dr. Anderson that he had everything he wanted. It is admitted that the biscuit originally sent on board was condemned, but on this being discovered it was relanded, with the exception of some casks that had been stowed away in the hold, and which the captain promised to throw overboard as soon as he had worked down to them. The subsequent supply of biscuit was obtained from ships that had just arrived out from England, and was the best that could be obtained. Of the salted provisions the pork was acknowledged to be good to the end of the voyage, and the beef seems to have been all that could be desired when examined by the Committee of Survey in the presence of the captain and the surgeon. It is not unlikely that it may have deteriorated from the casks being opened, and likewise from being stowed away in the hold. Of vegetables and potted meats there was an unavoidable deficiency, because at the time they were not procurable in the Calcutta market. An abundant supply of tanks and water-casks—the latter lent by the Government two months before the ship sailed—was furnished, and if water fell short from leakage or other causes, the fault rests with Captain Gardyne. Nor is it true that the vessel was overcrowded, for she carried three hundred less than her regular complement of passen-

gers. The truth is, Dr. Fernandez, in his anxiety to screen himself, was not sufficiently guarded in some of his assertions, and conceded his own *laches* by magnifying the shortcomings of others.

Captain Pond, too, appears to have been greatly to blame in affirming that it would have been useless to apply to the Government for a fresh supply of bedding, after making the discovery that the men had bartered for intoxicating liquors the greater part of their clothing and bed-covering. A representation of this kind was actually made by the officer in command of troops on board the *Conflict*, and the deficiency was promptly made good. He further stated to Brigadier Smith that the men and baggage were *all* on board, and failed to report that there was anything amiss. It also clearly appears that Lieut. Goschen was not justified in accusing the canteen sergeant at Chinsurah of having afforded facilities to the men for indulging to excess in liquor. It is certain that they did not even draw their regular daily allowance of two drams of rum, though it is equally indisputable that they were frequently intoxicated—but by means of liquor obtained from Chandernagore. The brigadier, indeed, is reprimanded for not having exercised a closer personal surveillance over the detachments that were at that time coming down country for embarkation, but as his duties required his presence at Fort William, it is not easy to see how he could have been in two places at the same time.

It results, then, that the men had mostly themselves to thank for the sufferings they endured. Their reckless and insubordinate conduct, both previous to their arrival in Calcutta and also during the voyage, rendered them peculiarly liable to disease, and in the same proportion intractable to ordinary medical treatment. Having sown the wind they reaped the whirlwind, and expiated by painful illnesses and in too many instances by death, their short-lived licence and joviality. If they sinned much, they suffered still more, and it is not against them that any generous man would say an unkind word. As for Dr. Fernandez, the case is very different, and if he has not already resigned the service he stands a very good chance of being compelled to do so.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Jan 5. Henry Reed, Matheson, Calcutta; Idalia, Ward, Mauritius (Clyde); John Howell, Appleby, Maulmain; Tre Brodrie, Berg, Mauritius; Graces, McFarlane, Akyab.—7. Caldera, Clyma, Bombay; Mary Ann, Alexander, Macao; Test, Ellwood, Mauritius; General Wyndham, Harrison, Singapore; Mazurka, Hill, Mauritius; Jessie Beazley, Telby, Whampoa; Amoor, Potts, Manila; Infanta, Owens, Rangoon; Crest of the Wave, Stule, Foo-chow-Foo; Thos. Sparks, Bruce, Foo-chow-Foo; Arracan, Selkirk, Calcutta; Rajmahal, Roddock, Calcutta.—8. Shaftesbury, Ryan, Calcutta; Celestial, Tegan, Foo-chow-Foo; Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius; Peterborough, Orchard, Foo-chow-Foo; Indus, Allsop, Madras; Eliza Mary, Black, Bombay; Briton, Byford, Mauritius.—9. Manturn, Hodgson, Mauritius; Princess Clotilde, McCall, Mauritius; Northern Light, Ruiney, Bombay; Khimjee Oodowjee, Partidge, Bombay; Eurydice, Breakenridge, Mauritius; Philosopher, Ross, Calcutta; Euphrosyne, Pearce, Mauritius; Sir George Grey, Ellis, Cape.—10. Edmundsbury, Plant, Mauritius; Bucon Castle, Mawson, Calcutta; Bucephalus, Whitby, Calcutta; Senator, Dyer, Rangoon.

The Amoor, Potts, from Manila, was not wrecked on the French Coast as reported. She arrived at Gravesend on the 8th inst.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Elora*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 12, to proceed per str. *Northam*, from SUZ.—FOR BOMBAY.—Lieut. S. Burnes, Lieut. G. H. Bridges, Mr. H. York, Lieut. Scott, Mrs. R. Bainbridge, Lieut. Bainbridge, Mr. W. Turner, Lieut. G. F. Estridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hockley, Mr. R. Hinson, Qmr. Twigg, Mrs. Norie, Mr. C. F. Davies.

Per str. *Valletta*, from MARSEILLES, Jan. 20, to proceed per str. *Northam*, from SUZ.—Col. and Mrs. Payne and infant, Mr. Grant, Lieut. Hodgson.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTH.

BARR, the wife of, Lieut. col., Bombay Army, of a son, at 19, Vernon-terrace, Brighton, Jan. 7.

##### MARRIAGE.

SANGSTER, David, J. K., H.M.'s Bombay rifles, to Georgiana S., daughter of Patrick Kilgour, Esq., at St. John's, Notting-hill, Jan. 10.

##### DEATHS.

CARPENTER, Lieut. col., late of the Bombay Army, at Potter's-bar, Jan. 5.  
DUNLOP, Elizabeth, relict of John Andrew, Bombay Civil Service, at Brighton, Jan. 2.  
FAGAN, Lieut. col. Christopher George, Bengal Army, retired list, aged 49, Jan. 3.  
KIDD, Beatrice M., daughter of the late Capt. W. H., E.I.C.S., at Dissbury, Lancashire, aged 53, Jan. 6.  
MINGAY, John, late of the India-house, at 13, Albert-terrace, Richmond-road, Bayswater, aged 82, Jan. 3.  
NICHOL, William, late of Calcutta, at 1, Ebenezer-terrace, Kennington, Jan. 1.  
ORROCK, Mary, widow of the late Capt. John, E.I.C., at 11, Alexander-square, Brompton, Jan. 1.  
SPERLING, Childers G., Bengal Civil Service, at 53A, Pall-mall, London, aged 23, Jan. 8.

#### India Office,

January 11, 1860.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Sperling, Mr. E. Drummond.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. R. K. Puckle.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. D. C. Leighton.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. W. F. Ruxton, 66th N.I.; Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, 55th N.I.; Lieut. J. Chalmers, 39th N.I.; Asst. surg. Daly, M.D.  
Madras Estab.—Ens. C. J. Watson, 21st N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. G. E. Seward.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Scott, M.D.; Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, 21st N.I.; Capt. P. Maxwell, 37th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Cox, 62nd N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Gordon, 1st N.I.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Power, 3 mo., s.c.

#### BOOKS.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. No. DXLIII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

In the January number of *Blackwood* there are two articles which would be read with great interest at all times, but which at the present moment are certain to command the attention of the most careless reader. The first in order is a sketch of the various embassies sent from this country to China, commencing, however, with our earliest relations with that empire. So late even as the beginning of the present century absurd notions were entertained in "the best informed circles" as to the wealth and power of the Brother of the Sun and Moon. Abject deference was shown on more than one occasion to the customs, prejudices, and impertinences of the Chinese, and the fear of being forbidden to trade caused our Government as well as our merchants to stoop to all sorts of weak and cowardly concessions. Had we space for such speculations it might be worth while to inquire into the causes that have produced such different results in our intercourse with India and with China. In either case it was the same Company of Merchants that opened up a trade and established the first factories, but the circumstances of the two countries were widely dissimilar. In India there were many rival and contending princes, each of whom hoped to advance his own interests by gaining to his side the support of the formidable foreigners. These antagonistic ambitions were carefully fostered by the intriguing traders, till



at last they obtained for themselves a fair standing-point, whence they set forth on the most marvellous career of conquest that is recorded in the annals of the human race. China, however, was one and undivided, and under the rule of an apparently absolute monarch. The exclusive system of the Chinese was also favourable to their independence, while their arrogance imposed upon strangers ignorant of their language and institutions, and inspired fear rather than the merited contempt. "If the Great Mogul and his satraps had kept the East India Company's agents in Calcutta or Madras at the same distance that the Emperor of China and his mandarins did at Canton, the descendants of Akbar might still be seated on the throne of Delhi. Lord Canning, instead of now ruling supreme in India, might be now ascending the Ganges as ambassador-extraordinary to the Delhi Court, bearing an autograph letter from her Majesty, to be presented with due respect to the man who is now a wretched exile in Burmah."

The second article we would point out to our readers is an extremely lively and entertaining description of the early days of the Indian Civil Service. The lax morality of the "writers" and "apprentices," and even of the "senior merchants," is shown up with truthfulness tempered by charity, and even that semi-pagan, Job Charnock, who used to sacrifice a cock on his wife's grave, is not dealt with half so severely as he deserved. But the insight given into the manners and demeanour of the predecessors of the present governing classes of India is both amusing and instructive. In a subsequent article the author promises to "treat of the Indian Civil Service at its height, follow it in its decline, and anticipate its fall."

"Up to this point," he says, "the picture which we have drawn of the Company's Civil Service is not a very flattering one. We have seen them gambling, fighting, and taking bribes. But it must not be supposed that there was anything in this peculiar to the Indian service. They merely reflected the manners of their brethren at home. If they were violent, intemperate, and corrupt, so were English gentlemen and English public servants in the eighteenth century. Was it not a mark of high breeding to swear, to drink, to game, and to be ready to draw one's sword upon a friend? Why should there have been more forbearance, more moderation, at Surat or Calcutta, than at London or Bath? And was not many a faithful servant of his Majesty open to a bribe?"

No doubt there is much truth in all this, but it is quite possible that the follies of London, or Bath, may have been exaggerated at Surat, or Calcutta. Young, ardent, and adventurous spirits were there less shackled by public opinion, and less amenable to the refining process that was gradually, if slowly, going on in Europe. If society in England was not without blemish, we fear that in India it was disfigured with larger and more unseemly blot, and we are not certain that the same remark is inapplicable in the present day, though perhaps in a less degree. By the way, there are two or three curious typographical errors in this article, one of which is a libel upon the Biblical knowledge of the writer, and the other upon the humanity of his countrymen. At page 121 there is an allusion to the forty pieces of silver paid to Judas, whereas he got no more than thirty as the price of his infamy; and at page 117 we read that "nabobs" were served up between soup and curry, and their arrival announced by a flourish of trumpets. That nabobs have oftentimes been metaphorically roasted we freely admit, and also that they have occasionally been "served out" a little unfairly, but at the worst of times it is likely that "old Indians" would have preferred a dish of "kabobs" to the tenderest and most juicy "nabobs" that either side of the peninsula could have furnished. In more modern times some of the gentlemen connected with the Indian press may have been somewhat more anthropophagical, and might not have turned away in disgust from a skewer-full of roasted and gingered "natives."

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859 60 .....	—	—	100
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India) Sicaa Rs. ....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock) .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1845-56 .....	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent. 1842-43 and 54-55 .....	—	—	78

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies
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Madras...	2s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
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VOL. XIX.—No. 471.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 18	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 3
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Agra .....	" 22	Ceylon .....	" 16
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay mail of the 27th December brings little news concerning that Presidency, and not very much relating to any other. In Sikkim nothing more has been done, but reinforcements were expected under Lieutenant Gawler, of her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, who has been appointed to command the expedition against the native Rajah. Letters from Darjeeling teeming with false or exaggerated statements had been received in Calcutta, but by the latest accounts that station was perfectly secure against any movement of the enemy.

The chief topic of discussion, not only in the Indian papers, but also in the Legislative Council, was Sir Charles Wood's extraordinary grant of half a million sterling to the grandson of Tippoo Sultan. It is certainly an untimely expenditure of public money, and absorbs one-half of the entire amount expected to be realised from the Income-tax. On the 15th December the Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, brought the matter before the Council, and after a warm debate carried the following motion—his own casting vote turning the scale in his favour:—

"That the Government of India be requested to lay before this Council a copy of the account in which the stipends which have from time to time been paid to the descendants of Tippoo Sultan are debited, or such an abstract thereof as will show the total amounts paid and credited in each year from the year 1799 to the present time.

"Also, a copy of any resolution or order of Government by which the stipends now payable to such descendants were fixed, and of any correspondence between the Government of India and the late Hon. Court of Directors or the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, in consequence of which the same was passed.

"And also a copy of any despatch or despatches received during the present year from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, by which any sum of money has been ordered to be paid or secured to any of the descendants of the said Tippoo Sultan, and of any document or documents showing the grounds on which such order was made.

"And further, that the said Government of India be requested to inform this Council whether any sums of money so ordered to be paid to the descendants of Tippoo Sultan are included in the estimate for the year 1860-61.

The right of adoption by native princes has been officially recognised, and the Viceroy has expressed his conviction that "the safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of native chiefs well affected to us." According to the *Bombay Times* this decision is worth more than an army of 50,000 Europeans!

Two expeditions have been ordered to operate against the barbarous tribes on the eastern frontier. One is intended to act against the

Garrows, a wild tribe dwelling on, or near, the Cossyah Hills, and is placed under the command of Lieut. Morton; while the other, under Capt. Rabau, has been sent to punish the kidnapping propensities of the savage, and perhaps aboriginal, race inhabiting the Tipperah Hills. The Waghers are also being hunted down by detachments of infantry mounted on camels, but no great advantage appears yet to have been gained beyond harassing that troublesome, if insignificant enemy.

Mr. Sherman Scotland, we understand, is likely to be appointed to the vacant Puiane Judgeship at Madras. It is also stated that Sir Hope Grant, K.O.B., will succeed Sir Patrick Grant in the command of the Madras Army.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that the "Register of the Indian Army and Civil Service for 1861" is now published, and may be had either at the office of this journal, or through any respectable bookseller. The present volume is a great improvement in every respect upon its predecessors, and especially in the Index.

## THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Massilia*, with the heavy portion of the above mail, left Malta at 11 P.M. on the 15th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 24th inst.

The *Northam* brought the mail and 60 passengers to Suez, arriving there on the 10th inst. (correct day).

## THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Nemesis* delivered the London mails of the 4th—10th of November—in Calcutta on the 14th of December.

The *Singapore* and *Nubia* left Madras for Calcutta on the 22nd and 26th of December respectively.

The former had on board the London mails of the 12th—18th of November (extra)—and the latter those of the 20th—26th of Nov.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. George Blake, Bengal Nav. Estab., while en route to Darjeeling, aged 67, Nov. 6. Capt. William Raynor, Bengal Vet. Estab., at Ferozepore, Dec. 13.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Charles E. Boodle, 5th Bombay N.I., at Jacobabad, aged 33, Dec. 16.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Julius Moxon, Madras Engrs., at Quilan, aged 22, Dec. 2.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles (from Bombay).—Maj. Webb, Maj. Gordon, Mr. S. Karr, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Gray and infant, Mr. Sillar, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and three children, Miss Jameson, Mr. Lumsden and two infants, Mr. Grierson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Massilia*, Jan. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. Brown, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Rawlinson, Mrs. Carpenter and child, Miss Carpenter, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Healey and child, Maj. Eden, Capt. Phillpotts, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Zupp and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott and infant, Mr. Thomas and child, Mr. Thomas, Lieut. Ryan, Capt. Grimshaw, Mr. Parker, Capt. D'Eyre, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. Elliott and three children, Mrs. Johnston, Capt. Bayley, Mr. Howard, Mr. McDiarmid. From SUEZ.—Mr. H. Campbell. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Budgett, Mr. Howard.



## BENGAL.

## MORE ANNEXATIONS.

The lust of dominion is no exception to the universal law, that every appetite grows by what it feeds on. Over and over again has it been solemnly proclaimed in India, that the British desire not to extend their empire beyond certain specified limits—the Indus, or the Himalayas, or whatever the “natural” boundary of the moment might be—yet time after time it appears inevitable that some further aggression be made to establish the security of our frontier. In olden times, of course, this seizure of fresh territory was frequently made out of mere wantonness and selfish ambition. But in this civilised age, when we have learnt to conceal all the grossness of our vices, and thus, if Burke may be trusted, to deprive them of half their evil, we never annex a new province except—like the Emperor Napoleon—on principle. The case of David and Bathsheba (Query, Ahab and Nathan?) has no parallel now in the history of the conduct of powerful States towards weak neighbours. The mighty emperor, with vast territories subject to his control, in which there are the most fertile of valleys, the wealthiest cities, the largest rivers, and the grandest hills, never covets the small but cherished heritage of his poor neighbour, though he finds himself impelled by an inexorable law of nature to appropriate to himself the single delight of the poor man's life. We, in India, pursue the same magnanimous policy. Instructed by the mutinies of 1857, we abhor the very name of annexation, and there is nothing more hateful to us than the notion of breaking faith with native princes. So much is this the case, that the excellent Secretary of State for India seems to have become so generous to fallen princes that he even forgets altogether the unfortunate people of this country. We are all ready to pay Income-tax, if it be necessary; but it is one thing to deprive ourselves of numerous comforts and pleasures in order to restore the revenues of the State, and quite another to place our money in the hands of Sir Charles Wood, that he may lavish half a million sterling on the degenerate descendants of the freebooting chief whom Wellesley destroyed at Seringapatam. But, happily, this is not yet our usual way of dealing with Indian princes. We indeed show them all respect, but it so happens that we seem to get as much out of them “on principle” as we used to get by force of arms. Thus we have just succeeded, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, in rounding off our Berar and Nagpore possessions with one or two slips of land that bring under our rule the whole cotton district of the Deccan, and give us another excellent “natural boundary” in the river Godavery. In order to preserve some sort of harmony between north and south, and thus prevent jealousy among the Bengalees, the Supreme Government has likewise declared itself to be compelled by destiny to annex the little State of Sikkim in the Himalayas.

Sikkim is a slip of mountainous country between Nepal and Bhootan. Its inhabitants are said to be mere savages, ignorant of all laws of social order, and acting systematically on those instincts of human nature which—in the Himalayas as in the Highlands of Scotland—convince starving mountaineers of the paramount necessity of plundering their richer and less ferocious neighbours. The people of Sikkim have pursued their raids into our territory, levying black mail wherever they came, and retreating before any regular force could overtake them, till at last, emboldened by impunity, they are reported to have taken to the practice of kidnapping the children of British subjects. This, of course, could not be borne, and Dr. Campbell, superintendent of Darjeeling, requested permission, which was readily granted by the Supreme Government, to annex Sikkim. The preparations made by the gallant doctor for subjugating the country were ostentatiously explained beforehand. Accompanied by one hundred men, he was to clear Sikkim of marauders, and establish order and English law (supported by military

stations) throughout the new province. One is reminded of the Bon Gaultier ballad, which relates how—

“Phairshin swore a feud  
Against the clan M'Tavish,  
And marched into the land  
To murder and to ravish.”

Not that we would suspect Dr. Campbell of the diabolical intentions of the celebrated Highland chieftain, but that the worthy doctor's escort seems to have been formed after the plan of Phairshin's conquering force, which consisted, as all our readers are aware, “of four-and-twenty men, and five-and-thirty pipers.” The result of this foolish expedition was exactly such as might have been anticipated. Dr. Campbell, after progressing some way into the country, found his communications with Darjeeling cut off, and himself and small party surrounded by an overwhelming force of savage enemies. It is almost inconceivable that, after the numerous warnings we have had of late years of the folly of relying too much on English prestige, and so leading our countrymen into positions in which they are forced to fight against fearful odds and to submit to the disgrace of being beaten, Dr. Campbell should have been guilty of the insane temerity of advancing with so small a party into the midst of savage tribes, who knew that he had come for the express purpose of annexing to the British empire their fatherland. So palpable a mistake might, we think, have been avoided by the veriest tyro in political or military knowledge. But it would seem impossible to overcome the headstrong confidence which men of the Harry Parkes and Dr. Campbell school have in their own ability to execute great designs with means which men of intelligence and great professional skill would regard as wholly insufficient for the purpose. Lord John Russell's willingness to take command of the Channel Fleet, or perform the most formidable surgical operation, without the slightest previous training, is modesty itself compared with the rashness of men who attempt to annex States with a force unequal even to the task of maintaining order in any tolerably populous and peaceful town. It is urged that, however deeply we may regret Dr. Campbell's expedition, we ought to avenge his defeat by seizing the whole of Sikkim. This is our old policy in China. First, make war with inadequate means, to avenge real or fancied injuries; then, when our efforts fall short of our wishes, begin a new campaign on a larger scale, and so go on till another Eastern empire is added to the dominions of the Queen of England. Probably it will be for the good of the people of Sikkim themselves, as it certainly will be for the interest of their neighbours, to establish a strong Government which will be able to keep them in hand, and make them pay some respect to law. But if this cannot be done without further expense to the State, our first duty, the law of self-defence, requires that we should energetically protest against any further extension of the empire. The greatness of a State is not measured by the number of square miles it contains, but by the wealth, contentedness, and energetic spirit of the inhabitants. We might easily annex, not Sikkim only, but even Thibet, and so obtain possession of the road into Western China, from which so much is vainly expected; but if we can only do this at the cost of a bankrupt treasury and a dissatisfied population, justice and common sense counsel us to stay where we are.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## THE HILL TRIBES.

The following is from Captain J. R. Magrath, Superintendent Hill Tribes, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

“I have the honour to report, for the information of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that a party of Longshie savages, belonging to the tribe of Rutten Poea, came into my camp yesterday. The party consisted of Rutten Poea's Prime Minister, his chief interpreter, the head man of some other petty chief, whose name I did not hear correctly, and others. Rutten Poea's people

brought me a large elephant's tusk as a present from their chief, and stated that they were empowered by him to make terms with me. I told the deputation that it was not our custom to make terms with petty chiefs through their agents; that if Rutten Poea was really anxious to obtain pardon for his misconduct towards the British Government, he should come in to me personally, accompanied by all the women and children carried off by him; that I would then believe his contrition sincere, and would consider whether he should be pardoned; that at all events I promised him and his followers free conduct to and from my camp. I endeavoured to impress the deputation with a dread of the British power, though at the same time I treated them personally with kindness. I sent them away happy, with presents of looking-glasses, empty bottles, tobacco, salt, spirits, &c. The elephant's tusk I returned, stating I could not receive Rutten Poea's “nuzzer,” except from his own hands. From what the savages said yesterday, it seems that a great epidemic has lately carried off a large number of them, and they have taken it into their heads that the epidemic was caused by my magical powers, as a punishment for their raid into the plains! Rutten Poea's son was amongst those who died. The consequence is, he and his people are much alarmed. When the savages arrived yesterday they stood afar off, and it was with some trouble they were induced to come near me, which they did at last trembling, and kept their eyes fixed on me in an alarmed manner. Kisten Chunder Thakoor also came in yesterday to surrender, and stated that he and his brothers would at once have given themselves up to be tried by any British Officer for their supposed share in the murder of British subjects, but for the great dread they have of being made over to the Tipperah Rajah, who, through fear of their attempting to deprive him of his country, is at enmity with them, and kept them in confinement, I think, he said, for eighteen years; that on their escaping from prison, and claiming the protection of our Government, they were made over to the Rajah, and that it was the dread of this being repeated which prevented them surrendering and taking their trial at once. Kisten Chunder Thakoor and Modoo Chunder Thakoor have both requested me to bring that to the notice of his Honour the Lieutenant-governor; and they pray that if they prove guiltless of the charge of urging on the savages to attack and murder British subjects, his honour will not make them over to their relentless relative, but either set them free, and permit them to reside in these hills, or order a British officer to inquire into their disputes and differences with the Tipperah Rajah, and let that officer decide their fate. I promised I would bring their petition to the notice of his honour, and said that I thought it probable that if they proved innocent of urging on the savages to make the raid they did last year, that the Lieutenant-governor would take favourable notice of their petition. As I thought that putting Kisten Chunder in confinement at once would alarm Rutten Poea, and prevent him coming to me, I asked Kisten Chunder whether he did not want some time to arrange his affairs. As I could not let him go at once I put him under a guard. He asked for twenty days, which I gave him, and I hope that about the same time Rutten Poea will come to me. As I hear that he and other chiefs intend to come together, accompanied by a large body of men, I applied to the Commissioner of Chittagong to send me another 100 of the police battalion, for with such raw soldiers as they are, 100 men could easily be overpowered. Several Longshie villages are visible from where I am at present located, and small parties of the savages are constantly hovering about my camp, watching my movements. The chief of a village about five miles in a direct line from this, fearing I may suddenly attack him, has deposited an elephant's tusk in one of the Kalindee Ramee's ryot's houses, and has taken care to let me know that it is intended as a present for me, but that he dare not venture to come here till Rutten Poea does. He has also got outposts planted along the only track leading to his village.

I have sent a spy to endeavour to discover if any Bengalee women or children are confined in the village, and to learn the best method of approaching and attacking the village, should it be necessary to do so. The forests are so very dense, and the paths such mere tracks, difficult even to trace, and where the traveller has frequently to go on all fours, that unless with good troops accustomed to jungle warfare, very little, I think, can be done without the aid of one of the savage tribes. If Government were to give me two hundred good soldiers, and arms and ammunition sufficient to arm a couple of hundred volunteers from the Poang and Kalindee Ranees' ryots, who should, while out with me, receive the pay of the police battalion, I believe more execution would be done in the Hills than with 5,000 men such as I have seen composing the different police battalions. The Kalindee Ranees' ryots about here are fine able men, well accustomed to hills and jungles, and ready and willing to attack savages if I arm and lead them. I would not have them supplied with arms permanently, as the Poang was, but only on certain expeditions on which I would accompany them. After our return from the expedition all arms and ammunition should be returned to me. Through the Commissioners of Chittagong I have already reported my having Modoo Chunder Thakoor a prisoner in my camp. Kisten Chunder Thakoor informed me that his other brother, Odooy Chunder, is an idiot. On Kisten Chunder's return I will send for Odooy Chunder, and if he proves to be an idiot I will let him return from whence he came and report to Government. I have not yet been able to discover the whereabouts of Porakit Shenapotee, but will no doubt soon get traces of him. In conclusion, I beg to remark that if an expedition is to take place this season, the sooner the force enters the hills the better, for the season is now very favourable; and as troops must necessarily move slowly in such dense forests, every day is of consequence."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DARJEELING, Dec. 3.**—Everything seemed to be going on most favourably until the 27th ult., when Dr. Campbell, then encamped at Rinchinkoong, received intelligence from a reliable source, that large bodies of Sikkimites were gathering on the left bank of the Great Rungeet, with the intention of attacking his camp that very night. Fortunately, Captain Murray, whom he had previously detached across the Kullait to take possession of Pemionghai and Tassiding, had just rejoined him, after leaving a small post of a dozen men at one of the above places. Our small force, consisting entirely of Seebundy Sappers, perhaps not 70 or 80 in all, with Dr. Campbell, Captain Murray, Captain Beavan, and Sergeant Jones, immediately took post upon an adjacent knoll, and prepared for defence, entrenching themselves as they best could under the circumstances; and having placed pickets and sentries, and loaded the three-pounder with grape, awaited events. The night passed off all serene, but just as we were about to sound the *reveille* in the morning, and whilst it was yet dark, a terrible shouting and yelling was heard on all sides, accompanied by a discharge of muskets and bows and arrows. Not a man was visible, but Captain Murray kept pointing and firing the gun wherever the shouting seemed to indicate the presence of the greatest number. Shortly the morning broke, and the enemy retired further into the jungles, when it was found some three or four of our people had been wounded by arrows. During that day, the 28th, on receiving reports that the enemy were gathering here or there, Captain Murray dashed out and dispersed them with a volley. Nor had they the pluck to show themselves in the open space around our enclosure. As they were, however, in overwhelming numbers, it was deemed advisable to throw up a bit of a stockade, and to write to Darjeeling for a reinforcement of Europeans and natives, fifty of each. Meanwhile, on the eve of the 28th, we had received a report that our small

post of men left to guard the Cane-bridge over the Rummam, upon the border, had been surprised and overpowered, the bridge cut away, some men killed, and all communication with our force cut off. Major Maitland, commanding the depot, lost not a moment, and by ten A.M. of the 29th was on the march with forty Europeans and twenty-five natives to see what was the matter, for Dr. Campbell's letter from camp had not then, I believe, reached the station. Major Maitland reached Goke that day, in our own territory, just a little south of the Rummam; and there a great part of his coolies bolted, and he was thus detained and prevented from pushing on as quickly as he wished. On the 30th, however, he was again on the move. During all this time our little force was hemmed in, fighting day and night against numbers that were daily increasing. Dr. Campbell seeing no relief at hand, not knowing whether his express had reached us, finding the ammunition nearly all expended, called a council of war on Friday, the 30th ultimo, when it was determined to retire upon Goke. This retreat, I do not know at what hour, it commenced on the 30th, they carried out at first with all regularity and steadiness, but by-and-by coming upon large trees felled across the path, and rough walls of stone raised to impede their progress, disorder appeared in the gallant little band; and at length at one difficult pass when the night had closed in upon them, and the dense forest around made it as dark as pitch, the enemy poured down upon them huge rocks and showers of arrows, causing irremediable confusion. Dr. Campbell was knocked off his horse by a large piece of rock, but was immediately rescued and carried on by the sappers; and in this way, harassed and followed by the enemy, they arrived at the Rummam river, and reached Goke on the morning of the 1st instant. As ill-luck would have it, Major Maitland, with his Europeans, had started by another route,—there are three over these mountains,—and so they missed each other. A messenger, however, was enabled to overtake and bring them back to Goke, where they are now all encamped, Europeans, sappers, and 73rd detachment. The sappers, I hear, lost from first to last about 15 killed, and I conclude that the gun had to be abandoned. Some of the men also threw away their muskets and ammunition, to enable them to keep up. It was feared at first, as Sergeant Jones was missing, that he had been killed, but he has since made his appearance, his arms and legs torn to pieces with thorns in making his way through the underwood. Some of the enemy, it now appears, are Thibetans from north of the snows, not inhabitants of Sikkim proper; it is therefore proved that the Rajah is backed by the Chinese—Thibetan—Government at Libassa, the country of the rascally Dewan, of whom I spoke in my last letter. They are fine, tall, powerful, muscular men, and are of the same race as those with whom the Nepalese had a fight some few years ago. Their mode of fighting is quite original; they advance with a board held up before the body as a shield, which they place upon the ground, rapidly fire their arrows and retire, seldom caring to show themselves in the open. One of their braves, however, evidently a leader of some note and prowess amongst themselves, resolved in one of their attacks to show them a good example, and advancing bravely at the head of his band with his board held before him, seemed determined to rush in and win. Sergeant Jones with his Enfield had his eye upon him and sent a ball which, piercing the board, went right through his body, killing him dead, and his followers soon made themselves scarce. Numbers of them were slain, as they were often seen dragging away the bodies of their fallen comrades, and if they are wise they will make their boards somewhat thicker in future, or taking a lesson from the French Emperor, plate them with iron—**Dec. 5.**—The only news to-day is that the troops have been withdrawn from Goke, and the station has fifty more European soldiers, and that they are stationed in the assembly-rooms, and our guns have been planted in the church compound. A meeting of the volunteers took place to-day, and

they appointed Capt. Fitzgerald as their senior officer, and Mr. J. S. Barnes their Lieut., so we are on the look out for squalls. Part of the 73rd Regt. N.I. came in this morning, and about twenty men of the Bhangulpore Hill Rangers also; but we have so many women and children to look after, there is a regiment of them. For myself I do not think we shall be attacked; if so, we must either give up Julla Pahar depot or our pretty station: the last is most valuable, so many fine houses, shops, and such a large and well stocked bazaar, with a large treasury. I am happy to say a few of the sepoys that were supposed to have been killed are turning up, but we have lost many, also some of the superintendent's office people are still missing. Lord Canning ought to be made to pay all expenses of this unfortunate war, for allowing four Europeans and one hundred and thirty sepoys to annex about eight hundred square miles of an enemy's country. . . .

. . . . . A mountain-train battery of six pieces is in progress from Allahabad, also the head-quarters and one wing of the 8rd Sikh Infantry from Goruckpore. These, with the three companies 73rd Native Infantry, already sent, and 400 men of her Majesty's 6th Foot, which have been despatched from Barrackpore, and a detachment of artillery from Dum Dum, will be found sufficient for every purpose. As a reserve to this force, three companies of H.M.'s 19th Regiment have been ordered from Raneegunge, and three companies of the Mynpoorie Levy from Dinapore to Titlayah. To strengthen Julpigoree, two companies of the Mynpoorie Levy, and three troops of the Benares Horse, have been ordered to that station from Dinapore. Two companies of the 65th N.I. will be detached to Bhangulpore to relieve a wing of the Hill Rangers, which will be pushed on to Purneah to be ready for further duty if required. Lieutenant Colonel Gawler, of H.M.'s 73rd Foot, has been appointed to the command of the troops at Darjeeling, and has been directed to proceed to that place forthwith.

**SEALKOTE, Dec. 11.**—The assessment of the Income-tax, as far as the natives are concerned, is being carried on without exciting the minds of the people against our rule; no Tuhseeldar, no native agency is used in the business. Unlike the course adopted in Oude (where there appears a clique), every man and every tradesman is treated mildly and with extreme leniency; his own word is sufficient, and by it the assessment is decided of what each has to pay. The Tuhseeldar, or any other Omlah, is not allowed to have a hand in the matter. As a caution against oppression and extortion, the Lucknow case is a fearful lesson to the Punjab to allow no native official to have anything to do with the assessment. Everything in connection with the Income-tax is steadily going on satisfactorily, although it cannot, in the most distant manner, be styled Income-tax, as far as the natives are concerned, inasmuch as the mere word is taken, and conscience consulted of the native subjects. Under the circumstances of the case, we cannot expect anything near the mark of what was anticipated by the Supreme Council of Calcutta. The Punjab Government appear to act wisely in not keeping the minds of the vast population in fever-heat, by avoiding the breach of the secrecy of the Zenana, and exposure of books of business. However, the mode adopted in the Punjab is a wise one; each trade is assessed separately; for instance, the gold and silversmiths of the town of Lahore are to pay annually about Rs. 1,300. This is very light, and they cannot grumble. The ironsmiths separate. Each smith is assessed separately, according to his alleged means. The bankers will be assessed separately; the cloth merchants also on the same plan. The Deputy Commissioner of Goojranwalla, I learn, had assessed the town of Wuzerbad Rs. 15,000 annually; but the citizens, considering it oppressive, presented a petition to the Commissioner of the Lahore division, who, I hear, has reduced it to only 5,000 per annum. I think, for my part, Mr. Forsyth, the commissioner, has acted wisely. Grain is selling at Jummo at 32 seers per rupee, and at Sealkote at 22 per rupee. No grain is

permitted to come into the British territory from that quarter, although the resources of the Punjab appear great in the production of the corn lands. The Jummoo chief cannot, after this, look to us for any assistance in case of emergency. It was at his earnest and repeated solicitation that Raja Jowahur Singh was sent out of the Punjab, who lays claim to the throne of Jummoo, and there is a large party of the Dogras and the hill people in Cashmere, who would hail the rule of Raja Jowahur with rejoicing; and had not the latter been removed from the Punjab, for two or three months in 1856, I would not have answered either for the life or the throne of Maharajah Runbeer Singh. He must therefore be cautious how he is influenced by the intriguing Dewans, who, to enrich themselves and to gain their own ends, give counsel which is sure to act prejudicially to the interest of the present ruler. Many about him outwardly praise the British, but secretly caution and influence the Prince, representing the English as a designing nation having sinister motives.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAPT. PYM, of H.M.'s 75th, is now being tried at Allahabad for insubordinate conduct, which seems to have manifested itself in some sullenness of temper when ordered to attend sword drill on the 12th September last, Capt. Pym having complained in the hearing of Col. Radcliffe, commanding the regiment, that "the only morning the officers had to themselves had been taken from them." Afterwards on the parade the captain's resentment took the very undignified form of pretending ignorance of the sword drill, refusing to attend to the words of command, and to be put into position by the drill instructor. The discipline in this regiment is said to have been in a defective condition for some time past, owing to a want of cordiality among the officers, and the existence of an ill feeling towards their late commanding officer. This court-martial has not yet terminated its proceedings.

A FAIR ON THE INDUS.—A minute has been recorded by the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, concerning the establishment of a fair on the Indus. Although the establishment of a fair on the Indus, with the object of facilitating British Indian trade with the countries of Central Asia, was strongly advocated by Sir Alexander Burnes in 1838, the subject does not appear to have attracted attention since annexation. Sir Henry Lawrence, however, after making personal inquiries at Ladakh, formed the conclusion that the roads leading to Cabul and Bokhara, through the Khyber, and other mountain passes on our north-western frontier, would be taken by all traders desirous of carrying British goods into Central Asia. He considered the difficulties of the route through Ladakh to Yarkund almost prohibitive of the extensive export of British goods in that direction. "The nearest point," he remarks, "from which English goods can be taken from the plains to Ladakh, is perhaps Noorpoor. To take the case of a trader who should attempt to carry Manchester long-cloth to Leh. As far as Ladakh he must carry his goods on hired coolies, to each of whom he will have to pay Rs. 14. Arrived at Ladakh, he will have to hire horses at Rs. 55 each to carry his goods on to Yarkund. Thus the cost of carriage for one horse load (or less than 4 maunds) will be Rs. 83. If to this be added the heavy duties which are taken on both the routes followed, whether the trader choose the road by Chumba and Tanskar, or by Lahoul and Singtee, the total charges amount to an absolute prohibition of the trade. Accordingly we find that no piece goods of English manufacture are carried beyond Ladakh. A few bales only, sufficient for local consumption, even penetrates as far as Leh."

BENARES, Dec. 8.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general held a public durbar this day for the reception of the principal native gentlemen of the Behar districts. The native gentlemen and the civil and military officers of Patna and the neighbourhood having assembled, the Viceroy and Governor-general entered the durbar under a royal salute. All the native gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy

and Governor-general in the order of their precedence, and after presenting the customary offerings, received the usual khilluts. When bestowing the khilluts his Excellency briefly addressed some of the native gentlemen. To Rajah Bhoop Singh Bhahadur his Excellency stated that his memorial had been received and laid before the Governor-general, who had complied with its prayer so far as to direct that the title which had for so many years been recognised in the Raja's family should be continued to his son, and that two-thirds of the pension now enjoyed by the Raja should be assigned to his children. To the Maharajah of Bettiah the Gov.-gen. observed that he was glad to hear from the Commissioner of the interest taken by the Maharajah in the advancement of education among his tenants. To the Maharajah of Hutwa H.E. expressed the pleasure with which he had heard from the Commissioner of the attention successfully bestowed by the Maharajah on the management of his estates, and of his exertions in promoting education. To the Maharajah of Deemoongah the Gov.-gen. remarked that, on the last occasion of H.E. meeting him, the Maharajah had represented some difficulty which had arisen in carrying out the intention of Government to confer on him an estate as a reward for his services. His Excellency trusted that this difficulty had been overcome to the Maharajah's satisfaction. To Raja Jye, Mungul Sing Bahadur, the Governor-general observed that he had been gratified to learn from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore that the Rajah, since his return from his interview with the Governor-general in Calcutta last year, had continued to manifest zeal in the service of Government, and his Excellency desired especially to express his acknowledgment of the assistance spontaneously rendered by the Rajah to the Commissioner in the introduction of the Income-tax. After the concluding ceremonies, his Excellency, the Viceroy, and Governor-general left the durbar under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.—*Mofussilite.*

THE AWAH THAKOOR.—It was from the columns of the *Friend of India* that we first derived the information that the Awah Thakoor has been pardoned. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10,000, and that fine has been remitted. Political agents now know at what rate their heads are valued, for when we come to deduct from this ten thousand rupees, the amount at which we may suppose the Government value the friendship of a faithful ally, one of the most powerful of the independent princes of Rajpootana, whose throne was very seriously endangered by the activity of the rebel Thakoor, and the amount of the expense Government were put to in the protracted military operations occasioned by the Thakoor's rebellion, we shall find that not more than ten rupees can be set aside as the rate at which the life of one of the best political agents we had in Rajpootana was valued. To find the value of an assistant we may divide by two, so that whilst political agents may consider their heads worth ten, assistants must be content to reckon the value of theirs at five rupees. We had no business, as we said at the time, to try the Awah Thakoor for rebellion at all. We might certainly have tried him for the murder of Captain Monck Mason, a British officer, the representative of the British Government at the Court of Jodhpore, who was slain, if not directly, certainly indirectly, by the Awah Thakoor; but he was a rebel against his own Sovereign, and by that Sovereign he ought, according to all known laws of policy, to have been tried. He will now return to his fortress—a fortress from before which a British force has already had to retire—emboldened by the culpable leniency with which he has been treated, to boast among the turbulent spirits with which he is surrounded, and among the subjects of a Sovereign not at any time very well affected towards the reigning power, that he defied successfully, first of all his own king, and then defied the forces of the paramount power of Hindostan; that the representatives of the British Government fell treacherously assassinated—not slain in open fight—in his territory—an act which, if he did not originate, he counte-

nanced, by allowing the head of the murdered officer to be placed over the gate of his fortress—and all this with comparative impunity.—*Delhi Gazette.*

AGRA, Dec. 12.—The Lieut. Governor marches from hence to-morrow in progress to Cawnpore. The Sudder judges gave a splendid entertainment to him at the Taj gardens, one of the most successful affairs of the kind I ever witnessed. He has been travelling all through his districts, making diligent inquiries into the state of the country, with a view to organising some system of relief for the poorer classes during the present season of scarcity and famine that is impending over us. His idea is for Government to provide for all who can work by giving them employment in canals, roads, railways, &c. Earth-works are specially adapted for this purpose, because all can assist; even little children can carry baskets of earth and earn their day's wages. But the support of the infirm, the sick, the aged who cannot work, he thinks, and thinks very rightly, should be left to the support of private charity, and I hope some system of relief will be arranged on a large scale. The Commander-in-Chief is expected here next month. There is a report that the Governor-general has objected to his marching about with a large camp during these times of scarcity, but it seems to me that the Commander-in-Chief has as much right to move about in state and with his comforts about him as a lieutenant-governor or a chief commissioner. There is one thing to be said, the Chief is rather more used to roughing it than the others.

CAPTAIN RABAN.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to the Supreme Government to employ Captain Raban as commandant of the expedition that may be undertaken for the punishment of the perpetrators of last year's outrages, as he had served with Colonel Lister in his incursion into the Kookie Hills from Sylhet, and has experience of the sort of country to be passed through, and the sort of arrangements necessary for success and safety. Captain Raban will have under his command the whole of two police battalions and two hundred men of the 1st battalion, and has also been instructed that every care should be taken to provide for opening the way, and for stockading any posts where it may be thought proper to have provisions and a guard in the advance.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10. Talavera, Blair, London; Tubal Cain, Smoult, Singapore; Progress, Purchase, Moulmein; Ocean Eagle, Clisnam, Singapore; str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein.—11. Crown Point, Knight, London; Salamanca, Livesay, London; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool.—12. Ephraim, Cuvier, Cardiff; Jubel Snow, Snow, London.—14. Str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez; Annie Archbell, Morice, London.—17. Str. Sydney, Neblett, Hong Kong; Castle Howard, Lamprell, London; Thomas Campbell, McKelvie; Starlet Fawn, Dowther; City of Manchester, King, Sydney; Minx, Leycock, Penang; Alvena, Osnaburck, Hamburg; Octavia, Dale, Hong Kong; Lord Macaulay, Muir, Sunderland; Ghazepore, Watson, Liverpool; Sea Horse, Banks, Liverpool; Snubbad, Beard, Buenos Ayres.—18. Valletta, Watson, Cape Town; Sonora, Briard, Sydney; Georgette Juliette, Fane, Pondicherry; Malabar, Consett, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Salamanca.—Qmr. B. Holloway, wife, and daughter, Mrs. Crane and Pearce.  
Per Sarah Palmer.—Mr. M. Massey.  
Per str. Nemesis, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Aldershaw, Mrs. Chambers, Maj. Sinclair, Mr. Dawler, Mrs. Aldershaw and two children, Mr. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Keats, Lieut. Harrington, Mrs. Drummond and three children, Col. and Mrs. Fleming, two Miss Cunliffe, Miss Beecher, Mrs. Reid, Miss Blair, Miss Maclean, Mrs. H. D. Tripp, Miss Parry, Lieut. Hincourt, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Montague, Capt. and Mrs. Tulloch, Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. T. B. Reid, Mr. Walton, Mr. Bruce, Surg. R. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. T. B. Treves, Mr. Jenkins, F. Long, G. Jones, W. Wolfe, A. Gibbs and Alice Jones, Mr. Chester, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. H. Taylor. From GIBRALTAR.—Eos Treven, Front MARSEILLES.—Dr. Sandes, Mr. and Mrs. Sandes, Mrs. Cowie, Mrs. and Miss Hill, Mr. T. Woodruffe, Mr. Maltaned, Hon. H. B. and Mrs. Deveraux, Capt. McDonnell, Col. Hawkins, Capt. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Millar, Capt. Tweeder, Mrs. Cunningham and niece, Mrs. Tonnerre and infant, Lieut. T. Acton, Lieut. Debrunner. From SEZ.—Lieut. Sanders, Mr. Marquardt, Mr. Dubonise. From MADRAS.—Mr. Lescaure, J. Mardock, Esq., J. Tweedie, Esq., Miss Cunliffe.  
Per Gosforth.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock, Miss Porteous and infant, Mrs. Hill and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wested and infant, Capt. Rennie, Lieut. Clarke, Ens. Mansell, Tyng, and Richardson, Staff asst. surg. Wood.  
Per Jubel Snow.—Mr. H. Egehusen.  
Per Castle Howard.—Miss A. Brinkman, Dr. and Mrs. O'Connell, Messrs. Kilgour, K. G. Elwes, A. Penny, G. W.

Owen, J. F. Denmarr, D. Scott, W. D. Bruce, A. D. Campbell, J. Beauchaux, Mrs. Lamproil and two children, J. Evans. Per Minx.—Mr. G. F. Jacobs, 1st officer of Krishna. Per Alvena.—L. Fenicus, L. Winckel, and J. Ecks. Per Orion.—Mrs. C. Davidson, Mrs. J. Wheeler. Per Talavera.—Mrs. Blair, Miss Loudon. Per Tubal Cain.—Mrs. Clark. Per str. Baltic.—Mrs. Allan and child, Mrs. Baker and two children, Mrs. Bullock, C. B. Wood, Esq., W. Wallace, Esq., A. Tail, Esq., Col. Bruce, — Temple, Esq., Capt. C. Porter, J. Bullock, Esq., Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Conolly, — Neilson, Esq., T. O. Shaughnessy, Esq., Mr. J. Baker, Mr. J. A. Ralpes. Per Georgeset Juliette.—J. Gacket, Esq., E. Gacket, Esq., E. Gacket, Esq. Per Sonora.—Mr. and Mrs. Knipe, Mr. Riskey, Master Riskey, Mr. Thompson. Per Malabar.—Col. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Elderton, Capt. and Mrs. Melville, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mullins and two children, two Misses Mullins, Miss L. Croix, Miss Cowen, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Miss Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Seymore, Mrs. and Miss Blumhardt, Miss Drake, Mrs. Menge, two Misses Brennan, Miss Ellis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shewbury, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Read, Rev. Mr. Payne, Miss Pallett, Miss Bruce, two Misses Thompson, Miss Dyer, Miss Steerage, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Millett and child, Lieut. Couppez, Messrs. Starton, Cartoys, Shakespeare, Higginson, Deake, Bruce, Mawson, Smith, Ichwab, Grose, Bayley, Rigby, Pastorelle.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7. Good Hope, Miller, Savannah; Deligantia, Porter, London; Sultan, Livestrong, Bombay; Orient, Barrow, London; Nile, Owen, London, via Madras.—8. Bombay Merchant, Woodhouse, China; Moorcroft, Coulthurst, West Indies.—9. Spirit of Trade, McCulloch, Port Natal; Ashburton, Crocker, Colombo; Helen Douglas, McDougall, London; Ville de St. Pierre, Deveyle, Bourbon.—10. Rip, Anna Maria, Miller, Coconada via Bimlipatam; Malta, Down, Suez.—12. Alfred the Great, Wilson, Belleisle for orders; Helios, Hausen, Belleisle, for orders.—13. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Coromandel Coast.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 27, 1860.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Scil.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	0 0 to 94 8	
New Company's Rupee & do.	79 8 80 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	94 8 94 12	
3rd Sica Rupee & do.	78 8 78 12	
Transfer & do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	90 12 to 100 0	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	4½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 78
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 78
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 71
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 91
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 98
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 98
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 6000	at Co.'s Rupees. 6100
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	750 to 760
Delhi Bank	500	500 to 510
India General Steam	1000	1580 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	620 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1725 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	525 to 550
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 to 72
Ronded Warehouse Association	445	610 to 620
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1010 to 1025
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	70 to 72

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 9 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	"	227 0 to 228 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. COLBORNE, of H.M.'s 60th Rifles, is undergoing, or has recently undergone, the ordeal of a court-martial, for having offered an insult to the civil judge at the Neilgherries. Captain Colborne having had a suit decreed against him, consented, at the suggestion of the judge, to deposit certain property in court as security, he not being able at the time to satisfy the claim. Amongst the "property" sent was an old pair of trousers, some odd boots and shoes, and an old toothbrush. The judge not entering into the spirit of the captain's joke, looked upon this catalogue of valuables as a personal affront, and complained to the military authorities, hence the court-martial, the result of which has not as yet been made public.

HYDRABAD, Dec. 2.—The Court and the country have at length been gratified by an answer from the Government of India, acceding to all the requests of the Nizam's Government. The surplus revenue will be given to it, and deficits not charged against it. The management of the districts retained for payment of the Contingent will remain in the hands of the Resident for the time being, and not be consigned to the charge of the Nagpoor Commissioner. The benefaction is unmistakable, and whilst it is a matter of gratulation to all here, fears are entertained of its being converted into an evil which will make the condition of the country as distracted and miserable as it has ever been. It is said that his Highness the Nizam intends to appropriate the revenues of the restored districts to his private use. The immediate consequence of such a measure will be the destruction of his minister's credit. It was in reliance upon the surplus revenues of the assigned districts being brought home some day to the Nizam's Government that the sahookars have continued to this day to advance money uncovered by any known assets. This minister, if the Nizam alienate the revenues of the restored districts from his department, cannot possibly hold office. The Government must be placed in other hands, in those which will ignore the debts of the sahookars, withhold payment of the arrears of establishments, and only pay those who have power to extort payment. We have had an administration formed upon this system; another such will reproduce the disasters that had, previous to the ministry of Mookhtar-ool-moolk, existed in the State, and the English Government will see renewed the abhorrent cruelties of former days, the seizure of capitalists attended with bloodshed by the military to hold as hostages for the recovery of their arrears from Government, or to compel payment of a portion of it from themselves, and battles between factions raging in the city. We shall see the impoverished Government resuming its former practice of receiving advances of revenues from officers appointed to districts, and in its train the old habit of appointing a man, and dismissing him as suddenly on a higher bid being made for his office, without restoring to the first man the money advanced by him. We shall see, as we have before seen at Edlabad, two men appointed to the district and put into contention against each other by their charters. The forces of both parties being paid by the Government, and appointed by that convention expressly to fight against each other. This, extravagant as it may appear, is the fact, which no man here questions, and which can be proved. We shall see the troops of the Government stationed to maintain order in a district employed by its orders, as we have seen at Omraotee, to fight a battle with the incumbent to replace the deposed man, and so on; to fight either three battles in four months, or four battles in three months, I forget which, siding with both parties. I have seen the orders of the Government given on these occasions to the commanding officer of these troops. Will the English Government, calling itself the paramount power, permit such a system of anarchy, so affecting human life, to prevail when its interposition by advice may

prevent it? If it be considered objectionable as being interference, let its motive not be forgotten; it is to serve the Nizam himself, and to prevent disasters. The Nizam's liberality and taste for expense are such that if to the twenty lacs of revenue or thereabouts now about to be restored to him, twenty lacs more were to be added to his privy purse, every fraction of it would be spent in gifts and gratuities.—*Englishman*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta, Down, Calcutta.—18. Abcona, Sheals, Cardiff.—19. Navarino, Grievens, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Company's screw str. Malta.—Asst. Surg. Gardner, Mr. Hills, Lieut.-col. Ludlow, and Mr. C. Oldham.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18. Amathia, Gregory, Liverpool; Parsee, Turtell, Masulipatam; H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Malabar Coast and Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, for CANNANORE.—Ensigns Bruff, T. B. Turner, A. F. Wilkinson, and L. Smith, of H.M.'s 66th Regt., and Sub Conductor Bennett. For BOMBAY.—Lieut.-col. Salmon, wife and daughter, Lieut. Holloway, Lieut. Pike.

Per P. and O. str. Malta, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. E. Amsinck, Capt. W. H. Baines, Mrs. Greves, Capt. Y. M. Pasley, and Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford. To MARSEILLES.—E. L. Collins, Esq. To GALE.—T. Barter, Esq.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE 3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has delivered the following address to the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry:—Aurangabad, Dec. 19.—"You are well aware of the change which is about to take place in the organisation of your regiment. I am desirous it should be understood that this change to what is called the Sillidar system, is undertaken on account of State economy, and that her Majesty's Government while sanctioning it, were most anxious that the ancient name and credit of the regiment should be preserved. Thus, in the new organisation and numbering of regiments, although you are changed to Sillidars, you preserve the name of the 'Bombay Light Cavalry,' and stand at the right of the line according to the number of your regiment. The old Bombay Light Cavalry, therefore, stand as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd regiments—cavalry of the Bombay army—their precedence and honour being thus secured to them as it ever has been. I am particular in explaining this, as I am most anxious that your old regimental feelings should remain undisturbed, and that while the details of your organisation are in some measure changed, you should maintain your old pride in the integrity of your regiment and its traditions, and that there should be no change in your regard for the service, and in that excellent regimental system of drill and care, of which I have seen the results to-day." The Commander-in-Chief having read the letter of the 18th October last, from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for War, and an extract from the *Gazette*, by which the Victoria Cross is bestowed on Lieutenant and Adjutant A. T. Moore, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, addressed him as follows:—"Lieutenant Moore, having received the orders of her Majesty's Government to bestow the Victoria Cross on you, I need hardly give expression to the great satisfaction I experience in the duty falling to me of bestowing this great honour upon you, in the presence of the Aurungabad brigade. I cannot but think that the distinction of receiving this Cross in the presence of the men you have led, and before the gallant regiment which witnessed the action for which the distinction has been awarded you, is second only to the gratification of receiving it from the hand of Her Most Gracious Majesty. I congratulate you very heartily on this well-deserved reward, and venture to remark that your having so bravely won it, and your being publicly decorated in this

Exports (Calcutta, Dec. 18).—A fair business has been doing since our last report, chiefly in Sugar, Rice, Salt-petre, and Lard, and rates have increased with the demand. Little inquiry is made for other exports.

Imports (Calcutta, Dec. 18).—Few large transactions are reported, but generally more activity prevails. Acting under the influence of an advance in the English market, and a cessation of shipments, holders are firm at previous rates. Metals have improved slightly in value.



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## CENTRAL ASIA.

Nov. 1.—It is said that the Ameer has written to Sirdar Mohamed Afzul Khan to act as prudence dictated, and if he had confidence in the sincerity of the Hakims of Undkhoe and Sheerghan, to place his troops under them, but advised him to be very careful how he put any trust in these Hakims, for if they were insincere and inclined to mischief, they would have a very good opportunity to destroy his, Afzul Khan's, troops when placed under them. It is also reported, that a letter has been addressed by the Ameer to Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan, stating, that at Cabool many things were heard from the King of Bokhara, and advising (Mohamed Azim Khan) not to give the people any cause of dissatisfaction, as the times were very hard. It is given out by the merchants at Cabool that an ambassador from the King of Persia had waited on the King of Bokhara for the purpose of cultivating a friendly relation between the two Kings—but nothing has been heard on the subject in the Ameer's durbar.—Nov. 2.—Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's urzee was this day received from Koonduz, in which he informed the Ameer that the sons of Meer Moorad Beg had sent him a vakeel with a request that if he would give them shelter in his country they would go and live in Koonduz. In reply to this he, Mohamed Auzim, had written that he had no objection to their proposal, and that he would treat them as friends. Accordingly, the sons of Meer Moorad, with about one hundred and twenty sowars, and with all their property and family, had arrived in Koonduz, and taken up their abode at Khanabad. On their arrival a khillut of honour had been granted to them by Mohamed Auzim Khan.—Nov. 3.—Moolla Sirdar, in charge of the Shah Shaheed Gate Masjid, was caught coining bad silver. He was in the habit of selling his base coin through an agent in the neighbourhood. This time he had sent some of the bad rupees to Kohistan to buy some canvass, &c. There the coin was suspected, and on examination it was found out that the rupees were not from the Cabul mint, but were made of bad silver. The man with the coins was apprehended by the chief in Kohistan, and sent to the Ameer for his trial. On the Ameer inquiring into the case the man stated the fact that Moolla Sirdar was the original coiner of those rupees, and had been at it for a long time. The house and property of the Moolla were ordered to be confiscated, and he, with much disgrace, was to-day brought before the Ameer, who ordered him to be sent to prison.—Nov. 4.—The Moustoufee was ordered to present a list of the Ghilzi sowars, and to inform them to be ready to leave for Toorkistan. Mirza Mohamed Hoo-sain Khan was desired by the Moustoufee to inspect the sowars, and to report how many were absent from their duty. As there were only a few in Cabul the Ghilzi Khans bribed the Mirza not to let the Ameer know of the matter, promising that all the sowars should be present in two or three days.—Nov. 5.—A Quazulbash chief having died in the Chawan Shere Mohulla, the son of Khan Sheereen Khan attended the funeral. After his return, as he was sitting in his dewan khana (receiving room), the son of Urz Baigee, being drunk, went to him and began to abuse him. Khan Sheereen Khan's son, knowing that Khalukdad Khan, the son of Urz Baigee, was not in his proper senses, thought it advisable to quit the place. As he was leaving the room Khalukdad Khan took his rifle and fired at him. Luckily the shot missed Khan Sheereen Khan's son, but his younger brother, who was sitting by him, was wounded in the leg. The sepoy of Khan Sheereen Khan's son were going to kill Khalukdad Khan, but he forbade them, saying that as he was out of his senses it would not be right to kill such a man. A full report of the matter was submitted to the Ameer, who ordered Khalukdad Khan to be put in the jail till further orders.—Nov. 6.—Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, as ordered by the Ameer, directed Oosta Kussool Nujjar Bashee (a carpenter mistree), to go to Jullalabad and to build a fine house there according to a plan given him, suitable for the Ameer's residence. Twenty-

five carpenters and a number of masons were ordered to accompany the mistree, and a letter was sent to the Hakim of Jullalabad, to supply the mistree with all the materials he required for the building. News was this day received from Bokhara that the King of Oorgunge had sent four thousand of his Elmanee sowars to Murree Shahjehan, to annoy the Quajar troops stationed there. The Elmanee sowars were every day carrying some thirty or forty men of the Quajars off as prisoners or slaves, and the Persians were so much afraid that not a sweeper or a camel-man could go out of their camp.—Nov. 7.—Sirdar Shere Allee Khan being unable to carry on the mint, and the shroffs of Cabool having complained to the Ameer, the charge of the Mint was this day again given to Sirdar Peer Mohamed Surwar Khan. The elder son of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan wrote from Koorum, to the effect that on account of Sirdar Mohamed Allee having been appointed to realise the revenue of Koorum Soolaman Khail, the people of those places had nearly deserted, and not a single rupee has been realised. As he had not done anything, he hoped that Sirdar Mohamed Allee, with his troops, would be recalled. He also promised in his urzee that he would collect the revenue of the country as soon as possible, and send it to the Ameer. The Ameer having taken the matter into consideration, ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Mohamed Allee, directing him to leave Koorum for Ghuznee.—Nov. 8.—It is ascertained by an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, from Koonduz, that the Ambassador of the King of Kokan had arrived at Koonduz, and, having been stopped there for two days, had gone to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan. He had been asked about the Russian affair, on which he said he did not know anything that was going on there: it was all written in the letter which he had for Ufzul Khan. Intelligence was this day received from Bokhara, to the effect that the Ambassador of the King of Kokan had brought a letter from his master for the King of Bokhara, in which he stated that as he had been threatened by the Russians, he was under the necessity of asking aid from his friends. He begged of the King of Bokhara either to assist him against such a powerful enemy or to give him protection in Bokhara. The King of Bokhara had granted a valuable khillut to the Ambassador, and dismissed him with a reply to Kokan.—Nov. 9.—Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan wrote to the Ameer that the troops which had been despatched by Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan of Heerat to Anar Durrah, en route to Kandahar, had been recalled, and that there was no more fear of any attack on Khandahar. It was rumoured at Heerat that the troops were going to march on Mamana and Murve Shah Jehan. The Ameer, having heard this, stated that he was very glad to hear that no one was coming to trouble his people in Kandahar, and ordered his camp to march to Jullalabad.—Nov. 10.—Sirdar Ahmed Khan, who with a battalion and three hundred sowars had gone to Toorkistan, returned this day to Cabool and went to pay his respects to the Ameer. The cause of his coming back to Cabool is attributed to his sickness. He has left his battalion and sowars with Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and had come alone with some sowars to Cabool.—Nov. 11.—Last night about eight, a sowar arrived from Toorkistan with a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan. The following were the contents of the letter:—"Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Heerat, had sent his son, Sirdar Shere Ahmed Jan, with eight thousand sowars, ten guns, and four thousand Hazara Char Eemagh people, to go and punish Ubdoolah Khan Jumshadee. At first Shere Ahmed tried his best to bring Ubdoolah Khan to his senses, but when he saw that he was determined to fight, he (Shere Ahmed) ordered an attack. As they were firing from both sides, and Sheer Ahmed was leading the troops in person, a bullet from the enemy's rifle went through the mouth of Shere Ahmed, on which he breathed his last there and then. His body was immediately removed and taken care of by the Heeratees and sent to Heerat." As soon as the

Ameer heard this melancholy news he began crying, and almost every one sympathised with his grief. All the Khans and Chiefs of Cabool waited on the Ameer to read the Fatiha (a prayer) for Shere Ahmed, who was a grandson of the Ameer. Letters have this day been received by merchants in Cabool from Bokhara, by which it is ascertained that the King of Bokhara is dead. The merchants generally receive their letters from Bokhara in eleven days, and so this news may be relied upon.—Nov. 12.—The following account of the death of the King of Bokhara was this day received by the Ameer in an Urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Turkistan. On Thursday, the 2nd Rubbee-oos-sanee (18th October, 1860), about twelve at night, the King of Bokhara breathed his last. On Thursday it was kept a secret, and a letter was sent to the Heir Apparent, who was somewhere out, to make hasteto Bokhara. On Friday, the 3rd, the King's mother sent for the Mohtesib of the city (an officer who keeps the accounts), and ordered him to have it proclaimed in the city that the King of Bokhara had died, and that his son, Moozuffer Bahadoor Sooltan, was to succeed him. She further desired him to have the Khootba, or oration, to be read in the mosques in the name of Moozuffer Bahadoor. The usual preparations for the funeral having been made, the body of the King was removed from the palace and buried close to the tomb of his father Heidur Badshah. After the ceremony was over, the mother of the King, fearing any disturbance might take place, ordered a body of two thousand troops to be removed and encamped under the palace. All the chiefs of the city attended to read the Fataha (a prayer) and inquired of the mother of the King when the Heir Apparent was expected. On this she said that he would be at Bokhara in an hour or two. Moozuffer Bahadoor Sooltan, accompanied with about four thousand sowars, arrived in Bokhara on the 4th of Rubbee-oos-sanee (20th October), and went direct to his grandmother. After he had mourned for the irreparable loss of his father, he obtained permission from his grandmother to succeed to his father's throne. The Quazees, Molvees, and chiefs of the city were summoned, and having taken their advice, Moozuffer Bahadoor sat down on his father's throne. The prayers were read by the Quazees and Molvees for his long life and prosperity, musical instruments were played, and blessings were offered by the chiefs. Public letters were written to the different Hakims, informing them of all the accounts, and assuring them that they would be regarded and treated by Moozuffer Bahadoor as well as by the late King.—Nov. 13.—Letters were this day received by the Cabool merchants from Bokhara containing the following particulars about the death of the King. In Rubbee-ool-uwul (September), the King had been taken so dangerously ill that his wife (the sister of Sekundur Beg, Hakim of Shahursubz) had written to her brother Sekundur Beg, to the effect that the King of Bokhara had died, and that he was to lose no time in taking possession of as many places as he could. Sekundur Beg, with other Khans, rebelled, and gave out that the King of Bokhara was dead. Meer Urkutoolla, a chief in the vicinity of Summerkund, commenced plundering. The Hakim of Summerkund having been thus annoyed, wrote to the King of Bokhara, who was getting better by this time, that the people of Khatai Kubchank had given it out that the King was dead, and thus they were committing mischief all over the countries. No sooner did the King of Bokhara hear of this, than he ordered a letter to be written to the Hakim of Summerkund, requesting him to keep off the Kheitai Kubchank people as much as possible, and assuring him that he would soon leave Bokhara for Kurshee. The Hakim of Summerkund was greatly rejoiced to learn the welcome news that the King of Bokhara was doing well. After he, the Hakim of Summerkund, had received this letter from the King, the Khatai people again went to the Hakim, and told him that unless he obeyed them there would be no peace in the

country. By this time the King of Bookhara had arrived at Kurshree, and had informed the Hakim that he would be soon at Summerkund. The Hakim told the Khatai Kubchah chiefs in reply that he would settle all the matters next day. The Hakim ordered all sorts of good eatables to be cooked, and invited all the Khatai chiefs and their followers to a feast. To play a trick and to catch the chiefs into the trap, the Hakim ordered two hundred of his strongest sepoys to be well armed, and to keep themselves hidden in his house. The Khatai chiefs, twenty-one in number, with about fifteen hundred of their followers, waited on the Hakim, who received them very warmly, and presented to them a good zeafat (feast). After they had done eating, the Hakim desired the chiefs to send their followers away to see the city, and then he would consult with them about the matter; accordingly the chiefs dismissed all their servants, and sat down with the Hakim in a private room. The tea was ordered to be brought and served out. While they were taking their tea the Hakim made a signal to his sepoys, who with great activity came and pinioned the ringleaders. The Hakim sent the chiefs to prison, and ordered a proclamation to be made in the city to the effect that the King of Bookhara was doing well, and was expected there shortly, and that all the Khatai chiefs had been taken prisoners. The moment this proclamation was made known in the city, the citizens began to fly; of the Khatai sepoys, a number were put to the sword, and many of them taken prisoners. The King of Bookhara having been informed of the above particulars, made haste to Summerkund, and on his arrival at the place ordered all the Khatai chiefs to be beheaded. Meer Urkut-oolla, with his family, was sent to Bookhara as prisoner. Having stayed three days in Summerkund the king proceeded to Shahursubz, where he caught and put to the sword Sekundur Beg, his brother-in-law, and his followers. The King also beheaded his own wife, who had been the chief cause of all these disturbances. Having thus suppressed the rebellion, and having seen order restored in the country, the King went to see his son, to whom he made the following speech:—"I have punished all the ringleaders, and turned out all the enemies from the country. When I am dead and gone, you should see that the rules and regulations of the State are carried on with the same power as they are during my time." The King of Bookhara returned to his capital, took fever, and four days after his arrival, departed this life.—Nov. 14.—The sons of Mohamed Shah Khan Ghilzie having asked their step-mother, an Ahmed Zai woman, to divide their father's wealth and property, which were kept buried by her in the Kashmum Fort, and having received a negative reply, took about one hundred sepoys, and went to-day to her house to kill her, and to take all her property. The woman being informed of this, sent notice to the Ameer, and to her brother. Her brother, with two hundred sepoys, made haste to the place. They were just going to fight when the Ameer's men arrived, and told the both parties to retire, saying that all Mohamed Shah's wealth and property were the Ameer's, who would do with it as he liked.—Nov. 15.—Sirdar Ismael Khan, the son of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, attended the durbar to ask the Ameer's leave to go to his father to Kandahar. The Ameer conferred upon him a valuable khillut, consisting of a pair of Cashmere shawls, a sword, cloak, and a piece of cloth, and ordered Mirza Mohamed Hosain Khan to accompany him and his family as far as Dai-pooree. This day being Friday, the Ameer, with his sons, and Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Khan, Peer Mohamed Khan, Syd Mohamed Khan, and Mohamed Oosman Khan, went to Sirdar Gholam Mohamed Khan's house, and took their breakfast there. About evening the Ameer went to Shah Baugh, and after sunset returned to the palace.—Nov. 17.—Mirza Uskur Khan was ordered to write a letter to the son of Uzeez Khan Ghilzaie, to send two hundred of his sepoys to the Fort of Kashmund, and himself to keep a good watch on the Fort, until the arrival of the Ameer

at Jellalabad.—Nov. 18.—An Urzee was this day received from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Shiburghan, to the effect that he was on the eve of leaving for Khanabad, situated near Mamana, when he was taken ill with fever, of which he has been suffering for the last seven days. On the perusal of the Urzee tears came into the Ameer's eyes, and he began to pray for Sirdar Ufzul Khan's recovery.—Nov. 19.—The Kohistanee people having quarrelled amongst themselves about paying the revenue, waited on the Ameer and begged of him to order that districts of Gool Bahar and Jumal Agha might be surveyed. The Moostoufee was accordingly ordered to send his men to survey the above-named places, and to settle the revenue accordingly.—Nov. 20.—The Ameer was very glad to learn from the Urzee of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, received to-day, that on the ninth day he had got better, and that the fever had left him altogether. He also informed the Ameer that as soon as he was a little stronger he would march to Khanabad, and see the affairs of Mamana settled. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan informed the Ameer that the people of Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan were cheating in the mint, and begged of the Ameer to make over the charge of the mint to him. The Ameer complied with his request, and desired Peer Mohamed Khan to give the charge of the mint to Shere Allee Khan.—Nov. 21.—A khillut was in this day's durbar granted to Sirdar Mohamed Ishak Khan, son of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, and the districts of Khoost and Koorum, &c., were given to him. Mirza Ubdoolrahsem Khan, the revenue collector of those places, was directed to obey Mohamed Ishak. The territories to Kuttah Awaz and Zoormut were made over to Mohamed Surwur Khan, and Mahomed Ukrum Khan, now in charge of those places, was desired to serve under him. Mohamed Ishak, with one hundred sowars, left Cabool for Koorum.—Nov. 22.—Five Loohoogury men were carrying some goods which they had purchased at the Cabool market; when they reached the Sung boundary they were attacked by ten thieves, who deprived them of all they had and killed one of them. The Mooseewar people, being informed of this, followed the thieves and overtook them at some distance from Sung. The thieves stood and made an attack on the Mooseewares, but as they were fifty, they immediately took them prisoners. Two of the thieves made their escape. They were this day brought before the Ameer, who ordered the thieves to be imprisoned and the Mooseewar people to be rewarded.—Nov. 23.—Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan with his sons attended the durbar, and asked the Ameer's leave to go to Lughman. The Ameer embraced him, and read the prayer for his safe arrival at Lughman. He told him that he would also leave Cabool for Jullalabad shortly. Sirdars Peer Mohamed, and Syed Mahomed, accompanied Sooltan Mahomed as far as Seeyah Sung.—Nov. 26.—Shah Ghasee Sherdil Khan was this day directed by the Ameer to inform all the Sirdars and Khans of Cabool, who are to accompany the Ameer to Jullalabad, to get themselves ready, as he would leave Cabool on Friday morning. On this Sirdar Shere Allee Khan stated that he had some of his private accounts to be settled, which would take a month, and if the Ameer would be so kind as to grant him one month's leave, he would be much obliged. The Ameer complied with his request, desiring him not to make any more delay after the leave had expired.—Nov. 27.—The durbar was held as usual. All the Sirdars and Khans having attended, paid their respects. The Ameer bestowed upon Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan his son, a grand khillut and the hakamee (rulership) of Cabool during his absence from the capital. Turning towards Sirdar Syud Mohamed and Peer Mohamed, the Ameer asked them if they would go with him to Jullalabad? "They were quite ready to do so," was the reply of the Sirdars.—Nov. 28.—No public durbar to-day. Every one busy in making purchases to take to Jullalabad. Saddles and horses brought a good price in the market on this occasion.—*Delhi Gazette,*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Hd. Qrs., on River Ganges off Buxar, Dec. 1.*—Appointment:—In amendment of Notification No. 165, dated July 31, 1860, Ena. J. S. Tait is re-app. to the public works dept., in the grade of asst. engr. of the 1st cl., with effect from July 31, 1860.

*Transfers.*—Lieut. J. M. Williams, 3rd class exec. engr., is transf. fr. the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces to Pegu, and posted to the Rangoon town division, v. Capt. F. N. Smith.

Lieut. C. N. Judge, 4th class exec. engr., is transf. fr. Pegu to Tenasserim and Martaban provs., and posted to the Martaban division, v. Lieut. J. M. Williams.

*Fort William, Nov. 7.*—Leave of abs.:—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to grant prep. leave for 4 weeks to Capt. E. A. Saunders, 7th Mad. N.I., exec. engr., Dacca div.

The leave of abs. for 6 mo., on m.c., granted in Notification No. 259, of Oct. 26., to Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, exec. engr., Futehgurh div., to hills north of Dehra, is to be held to have commenced on April 4.

*Ghazepore, Dec. 3.*—The app. of Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd Bombay N.I., in G.O. No. 5,411, dated 13th ult., to be adjt. of Deolee irreg. force, is cane.

*Benares, Dec. 5.*—The Gov. gen. is pl. to accept the resignation by Capt. E. Thompson of his app. of offic. dep. Bheel agent polit. asst. and 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel corps, and to place his serv. at disp. of Bombay Govt.

Lieut. C. L. R. Glasford, app. dep. comnr. in ch. of Godavery dists. in G.O. No. 5,535, dated 16th ult., received ch. of the talooks ceded to the British Govt. from the officers of H.H. the Nizam's Govt. on 6th idem.

*Camp Benares, Dec. 7.*—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. is pl. to invest Pundit Kulka Pershaud, asst. superint. of Nagode, with powers of a dep. coll.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pl. to app. Maj. A. Fyche, 70th N.I., to be comnr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provs., v. Capt. H. Hopkinson.

*On the River Ganges, Dec. 4.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. of India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpore irreg. force:—

1st Regt. Inf.—Lieut. J. E. Barton, H.M.'s 91st regt., offic. adjt., to be adjt.

3rd Regt. Inf.—Lieut. H. M. Nepean, 37th Madras grendrs, adjt., (on m.c. to Eur.) to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. D. McNeill, 26th Madras N.I., offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Nepean.

*Camp Benares, Dec. 7.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the commissioned grades of the army commissariat dept., v. Major A. D. Dickens, proceeded on sick furl. to Eur.:—

Major G. S. Macbean, 74th N.I., dep. assist. comsy. gen. 1st class, to offic. as assist. commsy. gen. 2nd class.

Lieut. A. Mackenzie, 9th N.I., dep. assist. comsy. gen. 2nd class, and late offic. dep. assist. comsy. gen. 1st class, to re-offic. as dep. assist. comsy. gen. 1st class.

Capt. G. R. Roberts, 41st N.I., sub-asst. comsy. gen. 1st class, to offic. as dep. assist. comsy. gen. 2nd class.

Lieut. J. V. Hunt, 45th N.I., offic. sub-assist. comsy. gen. 2nd class, to offic. as sub-assist. comsy. gen. 1st class.

Lieut. N. R. Burliton, 40th N.I., to offic. as sub-assist. comsy. gen. 2nd class.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Hd. Qrs., Camp Benares, Dec. 10.*—Lieut. col. H. Yule, Secy. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept., received ch. of his office fr. Capt. C. H. Dickens, offic. secy., on 8th inst.

The serv. of Capt. Dickens are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for special duty.

*Dec. 8.*—Promotion:—Maj. J. T. N. O'Brien, asst. engr., 1st cl., and late offic. exec. engr., Sealkote div., is prom. to grade of exec. engr., 4th cl., fr. Aug. 7, 1860.

*Fort William, Dec. 14.*—Appts.:—Sergt. J. Smee, 6th Bengal Eur. regt., is appd. to public works dept. as a probationary asst. overseer, and posted to Bengal.

Sergt. B. Robinson probationary asst. overseer, att. to Agra div., is appd. permanently to public works dept. as an asst. overseer.

Mr. R. Colles is appd. a temp. sub engr., of 3rd cl. in public works dept., Bengal, and posted to the Ganges and Darjeeling road.

Promotion:—Capt. N. D. Robinson, 1st batt., 7th royal fus., probationary asst. engr., Peshawur div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr., 2nd cl., with effect fr. Nov. 21.

*Military Dept., Camp Benares, Dec. 8.—No. 5a.*—Capt. H. L. Pester, 63rd N.I., is appd. to ch. of Sudder bazaar with camp of H.E. the Gov. gen.

*No. 6a.*—The servs. of Capt. E. Smyth, late 18th N.I., are placed at disposal of the govt. of the N.W.P. for appt. in dept. of public instruction.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 7.*—Ecclesiastical orders by the right hon. the Secretary of State, dated Oct. 31:—Rev. W. B. Wright, residency chaplain of Malacca, has been granted an ext. of leave for 6 mo., on m.c.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 5.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognize the appt. of Mr. D. T. Ralli as vice-consul for Greece, at Calcutta.

*Dec. 7.*—The undermentioned officers of the Hyderabad commission have passed an exam. in the second or higher standard:—

Capt. J. Stubbs, asst. commissioner, and personal asst. to the commissioner, Hyderabad assigned dists. Lieut. S. Temple, asst. commissioner, and Mr. C. Hordern, act. asst. commissioner, Dharaseo dist.

With reference to G.O. No. 501, dated 8th Feb. last, it is notified that Mr. G. Campbell, judicial commissioner of Oude, obtained 10 days' leave of absence to reach the port of embarkation, and 19 days to rejoin his appt. on his return from Eur.

Capt. H. Phillpotts, asst. agent, Gov. gen., for the States of Rajpootana, has 8 weeks' prep. leave to Bombay, from 1st inst.

Lieut. J. G. Campbell, adj. of the Mhair regts., has further ext. of leave, on m.c., from 31st Oct., 1860, to 10th Jan., 1861, inclusive.

Capt. C. Elliot, dep. commissioner of Raepore, has 8 weeks' leave, to enable him to proc. to Kamptee, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Capt. Elliot left Raepore on 19th ult., making over ch. of the dist. to Lieut. C. B. Lucie Smith, asst. commissr.

Capt. E. M. Ryan, mag. of Moulmein, has priv. leave for 2 mo., from 1st inst.

A commiss. of the peace was issued from the Supreme Court of Bengal on 19th Nov., directed to the undermnt. officers serving in the Punjab and its dependencies:—

D. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Lord F. Hay, J. B. Lyall, Esq., and Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.

R. T. Burney, D. G. Barkley, G. R. Elsmie, J. Beames, C. W. P. Watts, E. Fairlie, and H. E. Perkins, Esqrs.

Capt. T. C. Darnell, H. A. Dwyer, H. P. Babbage, and A. A. Munro.

Lieuts. M. Ramsay, E. H. Paske, F. M. Birch, A. Stewart, G. G. Young, L. J. H. Grey, C. V. Jenkins, W. G. Waterfield, R. G. Sandeman, W. Hamilton, F. T. Forster, J. R. G. G. Shortt, P. W. Powlett, J. W. H. Johnstone, and R. H. Hudleston.

J. R. E. Gouldsbury, F. E. Moore, C. Burton, and A. J. S. Donald, Esqrs.

Lieut. H. Fisher, asst. commissr. of Hurdul, has 2 mo. leave, on m.c., from 26th June last, in lieu of the 30 days' priv. leave, notified in G.O. dated 17th July last, which is hereby can.

Lieut. Tweedie, dist. superint. of Oude mil. police, has 2 mos' priv. leave of the amended absentee rules.

Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, 21st N.I., is reapp. to be an asst. superint. of police in Oude, with effect from Sept. 18 last. The G. O. of that date, No. 4,220, is accordingly can. in so far as it relates to Lieut. Maynard.

#### CASH BALANCES IN THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 7.*—The continuation of Notification No. 15, dated March 9 last, the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government treasuries in India, at the close of the fourth quarter of the official year 1859-60, and of the first and second quarters of the current official year 1860-61, is published for general information:—

Date.	Amount of Balance.
On April 30, 1860 ...	Co.'s Rs. 16,66,37,229
On July 31 ...	" 16,20,24,308
On October 31 ...	" 12,35,60,978

*Mil. Dept., Dec. 6.*—No. 1,186.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, 42nd N.I., 2nd cl. dep. commr., Chunderee, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. Biddulph, 5th Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. M. Scanlan, med. dept., for 1 year, under new regs.

*Fort William, Dec. 7.*—No. 1,187.—The underment. warrant officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on private affairs:—Cond. T. H. M. Marchant, ord. commiss. dept., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,188.—Mr. E. C. Ryall is prom. fr. 1st cl. to sen. sub asst. Great Trigonomet. Survey of India fr. Dec. 1.

No. 1,191.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—Lieut. J. Hills, Bombay corps of engns., 2nd cl. asst. garrison engr., Fort William, for 3 mo., without pay.

*Foreign Dept., Dec. 14.*—Lieut. W. A. Steward, of H.M.'s 28th foot, has been app. 2nd in command of the Mhair regt., with effect from Oct. 11 last.

Lieut. Steward received charge of adjt.'s office from the comdg. officer on the same date.

Lieut. M. Tweedie, dist. superint. Oude mil. police, availed himself on 29th ult., of the 2 mo.'s priv. leave granted to him in G.O. of 7th inst., No. 5,916.

Dr. J. B. Fleming, superint. of the central jail, Hyderabad assigned dists., availed himself on 22nd ult. of the 1 mo.'s priv. leave granted to him in G.O. of 18th idem, No. 5,439.

Lieut. W. E. Forbes, asst. commr., reported his arrival at Lucknow on 8rd ult.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 12.*—Mr. R. P. Harrison resumed charge of the office of the account. gen. to the Govt. of Fort St. George on 26th ult.

*Mil. Dept., Dec. 12.*—No. 1,197.—The app. of Asst. surg. T. Farquhar to offic. as garrison asst. surg. of Fort William, announced in G.O. No. 1,129, of the 13th ult., is to be held to have effect from Oct. 22.

*Fort William, Dec. 14.*—No. 1,198 of 1860.—Ens. J. M. Stewart, 57th N.I., is, at his own request, transf. to 35th N.I.

Promotion, 35th N.I.—Ens. J. M. Stewart to be lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1,199.—The servs. of 2nd capt. E. C. S. Williams, corps of engns., are placed at disp. of public works dept.

No. 1,200.—The foll. promotion is made:—

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. R. Cockburn to be surg., fr. Sept. 26, v. Surg. maj. H. R. Bond, ret.

No. 1,201.—With reference to the Notification issued from the foreign dept., No. 5,917, Dec. 7, the G.O. No. 1,135, 16th ult., placing the servs. of Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard, 21st N.I., at disposal of the foreign dept., is hereby can.

No. 1,202.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens.; the two first named from dates assigned to them in G.O. No. 939, leaving the dates of commission of the two last named to be adjusted hereafter:—

Infantry.—Messrs. A. Landon, H. Beal, T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, and R. Spurgeon Green; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 6.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*Dec. 4.*—Appointment.—Lieut. col. G. W. Bishop is vested with the powers of a civil judge in Darjeeling, dur. the abs. of Dr. Campbell from the station.

Mr. W. G. L. Lane to offic. as joint. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan.

*Dec. 5.*—Leave of absence.—Dec. 3, Mr. D. Cunliffe, salt agent of Hidgellee, for 15 days, under the new revised absentee rules.

Mr. S. Delpratt, civil asst. surg. of Hazarcebaugh, for 2 mo.

*Dec. 4.*—Mr. W. S. Wells, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan, for 2 mo., new rules.

*Dec. 5.*—Mr. H. Balfour, offic. coll. of Dinagepore, for 4 weeks, prep. to furl., making over charge of his office to Mr. Kemble.

Mr. R. King, sub-dep. opium agent, Patna, the usual prep. leave to presy., m.c.

Mr. A. G. Macpherson, 1st judge of Small Cause Court, Calcutta, for 1 year.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 7.*—Appointment.—Mr. J. Gilmore, who has been re-appointed by the Govt. of India, under date the 1st inst., as an overseer in the public works dept., and posted to Bengal, is attached to 2nd div. of Grand Trunk Road.

*Dec. 4.*—Leave of absence.—Lieut. H. T. Gordon, Professor of Constructive Design in the Civil Engineering College at Calcutta, fr. 5th to 25th inst., both dates inclusive, on m.c., to enable him to proc. to sea.

*Dec. 10.*—Appointments:—The foll. officers are vested respectively with the powers described, in Pubna:—

Mr. J. Geoghehan, asst. to mag. and coll.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson, to offic. as coll. of Dinagepore.

*Dec. 6.*—The foll. officers are reported to have passed a successful exam. in the Burmese language:—Mr. W. H. Beddy, principal asst. to the commr. at Sandoway; Mr. T. W. Hunt, salt agent of Kyouk Phyo.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Mil. Dept., Camp Bhurtpore, Nov. 28.*—Leave of absence:—Priv. leave, for 1 mo., on urgent private affairs, is granted to Mr. W. Braybrooke, adjt. of the Seonce batt. of mil. police, fr. the 25th inst., or the date thereafter on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt. G. A. Harrison, the offic. commdt., will perform the duties of adjt.'s office, in add. to his own, dur. the absence of Mr. Braybrooke, or until further orders.

Leave for 3 mo., to pres., on m.c., is granted to Capt. H. H. Manning, commdt. of Azimgurh batt. of mil. police, fr. date on which he may avail himself thereof.

With reference to the above, Lieut. F. H. M. Sitwell, adjt. of Benares div. of mil. police, will offic. as commdt. of Azimgurh batt. dur. abs. of Capt. Manning; and Mr. W. B. Peppin, the adjt. of the Azimgurh police, will take temp. ch. of the office of the div. adjt. dur. time Lieut. Sitwell may be absent at Azimgurh.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Agra, Dec. 6.*—No. 3,070a.—Asst. surg. Price, H.M.'s 89th foot, is app. temp. to med. ch. of civil station of Lullitpore.

*Dec. 7.*—No. 3,075a.—Lieut. O. Chalmers, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of the Govt., is app. to be an asst. commr. of 3rd class in the Jubbulpore division.

*Dec. 2.*—No. 3,082a.—Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Benares, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. and dep. commr. of Humerepore.

No. 3,089a.—Mr. E. M. Wyllie, offic. extra judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizam Adawlut, N.W.P., is app. to be a member of the Court of Special Commission sitting at Agra, under Act 9 of 1859.

*Dec. 10.*—No. 1,579.—Priv. leave of 15 days is granted to Asst. surg. J. C. Dickenson, civ. asst. surg. of Azimgurh, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*Dec. 12.*—No. 427a.—The following officers of the Govt. are app. to be assessors under Act 23 of 1860, in the dist. of Cawnpore, within the divisions specified opposite their names:—

Mr. H. Blunt, in the town of Cawnpore, and civil station.

Mr. E. J. Chandler, tehseeldar, in the tehseelee of Secundra.

No. 1,400a.—The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the Mirzapore dispensary committee:—

Messrs. E. Macnaghten, Warwick, and H. B. Goodall.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Gen. Dept., No. 3,164, dated Nov. 30.*—Leave.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, asst. commr., has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

*Public Works Dept., No. 2,281, dated Nov. 30.*—The 4 mo.'s leave to Capt. T. J. R. Keyes, late exec. engr., Kohat div., Public Works, in Punjab Gazette of Sept. 15 last, is commuted to 60 days' indulgence leave.

*Gen. Depart., No. 3,113, dated Nov. 30.*—Appointment.—The officer in charge of the civil med. duties of Jullundur is to have charge also of the civ. med. duties of Hooshyarpore, as a temporary arrangement.

*Judicial Dept., No. 801, dated Dec. 1.*—Powers.—Capt. Darnell, cantonmt. jt. mag. of Ferozepore, is vested with civil powers.

#### NEW CANTONMENT.

*Lahore, Nov. 30.*—No. 460.—With the sanction of the Supreme Govt., the frontier cantonment of Asnee will be abandoned and a new cantonment formed at Rajanpore.

The Brig. Gen. comdg. the Punjab irreg. force will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for carrying out this arrangement, for the sale or removal of material in public buildings, and for the transfer to the new cantonmt. of all existing estab.

No. 464.—The brig. order dated Oct. 30, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, directing Lieut. G. N. Saunderson, adjt. and offic. 2nd in command, 6th Punjab inf., to assume temp. command of the regt. in room of Lieut. W. P. Fisher is confirmed.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 26.*—Maj. J. Gordon late 5th Eur. inf., is perm. to do gen. du. at Dinapore.

Capt. W. C. Grant, of H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds., is app. to act as maj. of brig. at Saugor, dur. leave of Lieut. F. J. Guily, late 74th N.I.

Ens. A. J. T. Welchman, of the gen. list, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 6th foot, at Barrackpore—to join.

Ens. T. J. Quin, gen. list, do. du. with the Megrut levy, passed prescribed colloq. exam. on the 16th inst.

Ridingmr. J. Boucher, now do. du. with the Meerut art. div., is app. to 5th Eur. lt. cav.—to join.

*Nov. 27.*—Leave of abs.:—

Late 55th N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Woodcock (2nd in com. 12th L.C.) from 5th Nov. to 5th Jan., 1861, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Peskett, from 15th Oct. to 15th Feb., 1861, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur.

*Nov. 28.*—Maj. C. K. Brown, late 60th N.I., now at pres., is perm. to do general duty at the station of Jullundur, to join.

Capt. C. H. S. Scott, H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I., appd. a brigade maj. on the estab. by G.O. No. 1,099, of the 6th inst., is posted to Gwalior dist.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 14.*—Leave of abs.:—Capt. E. R. Blagrave, dist. engr. Vizagapatam, for 1 mo., prep. to leave on m.c.

## Appointments:—

Lieut. H. Smalley, 2nd asst. dist. engr. of South Canara, to be employed, as a temp. arrang., under dist. engr. of Malabar, and to have charge of the Wynad range.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergrast, engr., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr. of North Arcot dur. abs. of Mr. J. Biggers.

*Mily. Dept., Dec. 14.*—No. 515.—Capt. W. F. B. Laurie, art., comy. of ordnance Nagpore force, is per. to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under old regs., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. J. Bradish, 15th N.I.; arr. at Madras on Dec. 10.

The undermnt. officer is prom. to the rank of capt. by brev.:—Lieut. C. J. A. Turner, 29th N.I., Dec. 18.

Ens. E. A. Morant, on the gen. list of the Madras inf., having been appd. to an ensigncy in H.M.'s 1st foot, with date of comm. April 10, 1860, is struck off the strength of H.M.'s Indian forces from 9th idem.

No. 516.—2nd Capt. C. L. Yeoman, art., being permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transf. to the invalid pension list.

## SERGE FROCKS.

No. 517.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India has approved of the substitution of serge frocks for the shell jackets issued to H.M.'s Indian Eur. inf.

No. 518.—The foll. extract from G.O. by H.E. the Comdr. of the forces in China is published:—

*Head Qrs., Peking, Oct. 24.*—The undermnt. officers of the 21st Madras N.I. will return to India by the first opportunity, and take up their staff appts. there:—Capt. Rideout, Capt. Renton, and Lieut. Clarke.

*Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 18.*—Mr. C. N. Pochin, sub judge of Mangalore, delivered over charge of the court to the civil and session judge on 12th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 18.*—Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow assumed charge of the office of dep. chief engr., N. circle, from Lieut. col. A. Boileau, on 14th inst.

## No. 523.—Promotions:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Senior Lieut. H. L. Higginson to be capt., and senior Ens. W. S. Daniel to be lieut. v. Pinder, rem. from strength of the army; date of commiss., 7th March, 1860.

The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—Maj. E. A. H. Webb, 38th N.I., asst. comy. gen., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Returned to duty:—Asst. surg. W. M. Harris arr. at Madras on 16th Dec., 1860.

With reference to G.O., 19th Oct., No. 445, Mr. C. Rundall is perm., at his own request, to resg. his app. as a cadet of inf. upon the Madras estab.

No. 525.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette*, are republished in gen. ords.:—

*Home Dep., Fort William, Nov 30, 1860.*—No. 2810.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. T. Duncan, 46th Madras N.I., to be inspector gen. of police in the province of Pegu.

*Foreign Dep., Dec. 1.*—No. 5833.—Lieut. col. L. Macqueen is permitted to resign the app. of offic. judicial commr. in Mysore from Dec. 18.

Dec. 4.—No. 5842.—The following officers are app. assessors in the province of Pegu.

Capt. R. D. Ardagh, for the dist. of Rangoon.  
Lieut. col. A. Fytche, for the dist. of Bassein.  
Maj. D. Brown, for the dist. of Promé.  
Mr. T. J. Fallon, for the dist. of Henzada.  
Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, for the dist. of Tharrawaddy.

Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, for the dist. of Toungoo.

No. 5847.—Lieut. col. S. A. Abbott resumed charge of his duties as commr. of Lucknow on Nov. 12.

Lieut. col. L. Barrow assumed charge of the office of chief of police on the same date.

Capt. J. Reid, dep. commr., resumed charge of the Sultanpore dist. on the same date.

Capt. J. Perkins resumed charge of the Hurdul dist., on Nov. 19, from Mr. C. Lindsay.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 12.*—Ens. R. C. Hutchinson having been reported qualified to com. a compy. at batt. exercise, is rel. from do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and appd. to do du. with 50th N.I.

Dec. 18.—Capt. R. Western, 44th N.I., is appd. to com. the details of H.M.'s British and Indian forces under orders to proc. to England in the ship *Coldstream*.

The undermnt. officer has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying:—Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, 14th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. D. Giles having been reported by a board of med. officers at the presy. fit for du., the unexpired portion of the leave granted in G.O., dated 12th June last, is cancl. from 1st inst.

The undermnt. officers having been reported qualified to com. a compy. at batt. exercise, are relieved from do. du. with H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and app. to do du.:—

Ens. T. E. Thorpe, with 17th N.I.; Ens. R. F. Taylor, with 84th L.I.; Ens. J. C. V. White, with 4th N.I.; Ens. W. S. Arbuthnot, with 38th N.I.—to join.

## WRITTEN EXERCISES.

With reference to G.O. No. 46, of 6th July, 1858, the C. in C. directs that candidates for exam. in Hindoostanee by the next quarterly committee, shall perform the written exercises (which will be furnished from the adjt. gen.'s office on the 30th and 31st Jan. next) at all stations throughout the presy.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 15.*—The following transfer is ordered:—

Brigadr. W. C. McLeod, from the Jauluah brigade, to the Malabar and Canara brigade.

With reference to the foregoing, Brigadiers Fitzgerald and McLeod will retain their present commands, until further orders.

The following posting is ordered:—

Lieut. and actg. dep. comy. J. Tomlinson, from camp equipage depot, to the charge of the arsenal at Cannanore, but to do duty at the camp equipage depot, until relieved.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. J. G. R. D. Macneill, inf., doing du. H.M.'s 43rd L.I., passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

Dec. 18.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. E. Pereira, 26th N.I., in continuation, pres., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. J. F. G. Shirrefs, 25th N.I., in continuation till 30th April, 1861—Bangalore and Madras, s.c.

## Supply of Stores.

Dec. 17.—No. 129.—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. directs that the following arrangements for the supply of stores to H.M.'s British regts. serving in this pres. shall have effect in future:—

1. All requisitions for stores, including clothing, accoutrements, saddlery, &c., from H.M.'s British regts., and all correspondence connected therewith, are to be addressed to the local authorities at the pres.

2. Government will supply the stores required, indenting upon the Secretary of State for India for those which may be required from England.

3. The clothing for British regts. will in future be sent from England in materials and be made up in accordance with H.M.'s regulations, by the clothing dept. at the pres.

4. As regards clothing, the above measures are not to come into operation until April 1, 1862, but preliminary steps are meanwhile to be taken.

Annual lists of requirements of stores to be supplied by the ordnance dept., should be despatched by officers comdg. H.M.'s British regts. so as to reach the adj. gen.'s office, at the latest by the beginning of Nov.

The depts. of supply will make due provision for meeting these requisitions. The lists for the current year are to be sent in without delay.

## BOMBAY.

## CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 19.*—Lieut. G. Giertzen, asst. superint. of police, Belgaum, to be an asst. to the mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. T. E. Kyte, dist. dep. coll. and mag. of Colaba, has been examined in the regulations, and found qualified for the transaction of public business.

Mr. G. W. Elliot, act. sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, is perm. to proc. to Eur. with leave for 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1 next.

Mr. R. Welsh, sub asst. inam comnr., S. div., has leave for 2 mo. fr. 21st ult.

Maj. F. J. Goldsmid has been app. asst. to the comnr. in Scinde, in room of Mr. M. J. S. Stewart.

Mr. J. G. Moore, act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., to Bombay.

Capt. T. Thatcher, act. superint. of police, Ahmedabad, is app. a municipal comnr. for that city.

Sub asst. surg. R. Spencer, in med. ch. of Nassick, has leave for 1 mo. fr. Dec. 24.

Capt. Thomson, exec. eng., Hyderabad, has leave to Pres., prior to applying for furl. on m.c.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 13.)

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 11.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the additional leave to 16th

inst., granted on m.c. by the political Resident in the Persian Gulf to his asst., Lieut. Disbrowe.

Lieut. H. N. Reeves, 6th N.I., is app. asst. to political agent in Kutch.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, has leave for 3 mos.

Mr. W. F. Hunter to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr. F. Lloyd to act as judge and sess. judge of Dharwar during abs. of Mr. M. A. Coxon.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been pleased to app. J. W. Orr, Esq., clerk and sealer of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, from 7th inst., v. J. Mackenzie, Esq., dec.

Lieut. C. F. Boulton, 31st N.I., is app. 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

With reference to the notification of Feb. 23, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie be withdrawn from the Colaba sub-collectorate, and app. an asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. W. Harrison, asst. to the superint. of the rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has leave for 1 mo., under sect. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules.

Asst. surg. C. G. Ross, superint. of vaccination, eastern div. of Gujarat, has leave for 1 mo., from Nov. 7, 1860, on m.c., to proceed to Bombay and the Deccan.

Mr. M. J. S. Stewart is app. under-sec. to the Govt. of Bombay.

The leave granted to Mr. W. Whittenbury, 1st class asst. engr., on Nov. 14, is extended to Dec. 22, 1860.

Rev. R. Easum, chaplain of Ahmedabad, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave from the date he may be able to leave his station.

Sir A. Grant, Bart., is app. a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 12.*—No. 682.—Lieut. Mytton, of the corps of sappers and miners, is app. a temp. asst. to Capt. DeLisle, fr. the date on which he joined that office.

Dec. 12.—No. 681.—Asst. surg. C. G. H. Ross, superint. of vaccination, N.E. div., Gujarat, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 682.—Lieut. Mytton, corps of sappers and miners, has been app. a temp. asst. to Capt. DeLisle, fr. the date on which he joined that office.

No. 683.—The following arrangements in the commissariat dept. are made:—

Capt. H. W. Holland, actg. asst. comy. gen., to be asst. comy. gen., v. Maj. Shaw.

Lieut. C. F. Keays, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., to be confirmed in that grade, v. Holland.

Lieut. W. H. Blowers, senior probat. sub-asst. comy. gen., to be sub-asst. comy. gen. on the estab.

Dec. 13.—No. 684.—Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, adjt. of 3rd Punjab cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Dec. 14.—No. 686.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Oct. 23, 1860, is republished:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app.:—Maj. J. T. Walker, Bombay engrs., 1st asst., to be astronomical asst. Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 688.—The retirement of Col. R. Farquhar, H.M.'s 6th N.I., announced in G.O. No. 262, dated 5th May last, takes effect from Feb. 29.

No. 689.—The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has per. Lieut. col. F. Wemyss, of the corps of engrs., to ret. from the serv. on h.p. of a major, fr. July 27, 1860.

No. 690.—The order dated Nov. 20, 1860, by Lieut. col. Donovan, appg. Brev. maj. J. A. Wood, brig. maj., to act as superint. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Deesa dur. the abs. of Lieut. Jopp on pol. employ., is conf.

## OFFICE OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT QMR. GENERAL.

Dec. 17.—No. 691.—The Dep. Asst. Qmr. Gen., att. to the presidency garrison, is transf. to army head qrs., and the Dep. Qmr. Gen. of the army will be permanently stationed in Bombay, for the performance of the local duties of the qmr. gen.'s dept. at the presidency, and all others of a general character connected with the presidency.

Dec. 18.—No. 692.—Capt. W. C. Robinson, 2nd Eur. regt. It. Inf., is transf. to the invalid estab., at his own request.

No. 693.—Lieut. H. N. Reeves, 6th N.I., has been apptd. asst. to the polit. agent in Kutch.

No. 694.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv., fr. 31st inst., on the pension of a lieut. col., under new regs.

No. 695.—Capt. J. Black, 2nd grendr. N.I., 1st asst. polit. agent in Kattiawar, has ext. of furl. to Eur., granted to him in G.O. No. 283, dated May 9 last, to 14th ult.

Dec. 19.—No. 698.—Bt. col. E. H. Hart, of H.M.'s 10th N.I., is perm. to retire from 1st prox., on the pension of a col., under new furl. regs.

No. 699.—Referring to G.O. No. 666, dated 29th



ult., Maj. Haggard will continue to act as senior dep. principal comy. of ordnance.

No. 700.—Lieut. D. Hutcheon, of H.M.'s 2nd Eur. L.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 701.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 1.—By Brev. col. Pelly, appg. Capt. J. Bates, H.M.'s 8th N.I., to act as superint. of bazaars at Aurangabad.

Dec. 19.—No. 702.—The following transfer and promotion are ordered:—

Ens. H. Martin is transf. from H.M.'s 25th N.I.L., to H.M.'s 26th N.I., at his own request.

26th N.I.—Ens. H. Martin to be lieut., from 19th Dec., v. Lieut. F. P. Mignon, prom.

#### REORGANIZATION OF ARTILLERY COMMITTEES.

No. 703.—Consequent upon the head qrs. of the regt. of artillery having been removed to Kirkee, the Gov. in Council directs that the permanent select committee of artillery officers be reorganized as follows:—

The commandant ... ..	} Kirkee.
Field officer present ... ..	
Director of artillery depot ... ..	
Brigade major of artillery ... ..	
Senior dep. commissary of ordnance Poona.	} Bombay.
Agent for gun carriages ... ..	
Agent for gunpowder ... ..	

The two latter officers will attend the committee at Kirkee once a month.

Dec. 21.—No. 704.—Maj. E. A. H. Wobb, 38th M.N.I., asst. comy. gen. H. S. F., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

No. 705.—Maj. W. F. Eden, 1st M.N.I., offic. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 708.—Col. R. R. Younghusband, 20th N.I., actg. dep. adjt. gen., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Dec. 22.—No. 710.—Capt. T. Oliver, of the invalid estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

No. 711.—The servs. of Lieut. E. C. W. Cotgrave are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C. fr. 1st prox., fr. which date that officer will be relieved from the commis. dept.

Dec. 24.—No. 718.—Capt. O. M. W. James, of H.M.'s 6th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 714.—The underment. officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.:—

Brev. maj. Woodland, 1st Madras N.I.

Capt. H. Phillpotts, asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent for Rajpootana.

Capt. W. F. B. Lawrie, of Madras art., commy. of ordnance, Nagpore.

Capt. C. Elliott, c.b., of the Madras art., dep. coll. 1st cl., Raipore.

Lieut. J. Campbell, late 15th Bengal N.I., adjt. of the Mhow regt.

No. 715.—The foll. proms. are made:—

H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Eur. Regt. L.I.—Lieut. E. Hutcheon to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. Caldecat to be lieut., from Dec. 19, in succ. to Capt. W. C. Robinson, transf. to invalid estab. from 18th idem.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Dec. 11.—Serg. J. Wright is transf. to H.M.'s Indian army, at his own request, is posted to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., is transf. to the unatt. list, and confirmed in his appointment of barrack master at Neemuch.

The following orders, issued by the officer comdg. the 1st regt. L.C. lancers, are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 31.—Appg. Lieut. Erskine to act as qrmr. and paymr. to the regt., with effect fr. 1st to 30th Nov., v. Lieut. Stirling.

Dated Nov. 30.—Appg. Capt. (brev. maj.) Hardy (in the absence of a qualified subaltern), to act as qrmr. and paymr. to the regt., with effect fr. 1st inst., v. Lieut. Erskine.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 12.—Ens. and Riding master M. Toole, 1st lancers, passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on Dec. 8.

Poona, Dec. 12.—Ens. Hay, do. du. with 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers) is transf. to do du. with hd. qrs., art., Kirkee, and directed to join.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 1.—By Brev. col. Pelly, app. Capt. J. Bates, H.M.'s 8th N.I., to act as staff officer to H.M.'s 4th co. 4th batt. art., with mountain train, H.M.'s 8th N.I. and H.M.'s 26th N.I., at Aurangabad.

Bombay, Dec. 13.—Asst. surg. J. F. Steinhauser, civil surg., Aden, returned to duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council, on Nov. 27.

Dec. 14.—Returned to duty—

Lieut. col. J. Liddell, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.).

Maj. T. Forbes, c.b., 3rd regt. L.C.

Capt. J. T. Barr, 8rd N.I., and political agent, Kattywar.

Capt. J. Jones, corps of engrs.

Surg. maj. J. Deas, med. estab.

Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, civil surg., Kattywar.

Asst. surg. T. Pirie, med. estab.

Asst. surg. F. H. Smith, med. estab.

Vet. surg. A. Peott, 2nd L.C.

Poona, Dec. 14.—Lieut. J. Doig, H.M.'s 13th N.I., is placed at the disposal of Maj. Merewether, comdt. Scinde frontier field force, for employ as qrmr. of one of the regts. of Jacob's rifles, and will proc. to Jacobabad.

Capt. C. A. Moyle, H.M.'s 80th N.I., is confirmed in the appt. of fort adj. at Asseerghur.

2nd Corp. C. Cuffe, of the corps of sappers and miners, is attached to the school of musketry at Poona, v. 2nd Corp. J. Wilson.

The priv. leave granted in G.O. No. 906, 21st Aug. last, to Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, H.M.'s 17th N.I., is to have effect from Oct. 2 to Nov. 17, instead of the dates therein mentioned.

Lieut. T. S. Clay, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), has completed the course of instruction in musketry at Hythe, and obtained a 1st m.c.

Bombay, Dec. 17.—Capt. W. F. Anderson, 11th N.I., has leave fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to remain at Rajkote, on m.c.

Poona, Dec. 15.—Ens. J. B. Hennel, gen. list, has received the required certificate of qualification as surveyor.

Asst. surg. Smith is att. to 1st batt. art., v. Asst. surg. Ffolliott, who is transf. to 2nd Eur. regt., and both directed to join.

Sergt. J. Crimp, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), is att. to school of musketry at Poona; to join.

Dec. 18.—The servs. of Brev. maj. W. M. Leckie, having been placed at disposal of the C. in C., that officer is directed to rejoin his corps.

Surg. maj. J. Deas is appt. to med. ch. of 30th N.I., v. Remington.

Asst. surg. J. Pirie is appt. to 17th N.I., v. Asst. surg. Joynt, who is placed on gen. du., N. div.

Lieut. C. H. Strutt, of the regt. of art., and a.d.c. to H.E. the C. in C. in India, returned to duty at Calcutta, without prejudice of his rank, by permission of H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India in Council, on Nov. 20.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Maj. F. W. Wolfabut, fr. date of dep. fr. Kurrachee of 1st str. in Jan., 1861, for 42 days, on priv. leave.

10th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Harris, fr. Dec. 19 to Jan. 27, 1861, in ext. of 60 days' priv. leave, to remain at Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before an exam. committee, and to enable him to rejoin.

Bombay, Dec. 13.—Lieut. W. T. Brown has leave fr. Dec. 15 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

Poona, Dec. 20.—Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. Baynes, dated Sept. 13, appg. Capt. Barnes to act as interp. to 20th N.I., v. Lieut. Fellows.

By Maj. Baynes, dated Nov. 15, appg. Lieut. James to act as adjt. to left wing 20th N.I. dur. its separation; and Lieut. Iredell to the hd. qrs. wing of the regt., v. Lieut. James.

Bombay, Dec. 21.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,432, 18th inst., Asst. surg. Pirie is directed to take ch. of details of 4th foot prog. to Surat, handing over ch. to the med. officer app. by the gen. officer comg. N. div. to relieve him.

Poona, Dec. 21.—Capt. W. C. Robinson, inv. est., is perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Dharwar.

Leave of absence:—

6th N.I.—Capt. C. M. W. James, fr. Jan. 2 to Jan. 31, 1861, to Bombay, priv. leave.

Bombay, Dec. 26.—Gen. List.—Ens. A. Wood, att. to 1st grd. N.I., fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 25, 1861, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next examination committee.

#### NAVAL.

##### PASSAGE MONEY TO OFFICERS, I.N.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 12.—No. 192.—The foll. mily. gen. orders are made applicable to the Indian navy:—

No. 444, dated July 16, 1860.—The passage money specified in Articles 185 and 186, Section XLIV. Jameson's Code, will, in future, only be paid to officers ordered to proc. to England by the Cape route, on m.c.

Other officers entitled to free passage to England will be provided therewith by the overland route on application to the brigd. maj., Queen's troops, or to the asst. qrmr. gen., Bombay.

No. 452, dated July 20, 1860.—The G.O. No. 444, dated 16th inst., refers equally to officers of H.M.'s British and Indian armies. Those prog. by the overland route, who may be entitled to free passage, according to existing regs., will be provided with a passage instead of receiving passage money, as heretofore.

Applications by officers of the British army should be made to the brig. maj., H.M.'s British forces, and those by officers of the Indian army to the asst. qrmr. gen. at the presy.

The former applications, if endorsed by the brig. maj. as correct, will be forwarded by him to the asst. qrmr. gen. at the presy. for compliance; and it will be the duty of the latter officer to apply to the Admiralty agent in Bombay, for passage in the P. and O. Compy.'s vessels at the contract rates, to the

extent of eight first-class passages in each overland steamer, if requisite.

Applications for first-class passages beyond that number in any one steamer should be made by the asst. qrmr. gen. direct to the P. and O. company's agent in Bombay, on the ordinary terms.

Dated Nov. 9.—No. 643.—The following G. O. by the Govt. of India, dated Fort William, Oct. 28, 1860 (No. 1,051), is republished:—

"The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 357 of the 14th ult., are published for general information:—

"I have lately expressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a wish that the Admiralty agents at the respective presidencies should receive instructions to provide the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces returning to this country with contract passages when required to do so by competent authority. Their lordships have been pleased to comply with this request, and have instructed the senior officer of H.M.'s ships and vessels of the East India station accordingly."

The number of passages at the contract rate, which can be ordered by any one packet, is at present limited to eight, for officers of the army and navy combined.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 17.—Mr. L. J. L. Freyre, captain's clerk on board the *Semiramis*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Midshipman Wilson, of the *Clive*, brought in by the *Zenobia*, from Singapore, to be discharged to the former vessel.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 18.—No. 193.—Actg. Lieut. F. Warden, I.N., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

No. 195.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of the I.N.

Actg. Lieut. Rogers, of the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Punjab*, from Nov. 21, 1860, to fill a vacancy.

Commander Batt, proceeding on duty to assume comm. of the *Coromandel*, to be accommodated on board the str. *Emeu*, from Dec. 1.

Actg. Lieut. W. H. Ogilvy, supernu. on board the *Semiramis*, to reside on shore at the sanatorium m.c., from Nov. 28, 1860.

Aden Squadron Orders.—Lieut. E. Peavor, comdg. the *Lady Canning*, to reside on shore, on m.c., from Nov. 9.

Lieut. S. Child, of the *Punjab*, to the command of the *Lady Canning*, from Nov. 9.

Dec. 19.—No. 196.—Returned to duty on 13th inst.: Mr. J. A. Keys, purser I.N., and dep. conservator of forests.

No. 197.—The following mil. G.O. is made applicable to the Indian navy:—

No. 156.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to republish the foll. G.O. by the Government of India, dated Feb. 14, No. 160:—

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 18.—Actg. Lieut. F. Dawkins, of the *Semiramis*, is permitted to reside on shore, out of the sanatorium, m.c.

Mr. Midshipman Dawes, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Goolanar*, for passage, to join the *Euphrates*.

Mr. Greig, midshipman of the *Semiramis*, is to be discharged to the *Ajdaha* for study.

Dec. 20.—Mr. S. T. S. Lecky, having passed the required exam. on 8th inst. at Kurrachee, was appt. actg. 1st class 2nd master, and attached to H.M.'s tender *Indus*, from 10th inst.

Mr. R. H. Carr, 3rd class engr. supernu. attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the dredging vessel.

The following appts. are to take place:—

Lieut. Sedley fr. the *Clive* to com. of the *Victoria*, Commander Drought, fr. the shore, to the com. of the *Clive*.

Dec. 22.—The underment. midshipmen of the vessels stated opposite to their names are to be transf. to the *Hugh Rose*:—

Mr. F. W. Fry, Mr. S. Smith, *Punjab*.

Mr. G. E. Moultrie, *Clive*.

Mr. C. J. Whiting is appt. clerk in charge of the *Hugh Rose*, in add. to his du. as actg. chief clerk in the civil branch.

Dec. 24.—Mr. W. Brown, having passed the required exam. is appt. actg. 1st class 2nd mast., and attached to the *Victoria* for passage, to join the *Indus* flotilla.

Dec. 26.—Asst. surg. Alleyne, having reported himself for du. in the I.N., was directed to join the *Clive* on 24th inst.

#### Musketry Instruction.

Poona, Dec. 10.—The C. in C. observes, that in opposition to H.M.'s regulations, the musketry instruction of some regiments is not sufficiently carried on; under one pretext or another, many days are lost to the musketry instructor by the brigade and regimental arrangements at a few stations.

It is to be understood from henceforth that what is called the brigade holiday in this Presidency is not to interfere with the musketry instruction.



Officers commanding divisions and brigades are requested to pay particular attention to the effective carrying out of H.M.'s regulations in respect of musketry in the fullest sense, and to see that companies when in the hands of the instructors are not diverted to division or brigade field days, except on extraordinary occasions.

When the season of practice comes to an end, a list of regiments will be published showing their respective proficiency in the use of the rifle. H.E. is compelled to remark that at present most of the regiments in this command are much below the average, as shown by the returns of the last six months. He trusts this will be corrected by the attention of commanding officers and the assiduity of the men during the current practice season.

Bombardier and acting laboratory man J. Robinson, attached to the Ordnance dept., is remanded to the regt. of artillery in the rank he held previous to his transfer to that dept., and will join the company of artillery at Sholapore, pending the orders of the commandant as to his disposal.

### BIRTHS.

ACHARD, wife of L. F., son, at Akyab, Nov. 24.  
ANDERSON, wife of R., son, at Morar, Dec. 17.  
BENNETT, wife of R., son, at Colaba, Dec. 12.  
BLAKE, wife of Rev. R. F., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.  
BRADDON, wife of E. N. C., son, at Bhaugulpore, Dec. 7.  
BROWNE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Sangor, Dec. 10.  
CHALMELEY, wife of Capt. M., daughter, at Vellore, Dec. 12.  
COLLEDGE, wife of G. W., son, at Bolundshahur, Nov. 28.  
COOKE, wife of C., son, at Poona, Dec. 17.  
FOULKERTON, wife of Com. A., H.M.S. *Punjab*, daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 17.  
FREASE, wife of C., daughter, at Lucknow, Dec. 12.  
GARTIN, wife of Lieut. C. J., son, at Almorah, Dec. 7.  
GREEN, wife of R. E., daughter, at Intally, Dec. 12.  
HASHMAN, wife of W. J., son, at Agra, Dec. 14.  
HARWOOD, wife of J., son, at Nagode, Dec. 2.  
HAZELGROVE, wife of Mr., son, at Belgaum, Dec. 25.  
HILTON, wife of R., son, at Colaba, Dec. 21.  
LANE, wife of Major H., daughter, at Meean Meer, Nov. 28.  
LAW, wife of Capt. S. C., son, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 21.  
LAWFORD, wife of Capt. M., daughter, at Kamptee, Dec. 13.  
MAGUIRE, wife of Capt. J., son, at Bombay, Dec. 12.  
MONTEATH, wife of A. M., son, at Allahabad, Dec. 16.  
MULLABY, wife of Capt. R., daughter, at Neemuch, Dec. 13.  
PATCH, wife of C., son, at Negapatam, Dec. 10.  
PORTEOUS, Mrs. T. L., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.  
POWELL, wife of J., daughter, at Shahjehanpore, Dec. 13.  
PRESTON, wife of B. H., daughter, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 10.  
PYM, wife of W., daughter, at Colaba, Dec. 23.  
RICHARDSON, wife of E. T., son, at Poona, Dec. 15.  
ROBERTSON, wife of H. D., daughter, at Futteghur, Nov. 30.  
ROBINSON, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.  
ROBINSON, Mrs. S. T., daughter, at Girgaum, Dec. 23.  
ROSE, wife of Capt. H., son, at Mooltan, Nov. 30.  
ROSS, wife of Capt. F. T., son, at Belgaum, Dec. 20.  
STUART, wife of Sir C. S., K.C.B., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 21.  
SWINEY, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Rai Bundelcund, Dec. 5.  
WALLACE, wife of Capt. H., daughter, at Kirkee, Dec. 12.  
WAX, wife of Lieut. A. C., son, at Sawunt Warce, Dec. 16.  
WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Abbotabad, Dec. 1.  
WILLIX, wife of T. H., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 30.  
ZEMIN, wife of D. J., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

ALLFREY, Lieut. J. S., to Mary E., daughter of Maj. Talbot, at Mussoorie, Dec. 4.  
COLEMAN, T., to Matilda H., daughter of G. D. Boyd, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.  
CROCKETT, Lieut. W. T., to Annie A., daughter of the late P. Tonks, at Colaba, Dec. 10.  
HASELDENE, J., to Miss Ellen Gallagher, at Poona, Dec. 24.  
HAIGH, Capt. H. W., to Louisa C., daughter of C. Gardiner, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.  
JOHNSON, Maj. A. C., to Mary, daughter of P. Taylor, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.  
KEISHMAN, Lieut. J. T., to Annie, daughter of Capt. Weir, at Kirkee, Dec. 10.  
PHELPS, Lieut. P., to Nina, daughter of Rev. W. F. Good, at Poona.  
WARD, Maj. B. E., to Gertrude M., daughter of R. W. Chatfield, at Ootacamund, Nov. 29.

### DEATHS.

BANSTON, Mrs., at Poona, Dec. 16.  
BLAKE, Lieut.-col. George, Bengal Inv. Est., en route to Darjeeling, aged 67, Nov. 6.  
BOODLE, Capt. Charles E., 5th Bombay N.I., at Jacobabad, aged 33, Dec. 16.  
COLLINS, Mr., at Abou, Dec. 4.  
DALE, Elizabeth, wife of the late J., at Chunar, aged 64, Dec. 6.  
DALE, John, at Chunar, aged 104, Nov. 11.  
DAVID, Henry, son of J., at Rawul Pindee, aged 7, Dec. 9.  
D'CRUZ, Leonora, wife of F., at Madras, aged 47, Dec. 17.  
DOBSON, James F., infant son of M. C. A., at Midnapore, Dec. 9.  
DUMERGUE, Lucy S. C., infant daughter of J. S., at Allypore, Dec. 14.  
FORBES, George P., infant son of A. K., at Surat, Dec. 10.  
FRASER, Eliza, at Poona, aged 36, Dec. 19.  
FRIEND, William, at Bombay, aged 39, Dec. 18.  
HARRISON, Louisa A., wife of S., at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 25.  
HAYTER, James, at Candawaddy, aged 32, Dec. 20.  
HEFFERNAN, Henry, son of T., at Meerut, aged 5, Dec. 12.  
HOME, Henry, at Bombay, aged 36, Dec. 14.  
INNES, Mary, at Poona, aged 23, Dec. 23.  
LIFFICK, Mary I., infant daughter of D., at Poona, Dec. 14.  
MOXON, Lieut. Julius, Madras Engrs., at Quilon, aged 22, Dec. 2.  
PALMER, wife of C., at Colaba, Dec. 16.  
PEREIRA, Julia M., wife of J. A., of cholera, at Surat, Dec. 9.  
PIERCE, Theresa, wife of Capt. T. W. W., aged 23, Dec. 12.  
PINTO, Edwin G., infant son of G. W., at Calcutta, Dec. 9.  
RAYNOR, Capt. William, Bengal Vet. Estab., at Ferrozepore, Dec. 13.  
RIMELL, John, at Mazagon, aged 36, Dec. 22.  
RIND, James N., accidentally shot, at Cumefield, aged 14, Dec. 15.  
WHEELER, Hugh M., infant son of Lieut. G., at Jhansi, Dec. 9.  
WOOD, Charles R., infant son of Lieut. J. C., at Sirdapore, Nov. 19.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 15.

1st Drags.—G. A. Butlin, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Twentyman, prom.  
6th Drags.—Ensign St. A. H. Player, from 28rd foot, to be cornet, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. E. R. Rourke, prom.  
1st Foot.—Gent. Cadet F. de Lamare Morison, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., in succn. to Lieut. J. R. Palliser, dec.  
3rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet E. C. Dickson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Hearn, prom.  
4th Foot.—Capt. A. N. Wilson, from 86th foot, to be capt., v. W. Fagan.  
6th Foot.—Gent. Cadet H. R. Le M. Carey, from Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Saunders, prom.  
19th Foot.—Capt. W. McG. Archer, from 78th foot, to be capt., v. G. Forbes, who exch.  
23rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet G. W. A. FitzGeorge, from Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Player; Lieut. gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, from 54th regt., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. H. Rainey, c.b., dec.  
54th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. T. Wood, to be asst. surg., v. Youell; Lieut. gen. M. Fane, from 96th regt., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir W. J. Codrington.  
72nd Foot.—Capt. J. M. Macneil, from 53rd foot, to be capt., v. G. L. Basset.  
77th Foot.—Lieut. A. Bishop, from 32nd foot, to be lieut., v. R. Jackson.  
78th Foot.—Capt. G. Forbes, from 19th foot, to be capt., v. W. McG. Archer.  
89th Foot.—D. Campbell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Urquhart.  
94th Foot.—Ens. W. E. Montague, from 2nd foot, to be ens., v. J. Brown, prom.  
96th Foot.—Maj. gen. G. Macdonald to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Fane.  
Rifle Brigade.—The surname of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy, by purch., on the 28th Dec., 1860, is Tuffnell, and not Tuffnell, as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

### BREVET.

The foll. proms. and alteration of date to take place in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, consequent on the deaths of Maj. gen. A. Woodburn, c.b., Bombay inf., on the 28th Sept., 1860; Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter, Madras inf., on the 17th Oct., 1860; Maj. gen. E.

Pettingal, Bengal inf., on the 17th Nov., 1860; and Lieut. gen. J. Henry, Madras inf., on the 17th Dec., 1860:—Maj. gen. R. Blackall, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.; Maj. gen. C. Clemons, Madras inf., to date the 29th Sept., 1860, instead of 7th Oct.; Col. C. Haldane, Bengal inf., to be maj. gen.; Col. A. H. E. Boileau, Bengal engrs., to be maj. gen.; Col. F. B. Corfield, Bengal inf., to be maj. gen.; Col. E. Green, Bombay inf., to be maj. gen.

The undermt. officers of H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—Col. B. Crispin, Bombay inf., to be maj. gen.; Lieut. col. C. Cheape, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. J. W. Farran, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. B. Jackson, Madras inf., to be maj.; Capt. H. C. Roberts, Bengal inf., to be maj.; Capt. S. Rippon, Madras art., to be maj.

Jan. 18.

6th Drags.—W. T. S. Snell, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Davies, prom.

Military Train.—Lieut. S. K. Winkworth, fr. the Bedford militia, to be ens., by purch., v. Brazier-Creagh, prom.

2nd Foot.—C. F. Lawson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Kelly, prom.

18th Foot.—Gent. cadet B. G. Haines, fr. Royal Mil. Col., to be ens., without purch., v. Minnitt, prom.

88th Foot.—Gent. cadet L. W. Lee, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch.

70th Foot.—Gent. cadet C. R. Tylden, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Prior, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. Hon. F. N. Somerville to be lieut., by purch., v. J. W. Russell, who retires; A. H. S. Montgomery, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hon. F. N. Somerville.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—From a report of the state of the works on the 30th of September last, by Mr. Carr, the company's engineer-in-chief, it appears that there is still considerable difficulty in getting a sufficient supply of labour on the line, but the progress of the works had been steady and satisfactory, so much so as to draw from the Government consulting engineer a most favourable report, upon which the Governor in Council passed the following minute:—"The Government have to express their satisfaction at the progress made in the works of the Great Southern of India Railway, which Captain Johnston considers to be most satisfactory and highly creditable to the engineer department." One-half of the brickwork had been completed, five eighths of the earthwork, twelve miles of fencing. Eight miles of permanent way were laid, and 50,000 cubic yards of ballast were in place. Great care has been taken to keep down the cost as much as possible, and no exceptional local circumstances have been allowed to interfere with the uniform tariff of wages adopted. The iron girders sent out to be used in those situations where brick or stone were inapplicable were being fixed on the piers previously prepared for them. Four locomotive engines had been safely landed, and one was ready to commence running with permanent way materials and ballast. It is proposed to open the first section for traffic in May next, and the whole line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly in September. The staff was reported to be all in good health.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Jan. 19, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£300 .....	—
Mauritius .....	25,000* .....	—
Madras .....	18,232 .....	£2,021
Calcutta .....	— .....	73,460
Penang .....	— .....	384
Singapore .....	3,000 .....	57,575
Hong Kong .....	— .....	23,814
Shanghai .....	— .....	6,530
	£46,533 .....	£168,784

\* Shipped by her Majesty's Government.

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*Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, January 22, 1861.

### INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

THE order has at last gone forth for the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money. It cannot be said that "the authorities" have displayed any undue precipitation in arriving at this decision. Three years and a-half will have elapsed after the achievement of the feats of arms, the substantial fruits of which are now about to be realised, before any one of the gallant men who took part in them will obtain his share of the spoils, so hardly won and so long withheld. However, it is some satisfaction that even tardy justice will be done to the armies engaged in the recovery of those two great cities. It is only to be regretted that the capture of Kirwee is not yet to be rewarded in a similar manner. A most valuable booty was there obtained, so valuable, indeed, as to tempt the Government to an act of positive dishonesty. As to the amount realised by the sale of the bars of silver, jewels, &c., &c., there is no question of its ultimate distribution, though a strange difference of opinion exists as to what parties are entitled to it. One would suppose that one principle is applicable to all such cases. If the Delhi force is to have the Delhi money, and the Lucknow force the Lucknow money, General Whitlock's column is clearly entitled to the Kirwee money. But it is now suggested that as there was little or no fighting on the occasion, these spoils should be frittered away among the entire forces engaged in the operations against the mutineers. The justice of such a plea cannot for a moment be admitted, nor do we imagine that the army generally would approve of such a precedent. Indeed, the conduct of the Government from first to last in the matter of prize money has not been such as to induce any soldiery hereafter to desist from helping themselves to whatever falls in their way, instead of contributing it to a common fund. But there is another point connected with the Kirwee plunder that is especially deserving of reprobation. Government paper, to the value of nearly one million sterling, came into the possession of the victorious army, but is withheld from them on the ground that, being the property of two minors, it was held in trust by a Government agent. Does the Government, then, purpose to restore it to those minors on attaining their majority? For this there might be some justification, and at any rate it would clear the Government of the imputation of being actuated by base motives. But it is generally believed that no such intention exists, and that this enormous sum will simply be declared forfeited to the State, and the public debt reduced to that extent. It will give us

unfeigned pleasure to learn that we have been misinformed on this head.

### REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE Royal Warrant has been signed constituting the new staff corps for India, and by the last Bombay mail orders were despatched to the Supreme Government for the reorganisation of the Indian army. Until the publication of these documents it will, of course, be impossible to give the full details of this very important measure; but, in the mean time, the following information will prove interesting to many of our readers, and, so far as it goes, may be perfectly relied upon. The artillery belonging to the three Presidencies will continue, as at present, separate from one another, and from the royal artillery. No new appointments to them, however, will be made, but they will be suffered to die out—gradually becoming less and less efficient, until the last man will have the melancholy satisfaction of gazing upon the guns he can no longer work. Any artillery officer desirous of volunteering for general service will be permitted to gratify his professional ardour, though without any other advantage to himself. The engineers will be treated in precisely the same manner as the artillery. The European cavalry and infantry of the Bengal Presidency will each be incorporated into four regiments, three of which will be for general, and one for local service—notwithstanding the assertion that a local force was sure to be ill-disciplined and to become demoralised from the feeling of recklessness produced by a life-long exile. The present officers will be placed on general lists, and be allowed to choose for themselves whether they shall be appointed to the local or the general service corps. Should any officer express a wish to be attached to the regiment representing the one to which he now belongs, that wish will be acceded to. The general service corps, whether horse or foot, will be organised in every respect like line regiments, and will be numbered as such, but promotion will go by seniority alone—it being, therefore, impossible for officers of regiments where promotion goes also by purchase to exchange into these. The Bengal general service corps will retain their designation of Bengal Fusiliers, and also their colours inscribed with the names of the exploits they have performed in Indian warfare. The arrangements for the two other Presidencies will be similar to those for Bengal.

All the officers of the native army will be formed into a General Staff Corps, from which will be selected six officers for every foot regiment, and four for every cavalry regiment—exclusive of the medical officer—the irregular system being adopted in both branches of the service. The list of general officers of the Indian army will not be affected by these changes, but the number of regimental colonels will be necessarily somewhat reduced.

### A VOICE FROM RAVENSWOOD.

ANOTHER appeal to the charity of Anglo-Indians, or, rather, to the sagacious philanthropy of all Englishmen, is now being made under the auspices of the present excellent Bishop of Calcutta. So numerous have been, and still are, the "crying wants" of India, that people have become callous, and are apt

to turn a deaf ear to every fresh call upon their benevolence. At one time the great "crying want" was a Bishop of the North-Western Provinces, but under the active superintendence of the present Metropolitan that need is at least not urgent. It is now some twelve months since we had occasion to notice in terms of approbation Dr. Cotton's first Charge to the clergy of his diocese, and it is admitted on all sides that his lordship has never once fallen short of the sanguine expectations then formed of his episcopate. The multifarious duties of his exalted position have invariably been discharged with an enlightened zeal that has carefully avoided any unnecessary offence to the feelings of others, and with a high moral courage that has never flinched from doing what was right. His lordship's latest movement is on behalf of the unfortunate children of Eurasians and comparatively poor Europeans. There can be no doubt, to use the bishop's own words, "that the conduct and character of the Christians settled among the natives must have the most direct influence on their estimate of Christianity and Western civilization. If a generation calling itself Christian, and descended wholly or partly from European parents, grow up in ignorance and evil habits, the effect on the Heathen and Mahomedan population will be most disastrous." This is a postulate which no man in his senses would venture to gainsay; but then the question presents itself—How is this evil to be prevented? No one who has ever resided in India for ever so short a period can have failed to remark the ignorance and dissolute habits of the generality of the Keranee class, and if the parents are deficient in information and morality it is obvious that their children will be still more so. The course to be pursued is sufficiently intelligible. The rising generation must be separated from those whose evil example is likely to act unfavourably on their plastic dispositions. In the case of Europeans this separation recommends itself likewise on physical grounds. It is affirmed, on tolerably good evidence, that in the plains the pure European race cannot be propagated beyond the third generation, and it is an indisputable fact that the offspring deteriorate even in the second. In the Hills, however, it is not so. There may be seen fine strapping lads and comely damsels, such as would gladden the heart of an English mother in the healthiest parts of Devonshire, or in those northern counties whence spring the stalwart heroes who are alike the terror of the foe and the delight of nurserymaids in our London Parks. But how shall a clerk with a salary of £120 to £240 a year, and a large family to bring up, send his children to the distant Hills, when the journey alone will cost him half of a month's pay? And how much less will he be able to pay three to four pounds a month for the maintenance of each child after its arrival in those health-giving mountains? It is an utter impossibility, and so fully is this impossibility recognised by parents, that they resign themselves to it without a struggle, and flatter themselves with having done their duty by their little ones when they have furnished them with sufficient food and clothing. The result is told in the letter of a Divisional Commissioner to the Bishop's Chaplain. Boys and girls grow up "among native servants, in most cases picking

up a very imperfect acquaintance with the English language, but too well instructed in things which it would be better if they never knew." Another Commissioner is still more emphatic.

"As the seat of Government," he says, "Allahabad has drawn to itself the miscellaneous homeless Christian population, whom the rebellion rendered dependent on the Government or on charity. Among these are widows and orphans of mixed blood, who, in many cases, speak Hindustani only: a large and much neglected class. There are persons so ignorant of the first principles of Christianity (though nominally Christians) as to be utterly unable to teach their children. There are no schools for them. No one has time to do more than relieve their temporal wants, and the consequence is that many lapse into Mahomedanism, or lead lives which shock the professors of any religious belief. We are utterly helpless as dealing with this evil. Many cases have come under my notice in consequence of applications for pensions, where husbands and fathers were killed during the mutiny, in which whole families of children, unable to speak a word of English, and utterly uninstructed, growing up in the city among Mahomedans and idolaters, are learning all that is bad. The probable future of the girls especially is painful to contemplate."

These premises being established, the good bishop at once applied himself to find a remedy for such a spreading and monstrous disease in the Indian social system. At the outset, however, he was met by the inability of the class in question to help themselves, except to a very limited extent. Some few, indeed, could pay as much as fifteen rupees a month for the entire maintenance and education of a boy, but the majority could not exceed ten, or even six rupees per mensem. Nothing remained, then, but to implore the co-operation of those who are entrusted with a larger share of worldly goods. Accordingly, on the 23rd of July, 1859, the day set apart for a general Thanksgiving for the suppression of the mutinies, the considerable sum of £3,500—including a munificent donation of £1,000 from the Viceroy—was contributed by men of all ranks "for the foundation of a public school at some station in the Himalayas, as a thank-offering to Almighty God and permanent memorial of the great deliverance then commemorated." It is now proposed to complement this fund by private donations, and hereafter by a Government grant-in-aid, until the means are procured for the erection of the necessary school-buildings, with a chapel for the use of the scholars within the school precincts. It is further suggested that there should be two classes of payment, and as soon as possible a girls' department,—the whole under the care of a clergyman of the Church of England. Local day-schools will also, hereafter, be opened at large stations for the education of the children of the humbler class of Christian residents, and a beginning has already been made in two cities in the Punjab. It is needless to offer any additional comments on behalf of a work of such self-evident utility, or rather of such imperative necessity. The season may not be the most opportune for making an appeal to public benevolence, when such heart-rending destitution cries for immediate aid at our very doors; but, after all, it is but a slight sacrifice that any one is called upon to make. Who grudges ten shillings for a pit-ticket at the Opera? How few deny themselves the luxury of a stall-seat? But the price of either for only one night would be a valuable contribution to the "Indian Public Schools Fund." Some perhaps will give more, some much less, but all can spare something from their store,

and even the widow's mite was blessed to the donor.

Donations and subscriptions forwarded to the proprietors of this journal will be duly acknowledged, and remitted without delay to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta.

#### GOVERNING BY THE PEN.

It has been said of Philip II. of Spain that he governed by the pen far more than by the sceptre or the sword. His military power was truly formidable, and such as in ordinary circumstances would have instilled both respect into foreign States and awe into his own oppressed subjects. Not less potent in its way was the prestige of hereditary sovereignty, supported, as it was, by the authority of the Church. But these mighty bulwarks were sapped and undermined by Philip's jealous and officious interference with every department of the Government. There was nothing, in his eyes, too great for his capacity—nothing too small for his suspicion. Though it was physically impossible for him to superintend the execution of every ordinance of the State, or the carrying out of every decree that issued from his secretariat, there was no reason, he imagined, why these ordinances and decrees should not proceed direct and solely from himself. His secretaries, it is true, copied them, but he never dreamed of consulting any one as to their tone and purport—unless it were his father confessor. Thus he ruled all things by the pen, and the consequence was precisely what might have been predicated by any man of average abilities and common sense. The absence of all moral responsibility reduced the governors of provinces, the nobles, and, indeed, all men placed in authority, to mere machines, that acted according to the motive power brought to bear upon them, without any thought or care as to the wisdom or propriety of their actions. That whole provinces should revolt under such a sway was no more surprising than that gigantic enterprises should miserably fail and fall far short of the conception of their originator. Nor did the evil terminate with his own reign. The general demoralisation had become not only widely spread, but also deeply rooted, so that when Philip himself passed away from the life he had misunderstood and misapplied, there was no one capable of vigorous thought, or prompt, energetic action. And so the Spanish empire fell as a rotten pear, and was smashed into a shapeless mass of corruption.

The lesson is not without its application at the present day. There is an empire even now wholly governed by the pen, and whose ministers have little beyond the gorgeous trappings and semblance of rank. What is there too vast, or too minute, for the genius of a Secretary of State for India?—for it is against the system, and not against any particular individual, that we direct these remarks. A Nasmyth's hammer can crack a filbert, or wield the destructive force of "many waters." The trunk of the elephant can pick up a pin, or pull up a tree; but no one man has the capacity to rule 150 millions of people, varying among themselves in language, origin, creed, and customs, and at the same time attending to every whim and fancy of every individual. Sir Charles Trevelyan complained, and with good reason, that the Governor of Madras

was nothing more than a head clerk in a Government office. That is exactly his position, but not thus will India ever be governed with advantage to its teeming population, or with honour to the paramount power. Crushed beneath a "monumental load" of details, the ablest statesman must inevitably fail to have time, or elasticity of mind, for the elaboration of a large, liberal, and practical policy. At present his attention is distracted by the most insignificant inquiries from his "head clerks" at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and the sun that is intended to give light and life to a world is cut up into little stars to suit the love-sick fancies of a Juliet. It is almost inconceivable to what extent this microscopic surveillance of trifles has already been developed. One instance out of many occurs to us, but not a whit more striking than hundreds of similar cases. Twelve months ago we read in the Madras papers that a European officer of the native army, having lately invalided, had turned his attention to the cultivation of coffee and agricultural pursuits in the Neilgherries. For this purpose he proposed to purchase a tract of land belonging to Government, but suggested that the rate of redemption of the assessment should be reduced from twenty to ten years' purchase. It also appears that the collector of the district, through whom the negotiation was primarily conducted, made a proposal that the purchase-money should be paid in two instalments, at an interval of five years. *Prima facie* the local Government were fully justified in declining to have anything to do with such an arrangement, but whether they were right or wrong the entire responsibility should have rested exclusively upon their shoulders. If the Government of Madras cannot be entrusted with the settlement of such a question as this, of what earthly use are they supposed to be? If their business is merely to conduct such insignificant negotiations conditionally, the work might be done at very much less cost, and quite as efficiently as at present. Their provisional answer in this case was a negative; whereupon the officer in question seems to have relinquished his project, and to have come home. This, however, is a matter of very little consequence to any one save himself, but it concerns the public interests that all this bargaining and higgling should have been brought in regular course—that is, after the lapse of several months, and after the return of the officer to England—to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. Sir Charles Wood is acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be a conscientious, hard-working, self-reliant man, and is therefore likely to have bestowed some time and thought upon the question whether or not Major So-and-so should be allowed to purchase a piece of waste land on the mountains at such or such a price?—Major So-and-so being probably engaged at that hour in sauntering down the fashionable street of some provincial town in England, in happy forgetfulness of all his Eastern speculations. The result of Sir Charles Wood's lucubrations and inquiries was the confirmation of the decision arrived at some months previously by the Governor of Madras, who, moreover, had since then been recalled. No wonder it is the Secretary to the local Government, who, in fact, governs each Presidency. Imagine the hopeless disgust and bewilderment of any man

possessed of self-respect and real ability on receiving a despatch from his mighty chief at home, telling him that his predecessor was quite right not to take five rupees where he could get ten. This would be ridiculous enough, but how much more absurd would it have been had Sir Charles Wood quashed Sir Charles Trevelyan's judgment, and sent out orders that Major So-and-so was to have the land on his own terms. The Governor in Council would then have desired the Commissioner to intimate to the Collector to inform the Major that his suggestion had been approved of; whereupon the Collector would ask the Commissioner to request the Governor in Council to make known to the Secretary of State for India in Council that Major So-and-so had abandoned his coffee scheme and left the country. Clearly it is no proper part of the business of a Secretary of State to interfere in such paltry matters. There is enough, and far more than enough, of public business to occupy every moment of the day, without descending to the particulars of private transactions with the local Governments. Let the practice of Philip II. and the fate of Spain be a warning to all rulers who would make their subordinates a mere body of copying clerks, without forethought, judgment, or public responsibility.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Jason, Barclay, Calcutta; Gloucester, Heath, Madras.—14. Geni, Murray, Calcutta; City of York, Connell, Mauritius; Blanche, Care, Mauritius; Jawahar, Rochfort, Bassin; Undaunted, Clare, Calcutta; Hawthorne, Swinburn, Singapore.—15. Lucknow, Leslie, Shanghai; Falcon, Smith, Mauritius.—17. Chowringhee, Evans, Mauritius.

WEXFORD, Jan. 15.—The *Test* (of Harwich), from Mauritius to Clyde, came ashore this morning at Morris Castle, crew saved.

WARRENPOINT, Jan. 17.—The *City of York*, from Mauritius to Clyde, is on shore close to Carlingford Lighthouse, with loss of rudder.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Ceylon*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20, to proceed per str. *Nemesis*, from SUEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Grace. For MALTA.—Mr. Yair, Capt. Roberts, Mr. Heriot, Mr. Trotters, Commr. Madden, Mr. A. W. Anderson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. McGavin, Mr. J. Brown, Lieut. Shaw, Mr. D. Robertson, Brev. col. Deacon, Maj. C. J. Richards, Mrs. Pyrchitt and infant, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Lewin, Col. Garrett, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Dugdale, Miss Abbott, Mrs. C. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hector, Mr. T. S. Lacy, Capt. E. G. F. O'Brien, Asst. surg. F. S. Sculliphant, Miss Cathray, Capt. S. Rogers, Mr. W. Farrell, Mr. Newington, Capt. W. H. Barry, Mr. A. F. Dennis, Mr. J. E. Howe, Mrs. Stalkard and two children, Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Dr. Wallich, Maj. P. W. Gillum, Mr. E. P. Grant, Lieut. Bury, Mr. J. G. Bean, Miss Owen, Mrs. Gibb, Mr. D. Gibb, Mrs. P. Carnegie. For MADRAS.—Dr. J. and Mrs. Urquhart, Staff asst. surg. White, Capt. and Mrs. Ravers, Miss Harris, Mr. and Miss J. Pelly, Mrs. Whistler, Lieut. col. Roe, Mr. Laybourn, Mr. J. P. Garrett, Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, Mrs. Glover and infant, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Underwood, Rev. P. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. G. P. Haughton, Miss Bullock. For CEYLON.—Mr. T. Morgan, Mrs. Cowen and three children, Mr. J. Bolton. For HONG KONG.—Paymaster Potter, Mr. Pittock, Mr. Croom, Mr. H. J. Allan. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Japp, Mr. A. Bauer. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Whitlock.

Per str. *Euxine*, from MARSEILLES, —, to proceed per str. *Nemesis*, from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mathias, Lieut. col. H. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Hogg, Mr. M. R. Currie, Mr. G. M. Struthers, Mr. J. Ker, Dr. Anderson, Maj. Edgell, Mr. G. A. Bishop, Capt. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Maj. Walter, Mr. Roquerbe. For MADRAS.—Lieut. C. J. Stewart, Mr. Hemans. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. A. Duglere, Mr. C. P. Marsden. For CEYLON.—Mr. Shuttice.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CAREW, the wife of Lieut. O'Brien, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter, at 9, Notting-hill-terrace.

HOGG, the wife of Lieut. col. of a son, at 23, Princes-terrace, Princes-gate, Jan. 16.

MACDONALD, the wife of Capt. John, H.M.'s Bengal army, of a daughter, at 5, Promenade, Cheltenham, Jan. 13.

## MARRIAGES.

CARTER, Capt. Vernon B.D., Bombay army, to Lucy, daughter of William J. Charlton, Esq., at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington, Jan. 17.

Low, David, to Eliza H., daughter of Henry H. Glass, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Trinity Church, Cheltenham.

POOLE, William, of Calcutta, to Mary Ann, widow of the late Robert J. Beauchamp, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, at St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, Jan. 12.

TEED, Charles M., Supreme Court, Madras, to Emily J. K., daughter of the late Major Moore, of the 12th regt., at Plymouth, Jan. 10.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Henry, at Belmont, Hertfordshire, aged 73, Jan. 14.

BRACHEN, Mary M. (Beppa), daughter of the late Major John, of the Bengal army, at Paris, aged 14 years and six months, Jan. 5.

BIRD, Anne E., relict of the late Cornelius, Bengal Civil Service, at 6, Johnstone-street, Bath, Jan. 12.

CHURCH, Florence, infant daughter of Lieut. T. R., 12th Madras N.I., at Wessex House, Winchester, aged 10 days, Jan. 10.

COLLIER, Elizabeth, widow of the late George, solicitor, Calcutta, at Old Charlton, Kent, aged 77, Jan. 10.

DAVENPORT, Eliza L., wife of James, M.D., late of the Bengal army, and daughter of the late Major gen. R. W. Wilson, C.B., of 65th regt. N.I., at Paris, Jan. 11.

ERSKINE, Maitland, widow of the late William, formerly of Bombay, and daughter of the late Light Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, at 30, Devonshire-place, aged 69, Jan. 15.

HYDE, Charles, of Hyde End, Berkshire, and formerly of the Madras Civil Service, at Fladong's Hotel, Old Cavendish-street, aged 78, Jan. 13.

NASH, Lucy A., widow of Lieut. Alexander, of the Bombay Engineers, at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 43, Dec. 26.

SANDERS, Rosetta F., widow of Capt. Thomas, Hon. E.I.C.S., at Brighton, Dec. 31.

YOUNG, John W., late Commander H.E.I.C.S., at Lee-terrace, Blackheath, aged 85, Jan. 4.

## India Office,

January 19, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I.; Brev. capt. L. R. Newhouse, 19th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. Graham, 3rd Eur. regt.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. R. C. Laurence, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. E. A. Lambert, 1st Eur. regt.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. J. F. Begbie, 35th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. A. Burn, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. Scott, engr.

## NAVAL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. Gardiner.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. L. Playfair, 6th Eur. regt., Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. S. Pratt, 54th N.I., 6 mo.; Brev. capt. T. W. Hilton, 65th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. E. Vandergucht, 5th Eur. regt., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th Lt. Cav., 3 mo.; Capt. P. M. Francis, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. Paske, 14th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. A. Walters, 50th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd Eur. regt., 2 mo.; Capt. A. A. Bayly, Art., 6 mo.; Brev. maj. F. J. Oldfield, 3 Lt. Cav., 3 mo.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. St. L. Williams, captain's clerk, 6 mo.

## TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Brev. col. J. W. Goldsworthy, 30th N.I.

## TO RETIRE ON HALF PAY.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. W. Browne, 9th N.I.

A KHILAT to the value of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by H.E. the Governor-general, for presentation to Meer Ahmud Khan, native adjutant of the Oude police cavalry, for his valuable services during the mutiny. Meer Ahmud Khan is the son of Khawjah Meer, a Cabool chief, who was killed at the commencement of the Cabool insurrection for his adherence to the British cause.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	99½ 100
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	1 10½
4 per Cent. East-India (Seca Re.) .....	—	—	1 7
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	93½ 94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55 .....	—	—	76

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 2s.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....	220	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	100½ to 1	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct. ....	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....	95	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	101½ to 101	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	95½	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	101½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	13s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	15s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	18	92 to 93
18	Ditto B .....	1.3	2 to 1½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	7½	½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ... ..	10	1 dis. par.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	100	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	98 to 99 x.n.
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	97½ to 98½
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....	75	99½ 100½
100	Ditto .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Jubbulpore .....	all	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	
	Ditto (New ditto) .....	8	95 to 96
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	18	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	83 to 85
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	92 to 93
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	85 to 87
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	
Stock	Ditto Indian Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	92 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 2 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Aggra and United Service lim. ....	50	84 to 86
40	Bank of Australia .....	all	71 to 73
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	19½ to 20½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	22½ to 23
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	— to —
25	Oriental Bank Corporation... ..	all	47 to 48
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	24 to 3½
20	Neruddia Coal and Iron .....	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1½ to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to ½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	3	3½ to 3½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ... ..	all	70 to 73
60	Ditto New .....	25	12 to 13
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	16½ to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1½ to 1½
20	East India Irr. & Can .....	1	1½ to 1½ dis.

MAHARAJA JUNG BAHADOOR, it is reported, will visit Toolseepoor in the course of January to inspect the territory lately made over to him by the Government of India. The Commissioner of the district will meet him to show him every attention, and an officer will march with his camp to arrange for supplies. The Maharajah's camp will consist of about 5,000 men and 500 elephants, inclusive of 3,000 coolies.

## H.M.'s BRITISH REGIMENTS STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO THE 10TH JANUARY, 1861.

(This List, which is compiled exclusively for "Allen's Indian Mail," will appear, with alterations, periodically.)

	Where Stationed.	Station of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.
BENGAL.			
2nd Dragoon Guards ... ..	Lucknow	Canterbury	26 July, 1857
† 6th " " ... ..	Meerut	Maidstone	16 August, 1856
7th " " ... ..	Sealkote	Canterbury	15 October, 1857
7th Light Dragoons ... ..	Umballah	Maidstone	27 August, 1857
* 1st Batt. 5th Foot ... ..	Fort William	Colchester	25 July, 1847
1st " 6th " ... ..	Barrackpore	Do.	28 August, 1846
1st " 7th " ... ..	Peshawur	Chatham	20 July, 1857
1st " 13th " ... ..	Goruckpore	Fermoy	25 May, 1851
1st " 19th " ... ..	Benares	Chatham	21 July, 1857
1st " 20th " ... ..	Gondah	Do.	6 August, 1857
1st " 23rd " ... ..	Lucknow	Do.	23 May, 1857
* 1st " 24th " ... ..	Ferozepore	Do.	8 May, 1846
27th Regt. " ... ..	Umballah	Cork	5 July, 1854
34th " " ... ..	Fyzabad	Colchester	8 August, 1857
35th " " ... ..	Meerut	Chatham	31 July, 1854
* 37th " " ... ..	Fort William	Colchester	18 November, 1846
38th " " ... ..	Roy Bareilly	Do.	4 August, 1857
42nd " " ... ..	Bareilly	Stirling	15 August, 1857
46th " " ... ..	Jullundur	Buttevant	12 October, 1854
48th " " ... ..	Allahabad	Cork	27 February, 1853
51st " " ... ..	Meean Meer	Chatham	7 October, 1857
62nd " " ... ..	Sealkote	Do.	30 June, 1853
54th " " ... ..	Cawnpore	Colchester	5 August, 1857
70th " " ... ..	Allahabad	Canterbury	18 January, 1849
71st " " ... ..	Morar	Perth	4 March, 1853
73rd " " ... ..	Dinapore	Chatham	29 September, 1845
* 75th " " ... ..	Allahabad	Do.	7 May, 1849
77th " " ... ..	Benares	Do.	17 June, 1857
79th " " ... ..	Meean Meer	Stirling	10 August, 1857
80th " " ... ..	Saugor	Buttevant	25 July, 1856
81st " " ... ..	Rawul Pindee	Chatham	1 July, 1853
82nd " " ... ..	Shahjehanpore	Canterbury	20 May, 1857
88th " " ... ..	Delhi	Colchester	15 July, 1857
89th " " ... ..	Jhansi	Fermoy	20 April, 1854
90th " " ... ..	Seetapore	Canterbury	15 April, 1857
92nd " " ... ..	Dugshai	Perth	8 March, 1851
93rd " " ... ..	Rawul Pindee	Aberdeen	6 June, 1857
94th " " ... ..	Nowshera	Chatham	8 December, 1857
97th " " ... ..	Jubbulpore	Colchester	6 August, 1857
98th " " ... ..	Peshawur	Canterbury	3 October, 1857
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade...	Subathoo	Winchester	9 August, 1857
3rd " " ... ..	Agra	Do.	26 July, 1857
Royal Artillery.			
E Battery—Horse Brigade ... ..	Meean Meer	Woolwich †	
F " " ... ..	Meerut		
No. 1 "Battery"—11th Brigade...	Fyzabad		
No. 2 " " " " ... ..	Lucknow		
No. 8 " " " " ... ..	Seetapore		
No. 4 " " " " ... ..	Mooltan		
No. 5 " " " " ... ..	Morar		
No. 6 " " " " ... ..	Futtehgurh		
No. 7 " " " " ... ..	Peshawur		
No. 8 " " " " ... ..	Agra		
No. 1 Battery—14th Brigade ... ..	Barrackpore		
No. 2 " " " " ... ..	Benares		
No. 3 " " " " ... ..	Dacca		
No. 4 " " " " ... ..	Allahabad		
No. 5 " " " " ... ..	Dum-Dum		
No. 6 " " " " ... ..	Roy Bareilly		
MADRAS.			
1st Dragoon Guards ... ..	Bangalore	Canterbury	24 August, 1857
17th Lancers ... ..	Secunderabad	Maidstone	5 October, 1857
1st Battalion 1st Foot ... ..	Secunderabad	Colchester	28 July, 1857
1st " 18th " ... ..	Secunderabad	Buttevant	12 November, 1857
43rd Regiment ... ..	Fort St. George	Chatham	8 October, 1851
3rd Battalion 60th Rifles ... ..	Jackatalla	Winchester	15 August, 1857
66th Regiment Foot ... ..	Cannanore	Colchester	29 August, 1857
68th " " ... ..	Rangoon	Fermoy	21 September, 1857
69th " " ... ..	Tonghoo	Do.	17 November, 1857
74th " " ... ..	Bellary	Aberdeen	16 March, 1851
91st " " ... ..	Kamptee	Chatham	14 December, 1854
Royal Artillery.			
H Battery—Horse Brigade ... ..	Secunderabad	Woolwich †	
No. 2 " 13th " ... ..	Bellary	Do.	
No. 8 " 13th " ... ..	Secunderabad	Do.	
BOMBAY.			
3rd Dragoon Guards ... ..	Mhow	Canterbury	19 August, 1857
6th Light Dragoons; ... ..	Kirkee	Maidstone	7 July, 1858
8th Hussars ... ..	Nusseerabad	Canterbury	5 October, 1857
1st Battalion 4th Foot ... ..	Ahmedabad	Chatham	23 May, 1857
28th Regiment Foot ... ..	Nusseerabad	Fermoy	22 February, 1854
33rd " " ... ..	Deesa	Do.	4 February, 1857
56th " " ... ..	Poona	Colchester	27 August, 1857
64th " " ... ..	Kurrachee	Canterbury	9 January, 1849
72nd " " ... ..	Mhow	Aberdeen	22 October, 1857
83rd " " ... ..	Belgaum	Chatham	11 January, 1849
95th " " ... ..	Neemuch	Fermoy	25 June, 1857
Royal Artillery.			
D Battery—Horse Brigade ... ..	Mhow	Woolwich †	
No. 1 " 13th " ... ..	Poona		
No. 5 " " " " ... ..	Aden		
No. 6 " " " " ... ..	Neemuch		
No. 7 " " " " ... ..	Poona		

\* These regiments will probably come home this year.

† Under orders for England.

‡ The Batteries of the Royal Artillery proceeded to India in 1857-58.

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## PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

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VOL. XIX.—No. 472.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received by the Calcutta Mail of the 22nd December has been anticipated by way of Bombay. Sir Charles Wood's donation to the Mysore family has raised a storm of indignation, which must be felt as a relief to the usual monotony of life in Calcutta. The local papers are, of course, unsparing in their abuse of the "unscrupulous placeman" who has so heavily mulcted India in order to gratify "a horse-dealing prince, who possesses the secret of 'chaunting' purblind politicians as well as the 'screws,' which are the ordinary staple of untitled confreres." But not only journalists have taken this question, and in strong language denounced the seeming extravagance of the Secretary of State for India. The entire community of Calcutta, natives as well as Europeans, have joined in the outcry, and agreed to a formal protest against such an arbitrary and wasteful expenditure of public money. A great and really influential public meeting was held in the Town Hall, the Sheriff in the chair, at which many vehement speeches were delivered, and the following resolutions unanimously carried:—

1. Resolved that the arbitrary control now exercised by the Secretary of State for India over the means and the expenditure of this country, without reference to the Government which should be directly responsible for them, is highly dangerous to the stability and well-being of this Empire, and that it is expedient that a petition should be addressed to Parliament, praying for the establishment of some effectual check upon such exercise of his power.

2. Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the tax-payers of India have a right to full accounts of the national expenditure; that the Government of India should have control of the proceeds of the taxation it imposes; and that the changed position of the Empire demands a Legislative Council composed of non-official as well as official members.

A petition to the British Parliament, which will be found elsewhere, was then read to the meeting and accepted with great applause, and in less than twenty-four hours 885 signatures were affixed to it by Europeans and natives of the highest rank and intelligence.

A somewhat stormy debate on the same subject took place even in the Legislative Council, when the Government party were defeated by a majority of five votes to four. The Executive, however, refused to submit the papers relative to the Mysore grant, as the correspondence with the Secretary of State had not yet terminated.

Nothing further has been heard from Darjeeling, except that reinforcements were hastening to the spot. The station is not in the slightest danger, and we may expect in a very few days to hear of the retrieval of the disgrace brought upon the British name by Dr. Campbell's folly and presumption.

From China we learn that a force of 2,500 English, with a French contingent, under the command of General Staveley, are to winter at Tien-tain, and that the remainder of the troops have returned to Hong Kong. Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant were at Shanghai and on the point of starting for Japan, while the French Plenipotentiary and the American Minister had gone to Canton. Sir Robert Napier had returned to India, and is reported to have arrived at Madras, where he will succeed to the command on the expiration of Sir Patrick Grant's tenure of office.

The new Puisne Judge of Madras is Mr. Colley Harman Scotland, of the Oxford Circuit, and not Mr. Sherman Scotland, as was erroneously printed in our last issue.

As many Anglo-Indians have still the fixed idea that Russia is the enemy, as well as the rival, of England in the East, we may commend to their perusal an extremely interesting work on the inner life of the Russians, from the pen of Mr. Sutherland Edwards, a gentleman intimately acquainted with the subject of which he treats. It is entitled, "The Russians at Home," and is published by Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

## CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Pera*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta on the 21st, and may be expected at Southampton about the 30th instant.

The *Ellora* (from Southampton the 12th) arrived at Malta, and left for Alexandria, on the 21st instant.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. George Cochrane, late of the Ceylon Rifles, at Trincomalee, aged 70, Dec. 12.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles (from ALEXANDRIA).—Mr. Porter, From Hong Kong.—Capt. Cox, Comdr. Symons, R.N., Dr. Murray, Dr. Ward, Dr. Elves, Col. Jephson, Dr. Scholes, Mr. Gibb, Mr. Colidge. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Vibart, Lieut. G. Osborne, Mr. Richards, Rev. Mr. Hallett, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Atlee. From MADRAS.—Maj. Conerby, Capt. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Blagrove. From BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Price and two children, Maj. Webb.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Jan. 30.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Robinson. From SUZ.—Mr. J. F. Chevalier. From MADRAS.—Capt. J. Parry, Mrs. Parry and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis and four children, Mr. Serle and two children.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Peel, Lieut. Cripps, Lieut. Cracklow, Mr. and Mrs. Lessham, Mr. J. Stroud, Mr. Huttman, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. W. H. Abbott, Lieut. Buchanan, Mrs. Neale, Mrs. Good. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Bonhote, Mr. F. O. Marshall. From PENANG.—Mr. Mackay. From HONG KONG.—Capt. and Mrs. Strawbenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and three children, Capt. Martin, R.A., Capt. Briscoe, Lieut. col. Travers, Lieut. Glye, Mrs. Talbot.



## BENGAL.

## THE FAMINE.

When last we wrote on this subject there was every prospect that the famine in the North West would be confined to the three districts of Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkund. It has not yet spread beyond these places to any great extent, but the continued want of rain throughout the whole Doab has not merely lessened the khureef or autumn crop, which would cause but temporary misery, but there is now a fear lest the next rubbee or spring crop be a partial failure, a result which would make the famine in 1861 far more terrible than in 1860. Since the 26th August, only three and a half inches of rain have fallen in the North West. The western portions of Rohilkund were visited by only casual showers from the influence of the Himalayan rains. The North-Western portions of the Agra divisions, part of the Muttra and the whole of the Meerut divisions, were not relieved by a drop of the rain which fell so seasonably at Allahabad, and finally ceased on the 2nd October. Whole villages in these places have been deserted, and the people have emigrated in numbers to Malwa and the more favoured Eastern districts. Grain has been pushed up by the merchants in immense quantities during the past two months. The railway platforms were crowded with sacks of wheat, and the Trunk Road with hackeries carrying it westward. But though this had a decided effect on the upper markets, there are multitudes who have no money to buy grain, and the Government Works cannot reach all. To add to the gloominess of the prospect, the Mahajuns have refused to make the usual advances for seed, and this, combined with the want of rain and the extensive tracts of country rendered waste by emigration, will make the spring crop very scanty. Many of the plough bullocks have died for want of food.

Lord Canning and Mr. Edmonstone will see not a little of the misery with their own eyes. Government has sanctioned an expenditure of £60,000 to be spent in Meerut alone, for the employment of the starving poor on the roads. The suggestions contained in Colonel Baird Smith's paper will now be found most useful. Now would be the time to cut those additional "distribution channels" from the Ganges Canal, the want of which, it is asserted, prevents its usefulness. But the best mode in which to employ the money granted will be in the purchase of seed, and in inducing the peasantry not to forsake their fields. Every acre now sown will mitigate the scarcity next year. From the expenditure on public works, and the remissions of the land-tax, the loss to the revenue may be only a million sterling this year, but it will be more than twice that in 1861-62, should the spring crop fail. And yet with all this, in addition to a deficit of eight and a half millions, we are told there will be no necessity for a loan.—*Friend of India.*

## QUEEN VICTORIA ASCENDS THE THRONE OF INDIA.

In the Royal proclamation of 1st November, 1858, her Majesty declared that she assumed the Government of the territories heretofore administered in trust by the East India Company. These territories did not include what have always been recognised as the "independent" native States. The East India Company did not administer the country of the Nizam, for instance. Her Majesty also announced to the native princes that she would scrupulously maintain all treaties made with them by the Company, and would protect the natives in all rights connected with their ancestral lands, subject to the equitable demands of the State. These treaties did not include the right of adoption in the case of the failure of natural heirs. The opinions and the action of the Company regarding this right had been most unsettled and contradictory. Statesmen so accom-

plished as Lord Dalhousie and Sir Henry Lawrence held diametrically opposite views as to our duty in this respect. There was a still greater uncertainty as to our rights, distinctions having been drawn between independent and dependent States, legal doubts having been raised as to the usages of various states and races, and their force on the paramount authority. Still more inconsistent had been the policy of successive governors-general. Lord Auckland held that we ought "to persevere in the one clear and direct course of abandoning no just and honourable accession of territory or revenue." Sir Henry Lawrence held that while the Suzerain is only the arbitrator of all contested adoptions he cannot refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, nor confiscate the State, however small. Sir George Clerk declared that the Hindoo law, which is so comprehensive regarding the rights of private property, does not provide distinctly for chiefships, and added—"it is the inconsistency, caprice, and mutability of our opinions regarding all great principles that is the bane of our supremacy in India." Finally, Lord Canning agreed in the truth of this so far as the right of adoption is concerned. Hindoo law, Mussulman supremacy, and the proclamation of the Sovereign of England have thus alike left that to be settled by vague tradition and usage which is of the most vital interest to every native chief in India.

We publish as a Supplement a historic document which goes one step farther than the Royal Proclamation. In that Queen Victoria merely took the place of her trustee, the Company; in the Secretary of State's despatch of 26th July last, she virtually ascends the throne of India, assumes towards all feudatories the position, as paramount power, of the now extinct sovereignty of Delhi. As an act of grace she extends to every Hindoo chief "the assurance that the paramount power desires to see his government perpetuated, and that on a failure of natural heirs his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law and to the customs of his race will be recognised." She similarly gives the pledge to every Mahomedan chief that she will uphold any succession to him which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law. With her own hand she writes upon the statute book a law which Menu never penned, which no power in India has ever expressly allowed, which has been left to the variable, uncertain, and vague decision of tradition. And this after a rebellion more extensive and an outburst of fury more bloody, on the part of the natives of India, than have ever before stained the pages of its history. As her Majesty in her Proclamation signalled her assumption of the Government of the territories of the East India Company by an act of unconditional mercy to the rebels against her authority, so in this her assumption of sovereignty as the paramount power in the Peninsula, she bestows upon each of its native princes the boon which they have never before enjoyed and which they most eagerly crave. By the Proclamation of November, 1858, she became merely Queen of the Company's territories in Hindostan, by the despatch of July, 1860, she declares herself Empress of all India.

Of Lord Canning's share in this mighty change we have before had occasion to express hearty approval. His despatch goes beyond the addresses and promises which he made to the various chiefs whom he rewarded in the durbars of last season. What he then conferred on a few chiefs individually as a reward for their loyalty to the British he has recommended her Majesty to bestow on all chiefs without exception. In these words he shows that he recognises in at least one respect the fact that a revolution has swept over India.

"The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which, for our own convenience, we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa had disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged

by the chiefs. A great convulsion has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the native chiefs, over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be reasonable and appreciated."

Thus the title deeds of every *de facto* chief in India to the palatinate which he holds will consist, not of sunnuds from robber ancestors or tyrant emperors of Delhi, not of the consent of tradition and usage, but of the written assurance of the Queen of England and Empress of India granted through her Viceroy. This assurance, while it confirms the present power of each chief, obliterates all previous titles. Henceforth fealty to the British Sovereign, loyalty to England, constitutes the tenure on which every chief holds his authority and estates, from the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Indore down to the petty chiefs of Bundelcund, whose retainers consist of a dozen sepoys and their land of a few hundred acres.

This journal has been identified with the policy of annexation thus brought to a legitimate close. Warned by such wars as those in Sikkim and on the frontier, we still believe the lesson of history to be that there is no alternative between the annexation and the Christianisation of the whole peninsula. Taught by the frightful anarchy which riots in the Nizam's territory, we must condemn that part of Lord Canning's despatch which recommends that confiscation should be the penalty not of heinous oppression and anarchy such as extinguished Oude, but only a breach of loyalty; not, that is, of a violation of the law of God who sets princes to do justice, but only of a breach of the law of man. Fearing its evils, we protest against the recommendation which the Secretary of State justly condemns—to extend the right of adoption to mere Jagheerdars whose lands were conferred by the Government of the day for only a limited number of generations. But, these things apart, we heartily congratulate the princes and chiefs of India on this manifestation of the grace of our common Queen. Subjects like ourselves, they are now honoured and hold their lands on the same secure tenure as the Dukes and Earls of England. They are an integral part of the British nobility, and their estates are fused with the rest of the empire. Let them be warned to enter upon that course of reform and to adopt that spirit of civilisation which distinguish the government of their Suzerain. Centuries may elapse but the law is as certain as that which guides the destiny they believe in, that they or their successors must either adopt Christianity or be obliterated. The Sovereign of half the globe now confers kingdoms on them and their descendants on the sole condition of fidelity to herself. The Sovereign of the Universe will sooner or later annul the grants, unless they learn to be faithful to Him.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NATIVE ON TAXATION.—At the last meeting of the British Indian Association, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee showed that there was no need for an Income-tax. If the military expenditure were reduced and the marine, commissariat and public works departments reformed, with the revised tariff, the stamp duties, the sale of khas mehals, enam tenures and waste lands, and the property lapsed to Government, there would be no deficit. But besides there are the paper currency and license tax. If all these were not enough the salt tax might advantageously be increased. Altogether there would be 2 millions from the reduction of military expenditure, 2 millions from the license tax, 1 million from the stamps, and 1 million from miscellaneous sources, making a total sum sufficient to cover the deficit. A most elaborate scheme this for taxing the poor, that the rich may go free. This is quite the native idea of taxation. The Baboo is a very wealthy and intelligent zemindar.

THE CANTONMENT OF ASNEE, on the Punjab frontier, has been abandoned for a new cantonment at Rajanpore.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION to the British Parliament has been sent home from Calcutta:—  
 “To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,—  
 This petition of the undersigned inhabitants and taxpayers of Calcutta,—Humbly sheweth,—That the financial embarrassments of India since the mutinies have necessitated successive loans, have compelled the stoppage of public works, the imposition of heavy duties and other burdens upon commerce, and so far endangered the credit of the Indian empire as to induce your honourable House to send out a special financial minister to avert the threatened bankruptcy of the State. That the able financier empowered by your honourable House found it necessary to impose upon all India, for the first time in her history, a direct taxation extending, as an income-tax, to incomes so low as twenty pounds per annum, and that in addition he proposed a licence-tax, which will reach to the lowest artisan throughout a very poor population. That with every means devised by the financial minister and the Government, the estimated deficit of the current year is above six millions sterling, including the estimated results of the new taxation; and that the Government of India is calling for further reductions of expenditure, which reductions appear, for the present, impracticable. That it has come to the knowledge of your petitioners that the Secretary of State for India in the face of the embarrassed financial position of this empire has, without due ground, paid or ordered to be paid from the Treasury of India to the family of certain Mysore princes, about half a million sterling, for which payment your petitioners believe there are no just grounds, either moral or political; and that such payment or order has been made by the Secretary of State for India against the protest of this Government, against the recorded decision of the late Governor-general of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie in Council, against the representations of the Financial Minister appointed by the Crown, the late Right Honourable James Wilson, and of the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, the Earl Canning; and without any reference to your honourable House. That the Government of India have refused to your petitioners any information respecting this unauthorised abstraction of more than one-half of the estimated amount to be paid by them as their Income-tax for the current year; declaring the act to be that of the Secretary of State, whom they further declare to be responsible only to your honourable House; and upon whose arbitrary disposal of the public money of India it thus appears to your petitioners that there exists no practical check whatsoever. And your petitioners further believe and submit that the sums charged to this Government for the military expenditure in England is greatly in excess of what is needed for this country, and of what is justly chargeable upon its funds. That whilst by the exertions of the Military Finance Commission the military expenditure in India has been retrenched to the extent of more than two millions, as yet, in the estimates of the current year, the expenditure in England for the same year shows an increase of above a million sterling. That this expenditure is beyond the control either of your petitioners who are taxed to pay it, or of this Government; and that no separate estimates, accounts, or other documents are furnished which could enable your petitioners to show the fact well known to them, that the estimates for the military expenditure of England are lightened at the cost of the estimates for India; and that such irresponsible expenditure of taxes raised in India for Indian purposes, by the Secretary of State for India in England, without due account either to your honourable House or to this Government, is unconstitutional and oppressive. And your petitioners further believe and submit that the payment by India of more than 20,000 troops, ostensibly Indian reserves, but in fact doing duty as English garrisons, and returned as such in the latest reports on the defences of England, is also unconstitutional and unjust; that a large proportion of those troops are really a portion of the

standing army of Great Britain, which standing army is by that means maintained in England at a larger number than is voted by your honourable House, and although actually a part of the standing army of England their pay is, in part, not included in the annual vote passed for that purpose by your honourable House; and that there is nothing to prevent the unauthorised increase of the number of such troops at the expense of your petitioners; all of which your petitioners submit to be unconstitutional and oppressive. And your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will order that all papers, correspondence, and documents relative to the gift or payment of any sum or sums of money to the family and descendants of the Mysore princes be laid upon the table of your honourable House, and published for the information of your petitioners. And further, that your honourable House will devise and impose such a reconstruction and reform of the Government of India as shall remove your petitioners from the irresponsible action of the Secretary of State for India, and shall bring them within the same privileges of British constitutional law, which gives to the taxpayers of Great Britain and her Colonies the right to a full account of the expenditure for which they are called upon to provide; and for such improvement in the law as shall enable members of the Council of India as at present constituted to be eligible for election to your Honourable House; and for such restrictions upon the Secretary of State as shall compel a reference to this Government in all cases involving the expenditure of the means of this country, and a further reference to your Honourable House before any such expenditure shall be made by the Secretary of State against the consent of this Government; and for such an extension of the Legislative Council of India as shall admit of the appointment of non-official members thereto; these reforms being in the firm belief of your petitioners necessary to the safety and prosperity of the Indian Empire. And your petitioners will ever pray.”

**TORTURE.**—A recent trial in the Bengal Sudder Court, reported in the *Hurkaru*, shows how lightly the crime of torture may be punished and how common it is in India. In the month of June the Naib Darogah of Selimabad was deputed by the joint magistrate of Burdwan to inquire into a case of receiving stolen property. He first reported the case not proved, but on further investigation he sent in two witnesses to prove the charge against Hurridoss and Raimoni, a native man and woman. These persons were found guilty and were imprisoned. On the 9th of August the magistrate, while on a visit to the jail, observed a dark mark on Raimoni's shoulder, which led him to make inquiry. From her statements and those of Hurridoss it appeared that they had both been tortured by the Naib Darogah and the police. They had been hung up by their arms, swung backwards and forwards and beaten with nettles. The woman's right collar-bone was broken by this usage. On being sent to Burdwan she was admitted to the hospital, but made no complaint to the doctor there or to the magistrate of Burdwan during her trial. She was about fifty years old, and her husband was upwards of sixty. The Darogah and four of the police have been sentenced—two to ten years' imprisonment, two to seven years and one to five years. This is of course a sadder sentence. Mr. Buckland, the sessions judge who tried the case, sentenced them to fourteen years.

**THE COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.**—His Excellency the Governor-general is pleased to appoint Captain Henry Hopkinson, 70th Regiment N.I., to be commissioner of Assam and Governor-general's agent on the North-Eastern Frontier, vice Colonel Francis Jenkins, who is relieved of civil employ. Colonel Jenkins has passed through a service of more than fifty years, and during twenty-six of these he has held the post of commissioner of Assam and Governor-general's agent on the North-Eastern Frontier. He has discharged the duties of this post with advantage to the country and with great credit to himself.

He has received on several occasions the approval of six successive Governors-general. But his Excellency is of opinion that Col. Jenkins's service has exceeded the term after which it is desirable, in the interests of the State, that an officer's employment on active civil or political duties in India should cease. Also his Excellency considers that, though Colonel Jenkins's case does not come within the letter of the rule which limits the period of the service of civil servants, and which prescribes that, after thirty-five years' service no civil servant shall be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years or upwards, yet that this rule cannot be fairly applied to those who are exclusively of the civil service—unless its spirit be extended to cases such as that of Colonel Jenkins. For these reasons Colonel Jenkins is relieved of civil employ. The Governor-general desires that it be recorded that Colonel Jenkins quits his post with all honour, and that he carries with him the acknowledgment by the Government of India of the services which he has rendered to it.

**CAPTAIN HOPKINSON.**—We (*Friend of India*) have perused all the papers in the case of Captain Hopkinson, of whose unseemly collision with a Moulmein mob we gave a fair account. They do not lead us to alter one word we wrote, though, in justice to Captain Hopkinson, we confess they show his position, in the face of a large crowd and without any guard, to have been more difficult than we had supposed. He is now removed to Assam, where he will succeed Colonel Jenkins, whose administration has been very successful, and be in charge of the interests of a large number of European capitalists and tea-planters. We have, therefore, pleasure in publishing the other side of the case, as given in the following extract from a letter of Government:—“The Governor-general in Council does not, in consequence of this offence, serious as it is, forget the excellent service you have rendered for many years in the Burmese Provinces, especially in your present office. His Excellency has recently offered to transfer you to the Commissionership of Assam without loss of salary, and it was left to you to elect whether or not that transfer should be made. After what has occurred, it is advisable that the arrangement in contemplation should be at once carried out. You will understand, therefore, that the option given to you has been withdrawn, and that you will now be appointed Commissioner of Assam.” The tax is now being quietly collected. Of 6,000 notices issued in Moulmein alone only 490 had not been returned up to 30th November.

**POLICE TAX IN CALCUTTA.**—The *Gazette* contains a paper on the postings and transfers of native civil judges and another on the operation of the Police Chowkedars' Act (XX. of 1850.) The number of houses on which the tax is levied in Bengal is 202,016; the number of houses exempted is 44,284; the yearly collections are estimated at Rs. 3,20,178; the actual collections during the past year amounted to Rs. 2,60,240. The amount expended on conservancy was only Rs. 30,522, leaving the large balance for the salaries of policemen and chowkedars. The average of 2 annas per mensem from each house reduces the productive powers of the tax, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not think the present a proper time to raise the rate.

**CORN IN EGYPT.**—The districts around Delhi are suffering severely from the famine, but the Punjab is a perfect granary. In the face of a deficit of the land-tax in the north-west, it is fortunate that the salt revenue in this year so wonderfully prosperous. Up to the 15th November 45 lakhs of rupees were realised against 25 the previous year. This includes the whole line up to the Sutlej. The increase is vastly beyond the ratio of the enhanced duty. A correspondent, who of all men in the north-west has the best opportunities of knowing, says the “canals are working splendidly, showering food and fortune all around, and saving lakhs to Government. The Ganges Canal failed at first owing to its having only a *kutch* bund, but it is now full and doing wonders.”

COLONEL D. POTT, 47th N.I., has been removed, says the *Englishman*, from the command of his regiment, for having had a sepoy who shot a jemadar through the heart, tried by a drum-head court-martial, and hanged on the spot half an hour after the cowardly deed was perpetrated. If the colonel had really committed an error of judgment on the occasion (which we doubt), we think the utmost punishment the authorities could have inflicted upon him was to reprimand him. His removal from the corps cannot but weaken the authority of his successor in the estimation of his men, and, as a natural consequence, prove subversive of the discipline of the regiment.

JESSORE, Dec. 17.—With the exception of the few biggahs of neezabad, which the ryots think proper to allow the unfortunate blues to cultivate, everything connected with indigo is at a dead stand-still, and the state of our cultivation is little better; in short, everything connected with agriculture seems to be drifting to perdition as fast as it can. Our Lieutenant-governor is blamed by the planting interest for the general ruin that now stares us all in the face; a few uninterested parties do Mr. Grant the justice to think that he acted most conscientiously throughout all the indigo rows, and of these few, although far from being uninterested, your humble servant forms one. Nearly all agree that he committed errors of judgment, but his greatest error and the only one which, though I may forgive I can never defend, he made was, when he issued private instructions to the executive in the Mofussil, checking every effort on their part to keep their districts in order, preventing the fair administration of the law between planter and ryot, and rendering null and void the operation of Act XI. of 1860, which is the only act I know of, which provided anything like fair protection for the planters. I am convinced that Mr. Grant was not aware of the mischief he was doing when he issued these ill-advised orders; their result is now patent to all. I therefore think Mr. Grant and the Government of which he is so high a member is no less in duty bound to rectify these errors, than the planters have a right to expect reparation for the past and protection for the future, and the subject is one which demands their most prompt and serious attention. Crops on the ground.—Mustard and linseed look well, and the Dasee Indigo seed-crop, though small, owing to the small quantity of ground sown, never looked better. The price of the latter must rule under that of last year's. Date sugar.—Goor is now ready in large quantities, and sells a trifle under last year's rates.—*Englishman*.

DARJEELING.—As some anxiety has been felt regarding the ladies and children at Darjeeling, we have much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from the Lady Superiress of the convent there, dated 16th Dec.—“For a few nights I sent the children, with the nuns who had care of them, to a villa in the station, close to the Cutcherry, and overlooking the convent. The rest of the nuns remained with me in the convent, and never left it. None went to Jellapahar. Doctor Campbell seems to have us uppermost in his thoughts; he has written or called on us almost every day since his return from Sikkim. Owing to his kindness we have a guard of five men protecting the convent at night; Colonel Bishop and Captain Murray are also extremely kind to us.”

THE SANTHALS.—We learn from one of the Church Missionary Society's “Occasional Papers,” that the Indian Government, now that the Court of Directors is no longer in the way, has renewed their offer of a grant to the Society for the education of the Santals, on the original terms—the entire management of the schools, with the appointment and supervision of masters, being vested in the Society's agents. The schools now contain upwards of 500 scholars, under the charge of fourteen masters, seventeen Santals also being in training as future teachers.

MR. BLECHYNDEN'S COTTON PLANTATION.—At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of India, a letter was read from Mr. C. F. Blechynden describing the successful results of his cotton plantation at Chownarun near Burhee on the

Grand Trunk Road. He has 1½ beegah, containing 10,000 plants raised from New Orleans' seed, under cultivation. He began sowing on 26th June, and on 16th October gathered the first pod. The average produce is 30 bolls a plant. For two beegahs he pays 1 rupee per annum. The soil is high land, clay with much sand and quartz stones; the field is new and was not manured. If the usual quantity of rain had fallen the cotton would have been better. The cost of preparing the land and clearing jungle was Rs. 6-8 a beegah. Off the same ground and growing between the cotton ridges he had eighty-five maunds of Indian corn which sells at one rupee a maund, and twenty maunds of cucumber. Country cotton sells at four annas a seer, after the seeds are taken out. The natives are so pleased with the success of the experiment that next season they will take seed. The cotton committee reported on Mr. Blechynden's produce as “beautiful coloured, long stapled, valuable cotton of strong fibre, superior to middling Orleans; if properly ginned would fetch about a quarter of a pound more in Liverpool.” This is the most successful experiment in cotton growing in Bengal.

SALE OF LAND.—The Indigo Planters' Association have again urged the Bengal Government to declare its intentions on the subject of the sale of the fee simple of the land at twenty years' purchase. They ask that grants of waste land be not liable to any restrictions and limitations except in the Soonderbunds, where it is necessary on sanitary grounds to ensure their speedy clearance; but even there self-interest would be found sufficient for the purpose. The Bengal Government lays the blame of delay upon that great obstruction—the Government of India, who have the question “under consideration.”

PURNEAH, Dec. 15.—A small force of Sikhs and Ghoorkas of the military police, three hundred strong, under Captain Baker, passed up the Darjeeling road through Purneah on the 12th. They left left Calcutta on the 8th, and are apparently marching five-and-twenty miles a-day at least. The Darjeeling residents are anxiously awaiting reinforcements, although no danger to the station itself is apprehended. It is quite possible that Captain Baker may meet with opposition before reaching Darjeeling. The two hundred Europeans are expected daily. Elephants are being collected in large numbers for their use. The Sikhs had only carts, which must delay them considerably. Several Nepaulese coolies passing down South, state that the enemy have Chinese armed with matchlocks with them.

CAPTAIN R. MACLAGAN, Principal of the Thomson Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, is to be appointed Chief Engineer in the Punjab. His successor will be Captain E. G. S. Williams, Principal of the Civil Engineering College at the presidency.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Queen of India, Thornton, Sunderland; Northern Crown, Merrill, London; North Atlantic, Graves, Liverpool; Hyderabad, Miles, Bombay; Horsa, Isaac Rogers, Liverpool.—19. Evangeline, Barrell, Newcastle; Princess Royal, Howe, Liverpool; Pitre Anna, Lefevre, Mauritius.—20. Str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Fazel Curreen, Brown, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hyderabad.—Mrs. Miles and infant.  
Per Horsa.—H. Statham, Esq.  
Per str. Fire Queen.—Capt. H. Howe, Lieut. Gordon, Ens. Latour, Mr. Brown and family, Messrs. W. Wells, J. Swilley, P. Cummins, Shuttleworth, Ringrow.  
Per str. Barnham.—Col. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Christien, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Verner and child, Miss Verner, Capt. and Mrs. Leigh and children, Master Leigh, Messrs. Hume, Cowin, Crockerly, Simmons.  
Per City of Madras.—Mrs. Wyllie and two children, Mr. A. S. Tweedie, Mr. W. H. Smith.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14. Warrior Queen, Henry, London; Rowantree, Warwell, New Orleans.—15. Albert Currier, Raynes, London; W. W. Smith, Clare, Liverpool; Marcellus, Hallett, Bombay; Teazer, Shaw, Bombay; Inez, Faze, Boston.—16. Thomas Brocklebank, Kelly, Liverpool; Thomas B. Wales, Lincoln, New York; City of Tangore, Apping, London; Sydenham, Tosh, London via Trinidad; Melchite, Gould, Bombay; Chryside, Sagar, London.—17. Hippolyta, Lefevre, Bourbon; Granada, Dreyer, Bombay; Egeria, Pollock, Bombay.—19. Luciana Manara, Toore, Batavia; James Livezey, Broad, London; str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulemin.—22. P. and O. str. Colombo, — Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo, for MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hivormait and daughter. For GALLE.—Asst. surg. Illingworth. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Baker. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. Brotherton. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lance, Mr. F. Fowler. For MALTA.—Mr. W. Plowden. For MARSEILLES.—Rev. B. Hallett, Capt. Vibart, Mr. J. Robinson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Atter, Capt. T. C. Hamilton, Mr. C. J. H. Richards, Capt. and Mrs. Saunders and family. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Huttman and infant, Lieut. Cripps, Capt. W. Osborne, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Neale, Lieut. Cracklow, Mrs. Good, Lieut. Buchanon, Mrs. Vasey and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	94 8 to 95 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	79 8 to 80 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	94 8 to 95 0	
3rd Sicca Rupee 4 do.	78 8 to 78 13	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal	
New 5½ do.	100 2 to 100 4	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 3 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 3 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	“

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 “ 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 “ 75
5 ditto ditto	“ 100 “ 90
5½ ditto ditto	“ 100 “ 96
New Treasury Bills	“ 100 “ 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 617½ to 6200	
Agra Bank (Limited)	500 “ 750 to 760	
Delhi Bank	500 “ 500 to 610	
India General Steam	1000 “ 1350 to 1575	
Ganges Company	500 “ 640 to 650	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 “ 1725 to 1750	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 “ 550 to 575	
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70 “ 72 to 76	
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 “ 600 to 605	
Calcutta Docking Company	700 “ 1020 to 1025	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 “ par	
Assam Company	200 “ 450 to 440	
East-India Railway Company	£ 20 “ Rs. 2 dis.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000 “ no sales.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75 “ 70 to 72	

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 4 to 10 5
Doubletons	“ 32 8 to 33 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	“ 15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	“ 21 14 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs	“ 15 2 to 15 0
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	“ 15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	“ 106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 223 0 to 223 8
Mexican do.	“ 227 0 to 228 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 10s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 22).—Prices of almost all descriptions of produce continue still high, consequent on very moderate supplies; they are beyond the marks of slippers, and the native holders are showing little or no disposition to give way. Indigo, which had been in fair competition lately, has been in less limitation since receipt of the last home advices. Raw Silk and Corahs have been almost without inquiry, although holders are willing to submit to a further concession in price. Sugar, the Benares kind, is only available, and is being freely purchased by the Nacodas for Bombay and the Gulf; very little has been done, as is still doing, for the English markets. Saltpetre has continued in very moderate engagement for Europe and America. Rice, Table sorts of the new crop, have been in great competition for the home markets. Linseed, although somewhat slackened in demand, has this week firmly maintained in value, owing to light stocks and short supplies. Rapeseed is bare of stock, and in great demand by the local crushers. Hides have been firm in demand and price. Jute has been in fair demand, without any material change in value.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 22).—A very limited business has been done, and almost confined to local requirement. Grey Shirtings, 39 inches, of 5 to 7 lbs. weight, have fallen 1 to 2 annas, and 45, 50, and 54 inches 2 to 3 annas per piece. Grey Madapollams, which had risen in value as noticed in our last, have again gone down about 1 anna per piece. Grey Jaconets have been in very limited sale, but without any fall in price, holders being unwilling to force sale. White Jaconets.—Very little doing, at about former value. Grey Mulls are quite neglected; White, of favourite make, 45 inches wide, are saleable at about former prices; other descriptions are dull of sale. Mule Twist without inquiry, and all counts are lower in value about 1 pie per morah, and still tending downward. Chintees are out of season. Woollens, also, a most out of season for the Upper Provinces. Copper Sheathings and Tile have been in little local demand, and stocks of both have been rather reduced; Australian is heavy in stock; for other descriptions there is no inquiry. Iron has been very little inquired for; Swedish and English Flat, Square, and Bolt are light in stocks; Pig No. 1 is in good demand. Steel.—Swedish has slightly improved in value; all other metals have been almost neglected.

## MADRAS.

## THE FACT AND THE AMOUNT OF THE MYSORE GRATUITY.

To-day it is important that we should collect and reiterate all the facts known as to the gratuity filched from the Indian purse and benevolently bestowed by Sir Charles Wood on the pauper family of Mysore. To avoid every appearance of betraying the information, Sir Bartle Frere throughout the debates merely assumed the correctness of the statement we first published on the 27th September, and ascribed it to information given by Gholam Mahommed himself. Less cautious, Mr. Beadon dispensed with all delicacy in speaking of the gratuity on the ground of its notoriety, mentioned a "last" despatch from home relating to the Mysore family, which presupposes previous papers on the subject, and spoke of a letter which Gholam Mahommed brought out with him from H.M.'s Government, or rather from Sir Charles Wood. There is the fact confessed by a member of the Supreme Government. We may add to this what Mr. Beadon could not tell the public, that Gholam Mahommed, whose stipend had been raised only a few years before, tried to obtain from Lord Canning a further increase and the payment of his relatives' debts, but failed. Disappointed in India he then brought influences to bear on Sir Charles Wood in England, which enabled him to return with the letter which Mr. Beadon speaks of, and to flaunt it with an insolent chuckle in the face of the Governor-general in Council, whose refusal he had thus overruled. Unfortunately for himself, but fortunately for India, he called on his neighbours and friends to rejoice with him on his good fortune and easy triumph over Lord Canning. On the 11th July the *Hindoo Patriot* congratulated "the family of which he is the esteemed head" on the "footing of independence and opulence" on which they were now placed, and entered into the following details:—

"The pensions which the grandsons of the late Tippoo Sultan have been drawing at Rs. 600 a head are commuted into a donation of Rs. 1,50,000 each, invested in Government Four per Cents., and a stipend of Rs. 400 besides, making up a monthly income to each of Rs. 1,000 per month. The stipends of the great grandsons whose fathers have died, have similarly been raised to Rs. 300 a month by the grant of donations of Rs. 60,000 each, likewise invested in Four per Cents. The grandsons will receive 15,000, and the great grandsons 5,000, each for the payment of their debts. The nephews of the Sultan will have a grant of 15,000 for the payment of their debts, and as regards any increase to their stipend, the matter rests with the Governor-general. Should any of these princes remove elsewhere, they will receive 15,000 each for buying houses, and the houses they occupy here will be sold to Government."

This paragraph attracted our attention, and after a mild protest against such liberality to a family of whose members nothing more can be said than that they are the descendants of Tippoo, we set ourselves to the task of inquiry into its truth, and wrote to England on the subject. The information that reached us agreed with the results of the very simple sum of arithmetic which, with the above figures and the treaty quoted by Sir B. Peacock, any of our readers can calculate for themselves. We believe we are correct in stating in round numbers—for absolute accuracy can be obtained only from the despatches to and from the Government of India when they are published at home,—that when Sir Charles Wood's orders are carried out a sum of 44 lakhs of rupees or £440,000 must at once be invested and permanently alienated in Government paper to secure for ever the increased pensions; and further, that a sum of 8 lakhs of rupees or £80,000, will be paid, partly to wipe out the debts of the lazy swarms whom in November 1851 the Government in vain encouraged "to engage in useful pursuits and blend with the general population," and partly to purchase houses for the pauper princelings. This makes a total, as we stated, of 52 lakhs of rupees, or £520,000.

Sir Bartle Frere has not contradicted these facts. Mr. Beadon has confessed to them. The Treaty, known as the Partition Treaty of Mysore

of 1799, puts the gratuity on its proper legal footing as an enormous alms. It will be found in the return to an order of the House of Lords for copies of the Treaties between the E. I. Company and the Native Powers in Asia, printed in a Blue Book on the 24th June, 1853. In referring to it Sir Barnes Peacock omitted that significant part of the 6th article, which declares:

"In the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family or of any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions or the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East India Company Behander shall be at liberty to limit or suspend entirely the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend hereinbefore stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families."

Not only was the stipend to cease with the life of the last member of the immediate families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, who is Gholam Mahommed alone, but it ought to have ceased on the 10th July, 1806, when two companies of the 69th Madras N.I., incited by Tippoo's sons, rose in mutiny and massacred 113 Europeans of the garrison of Vellore. Instead of this, these sons—who were guilty of a crime which the last of a legitimate line of mighty emperors is now expiating in a wooden hut in Rangoon, and which, but for his years and a mistaken promise, he would have wiped out on the gallows—were presented with a palace in the suburbs of Calcutta, and had their pensions recently increased. One died so rich that he strove to obliterate the remembrance of the blood of Vellore by a legacy of £30,000 to a Calcutta charity. The other, the only survivor, Gholam Mahommed, is notoriously wealthy, and traffics in houses, horses, and buggies with as much success as any Jew in the Minorities.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER, K.C.B. — By H.M.'s steamer *Berenice*, which arrived at Madras from China, on the 22nd Dec., Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., reached our Presidency. "It is understood," says the *Athenæum*, "that he has come hither from China, where he held command of the second division of the British force employed in that quarter, with a view to making himself acquainted with the Madras army, before becoming its chief, in succession to H.E. Sir Patrick Grant, who returns to England early next year. Sir Robert Napier is an officer of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, who entered the late Hon. Company's Service in 1826, and who has displayed much ability throughout his military career up to the present time, which affords fair promise of his acquitting himself well in the high station to which report says he will soon be called."

A LIBERAL SUNNIYASI.—The Acting Collector of North Arcot on the 26th October informed Government that the Mahant, who is trustee of the great Pagoda Tirupati, had placed at the disposal of the Collector the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the general improvement and drainage of that large and populous town. Mr. Robinson also stated that other natives had subscribed Rs. 200, and that some were executing minor works at their own cost. In consequence of the liberality of the Mahant, Tirupati, "from being one of the filthiest, most closely packed, and worst drained native towns" Mr. Robinson "ever walked through, and, consequently, a very seed-bed of cholera and disease, bids fair to become a tidy, well-ventilated, and healthy place." Out of the Rs. 5,000 given by the Mahant, and with his approval, Mr. Robinson has retained Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of building a school, for which a numerous signed petition was some time ago presented.

BANK OF MADRAS.—Six shares of one thousand rupees each of the Bank of Madras were sold by public auction, and realised seven thousand two hundred and forty rupees, or an average nearly of twelve hundred and seven rupees each, being upwards of twenty per cent. premium. The lowest amount realised was, Rupees eleven hundred and sixty, and the highest twelve hundred and thirty-five.

THE MADRAS PIER.—The last twelve rows of piles of the Madras pier, about a hundred and twenty feet in length, have been condemned, and are being removed. Captain Rawlins, assistant to the Chief Engineer, who superintends the progress of the work on behalf of the Madras Government, fortunately discovered in time that they were from four to six feet shorter in the earth than the stipulated length, namely, fifteen feet. The work has come to a stand-still in consequence of the loss at sea of a further section of the piles.

PEPPER MONOPOLY IN TRAVANCORE.—The Rajah of Travancore has issued a proclamation, which appears in to-day's *Gazette*, declaring the abolition of the pepper monopoly from 31st Dec. Growers will be allowed to sell or export pepper like any other produce. A duty of Rs. 15 per candy of 500 lbs. will be charged on all pepper exported, whether by land or sea. Pepper brought to the Sircar within a year from 13th November last will be paid for at the usual Sircar price.

MR. W. A. SERLE.—The *Athenæum* announces the death of Mr. W. A. Serle, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Madras, a well-known member of society in this presidency during many years past. His remains were interred last evening in the cemetery of St. George's Cathedral. He had been afflicted with serious illness for several weeks prior to the sad event, which was consequently not unexpected, but will not the less be lamented by his numerous friends. Mr. Serle was a Capt. in the Madras Volunteer Guards, and ever took a lively interest in that valuable corps.

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.—The case of the late Nabob of the Carnatic's debts came before the Supreme Court on the 2nd November. Sir A. Bittlestone delivered his judgment on the 19th November. He carefully weighed every item of the claims preferred by Damoodra Doss, &c., allowing such sums as were actually paid into the treasury of the Nabob as distinct from the other departments, and rejecting all others. The entire claim was Rs. 5,52,001 principal and interest; the sum allowed was Rs. 91,955 and interest. It was elicited by the evidence that Prince Azeem Jah received Rs. 70,000 a month, and about three lacs a year as the Punjum Hissa, and that he allowed the Nabob pocket-money at the rate of Rs. 200 a month at first, and afterwards Rs. 400.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11. Nepal, Muir, Liverpool; Admiral Casy, Pignon-blanc, Swansea.—12. Nile, Owen, Calcutta; str. Rangoon, Greig, West Hartlepool.—21. str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Calcutta.—22. P. and O. str. Singapore, Curling, Suez; H.M.'s str. *Berenice*, Robinson, Peiho, Hong Kong, and Singapore.—24. Northern Light, Marshall, Aden.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Colombo.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Kiward and daughter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Partridge, Col. and Mrs. Miller.  
Per Nile.—Mr. Braddon and family, Mr. Cathbert, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Mills and family, Mrs. Boyle and family, Mr. Hammel, Capt. Russell, Rev. Mr. Cathbert, Mr. Hodson, Mr. Bingham's seven children.  
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Maj. and Mrs. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Aboy, Capt. and Mrs. Blagrove, Capt. Graham, W. M. Collins, Esq., — McDougal and children, Lieut. Lipscombe, Mr. Elsworth, Mrs. Moon and child, Dr. and Mrs. Marsh and children, Mrs. Gilmore.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Berenice*, Lieut. Robinson.—From PEIHO, HONG KONG, and SINGAPORE.—General Sir R. Napier, Col. Desborough, R.A., Capt. Tottenham, R.A., Capt. Brooks, A.D.C., Hon. Capt. Thesiger, Maj. Renton, M.A., Lieut. Goule, 4th Drags., Cornet Muret, and 130 native followers.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Ross, Mr. Eastwell, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Arant, From MARSHALLS.—Capt. Milman, Mrs. Higginbotham and child, Mr. Higginbotham, Miss Higginbotham, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Dartwell, Mr. Grant.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. P. and O. str. Malta, Down, Suez.—14. Rocharis and Paul, Dugast, Pondicherry.—15. Fairlie, Cowan, Demerara.—19. Oriental, Fritz, Moulmein.—20. Nile, Owen, London.—24. Nonpareil, Leonard, Penang and Singapore; Mariner, Fraser, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Colombo.—To SUEZ.—W. Arbuthnot, Esq., Capt. C. Harris. To MALTA.—C. Brunell, Esq. To MARSHALLS.—J. Tawse, Esq., Mrs. Tawse, Maj. Corbette, Capt. J. Stewart, Capt. E. R. and Mrs. Balgrave. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. S. B. J. Parry, Mrs. Parry and infant, Mrs. W. A. Serle and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis and five children.







to reply to the charges already made, that it may adjudicate on these before making further inquiry. Some dissatisfaction has been felt in regard to the land, which, at Kowloon, has been added to the colony, as it is understood the naval and military authorities have claimed more of it than they are entitled to.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Dec. 29.—During the fortnight the additions to our export of coffee have not been large. One vessel has taken to Mauritius 629 cwt. of Native, one for London has sailed with 4,000 cwt. Plantation and 581 Native; while one has gone to Falmouth for orders with 3,256 Plantation and 2,432 Native. The three vessels took—of Plantation, 8,166 cwt.; Native, 3,042 cwt.; total, 11,808 cwt. Our exports of Plantation are still slightly in advance of those to the corresponding period of last season, but there is a falling off nearly equal to one-half in Native.

On Monday, the 31st, the Session of the Legislative Council will be closed, and it is probable enough that an early meeting in 1861 may be summoned with reference to the reception of the railway ordinances at home, and to receive and consider the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of carrying on the work under the direct control of Government. All that the Colonial Legislature can do to sever the connection of the colony with the railway company has been done, and we cannot anticipate any opposition on the part of the shareholders to the very fair terms we have conceded. It is very generally understood that the select committee will report in favour of going on with the railway as a Government work. The Governor in his remarks during the protracted sitting of last evening seemed to anticipate some such decision, by his reference to the probable necessity of opening up the Lower Badulla Road, so as to throw the Ouwah Coffee on the line, instead of commencing a work of such magnitude as the road from Badulla to Ratnapoora must be. A vote of £7,000, and a reduced one of £3,000 for this road were both refused, on the two grounds of want of available funds and the position of the railway question. In coming to the adverse decision, however, the Governor, and the members of Council generally, admitted to their full extent the claims of the loyal natives of Saffragam, as well as of the planters of Happotella, to favourable consideration. So that if the railway project is dropped there can be little doubt the Badulla and Ratnapoora road will be pushed forward. In the more probable event of the decision being in favour of a railway, the lower Badulla road and its tributaries are sure to receive attention. The bridge so much wanted by the planters of Medamahaneura, over the Gal mal Oya, and some other works, were also postponed for a more favourable conjunction of revenue and expenditure.

Out of council, the crop, (now fast closing in many of the lower and medium districts) the weather, (excessively rainy in the interior) and the sanitary state of the colony, have chiefly engaged attention. On this last subject we regret we cannot report favourably. Cholera continues to hang about Colombo and Kandy, while fever and dysentery claim their victims as well. The past fortnight has been especially fatal to European life. Our obituary includes the names of Colonel Cochrane, an old officer of the Ceylon Rifles, who died at Trincomalee; Mr. J. W. Little, of the civil service, who died from wasting dyspepsia at Colombo; Mr. Jevons, a planter, who died on his way to Colombo from Ratnapoora, from severe remittent fever; Mr. MacEwen of the Oriental Bank at Kandy, who sunk under an attack of dysentery; Capt. Brigstock of the *Walshaken*, who was carried off at Colombo by an attack of cholera, and Mr. Fiddes.

Some exhibitions of ecclesiastical assumption on the part of the episcopal clergy have formed subjects of discussion, and the Legislative Council have been doing their best to perpetuate this state of things, by voting £500 for the travelling

allowances of a Bishop, instead of telling the Secretary of State what is the truth, that of all other things the colony is least in want of a Bishop. Our experience of episcopal rule and its effects has been quite sufficient to lead even good Episcopalians to this conclusion.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—The Governor-general left Batavia on the 6th December on a voyage to the Moluccas. The accounts from Banjer-massing do not show much progress made in the suppression of the rebellion. There had been no engagement with the enemy of any importance. No further news had been received from Ceram. Mr. Diepenhort, Assistant Resident of Priaman, died about the middle of Nov., from the effects of the bite of a mad dog. Lieut. J. Kok, stationed at Sibogha, on the West Coast of Sumatra, while engaged in the guard-room, about half-past nine on the evening of the 3rd November, writing his evening report, was shot by a native fusilier, and immediately expired. The cause of this deed is ascribed to Lieut. Kok's having inflicted a very slight punishment upon the man for some breach of duty. The murderer at once gave himself up. The Dutch barque *Antonia Geertruida* arrived at Batavia on the 4th of December, having on board the captain and crew, 26 in all, of the English ship *Herculean*, Captain James Bell. The *Herculean* was bound from Whampoa to Liverpool with a cargo of tea, and on the 29th Nov. struck on a reef to the N.N.E. of Pulo Leat, and soon afterwards sunk. The Dutch bark *Louis*, from Newcastle (England) to Singapore, with a cargo of coals, on the 1st Nov. struck on the reef Malang Hui, to the east of Lepar island, and on the 3rd went down. Before leaving Lepar the captain sold the wreck and some provisions which were saved to the chief of that island for 700f. The captain and crew arrived at Muntok (Banka) on the 16th. The ship *Denok Biantang Bareley*, from Bali Ampanan to Samarang, with a cargo of rice, struck on the reefs near Pulo Ra-as on the night of the 16th November, and became a wreck.—*Singapore Free Press*.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Nov. 29.—Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan, the new Governor of Cabool, held the durbur for awhile. The Kotwal and Khans of the city being present, bowed to the Sirdar. They were ordered to carry on the affairs with the same care and honesty as before the Ameer, and then dismissed with the due compliments.—Nov. 30.—This day being Friday, all the troops were ready, the infantry and cavalry were drawn up on both sides of the road, from the palace. The Ameer Sahib on an elephant, accompanied by Sirdar Syud Mohamed Khan, Peer Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Oosman Khan, Shere Allee Khan, Wullee Mohamed Khan, and Gholam Mohamed Khan, left Cabool for Jullalabad under the usual salute from six guns. While the Ameer was thus marching out of the city the procession presented a very fine view. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan accompanied the Ameer as far as Seyah Sung, and thence took leave, and returned to his house about two o'clock. The Ameer stayed at Seyah Sung for three days.

Dec. 3.—This day the Ameer's camp marched from Seyah Sung, and arrived at Pootkhak. Here the Ameer embraced Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan, and told him to go to Cabool and see after the affairs of the State. He, the Ameer, instructed him to be always kind to the people, and to see justice done.—Dec. 4.—The Ameer's camp changed ground and arrived at Khoord Cabool. The mullicks of the above-named place waited on the Ameer and presented twelve sheep, a quantity of rice, ghee, &c. &c., as nuzur, which was ordered to be made over to the Nazir. Two sheep and some rice and ghee were desired to be sent to Sirdar Syud Mohamed Khan, and Peer Mohamed Khan.—*Delhi Gazette*.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Rancee-ka Talao, Dec. 18.—No. 102.*—Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd Madras N.I., to act as comdt. of Bhopal levy.

*No. 104.*—Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st asst. to polit. agent at Rewah, received charge of agency office fr. Capt. W. Osborne, C.B., on 1st inst.

Appointments to have effect fr. the date on which Capt. Osborne, C.B., proceeds on furl.—  
Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st asst., to offic. as polit. agent at Rewah.

Lieut. T. Acton, 2nd asst., to offic. as 1st asst. at Nagode.

Lieut. P. Ward, 25th N.I., offic. adjt. Nagode police, to offic. as 2nd asst. at Rewah.

*No. 106.*—Maj. R. L. Taylor, C.B., resumed charge of Meywar polit. agency on 24th ult.

*Home Dept., Camp Benares, Dec. 8.—No. 16.*—Capt. H. Pester, 63rd N.I., to be superint. of police of camp of H.E.

*Camp Benares, Dec. 10.—No. 7a.*—Appointment in Nagpore irreg. force, with effect fr. Oct. 29, 1860:—

2nd Inf.—Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Madras N.I., adjt., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. W. Playfair, 4th Bengal N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Higginson.

*On the River Ganges, Dec. 4.—No. 2a.*—Capt. P. F. de Quincey, 70th foot, to be maj. of brig. on estab., in succ. to Maj. S. Richards.

Mr. Stamper's serv. are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

*Dec. 11.—No. 1,382.*—Mr. Asst. surg. G. Walter has been perm. to res. his app. as dep. superint. of Port Blair, in the Andamans.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 8.*—Rev. J. A. Stamper, app. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on 8rd inst. per ship *Agamemnon*.

Mr. Stamper's serv. are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

*Dec. 11.*—Mr. Asst. surg. G. W. Walter has been perm. to res. his app. as dep. superint. of Port Blair, in the Andamans.

*Fort William, Dec. 11.*—The app. of Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester to med. ch. of 2nd corps Mayne's horse, notified in G.O. dated June 12, No. 1,899, is to have effect fr. May 1 last.

Mr. E. G. Fraser, civil judge of Lucknow, resu. ch. of his office on 1st inst.

Maj. J. Steel received ch. of his office of dep. comnr. of Baraich fr. Mr. C. A. Elliott, asst. comnr., on 19th ult.

Lieut. E. F. Angelo, app. to offic. as 2nd in com. of Decolee irreg. force, and to receive charge of office of adjt. to that force, assumed ch. of his office fr. Lieut. Clay on Oct. 18.

Mr. Master, dep. comnr. of Chindwarra district, received ch. of Chindwarra treasury fr. Lieut. G. Warner, asst. comnr., on 26th ult.

Maj. J. G. Balmain, Madras art., who was temp. app., in G.O. 12th ult., No. 5,397, an addit. dep. comnr. of Nagpore, arrived in that province on 1st inst.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Hd. Qrs., Benares, Dec. 5.*—In continuation of notification No. 281, Nov. 17, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pl. to make the foll. prom.:—

To be exec. eng. 3rd class:—Mr. E. Claxton, asst. to superint. gen. of irrigation, N.W.P.

*Fort William, Dec. 11.*—Appointment.—Mr. A. Grant is app. a prob. asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to Upper Assam div.

Promotion.—Lieut. H. T. C. Manderson, Bengal engrs., prob. asst. engr., Allahabad div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr. of 2nd cl.

Leave of abs.:—Leave of abs. for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. C. Syk, 3rd cl. sub-engr., Nuggur dist., prep. to applying for 6 mo. leave to Eur.

Promotion.—Asst. overseer M. R. Molyneux, of the Peshawur div., is prom. to grade of overseer.

#### THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF HILL ROADS.

*Dec. 1.*—The superintendency of hill roads in the vicinity of Simla will cease to be an exec. engr.'s div., and is made a charge for an asst. engr. from this date.

Appointment.—Capt. G. A. F. Houchen, asst. engr., 1st cl., offic. superint. of hill roads, is app. superint. from this date.

*Mily. Dept., Dec. 11.—No. 1,195.*—The underment. officers have rep. their ret. fr. England:—

Maj. J. Chamber, 21st N.I.; Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I.; Lieut. T. W. Hogg, 2nd Eur. L.C.; Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 3rd Eur. L.C.; Lieut. H. Spalding, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. W. Battye, 65th N.I.; Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I.; Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, 73rd N.I.; and Asst. surg. F. Powell, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 6.

No. 1,196.—The transfer to the invalid estab. of Lieut. E. J. Goodridge, of art., announced in G.O. No. 813, of May 25, 1168, is cancelled, that officer having been perm. by the Bt. hon. the Sec. of State for India to ret. fr. the serv., as a special case, on a pension of 7s. per diem.

Fort William, Dec. 17.—Mr. C. E. Lance, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl. on m.c., for a period of 2 years, fr. date of embarkation.

Dec. 18.—Messrs. E. Montagu, J. R. Reid, and J. Tweedie, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s civil service on Bengal estab., rep. their arrival on 15th inst. by the str. *Nemesis*, which reached the Sandheads on 13th idem.

Mr. F. C. Sandes, solicitor to Govt., reported his return from sick leave, and resu. ch. of his office fr. Mr. R. F. Stack on the 15th inst.

Foreign Dept., Camp Rance-ka Talao, Dec. 13.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd Madras N.I., to act as comdt. of Bhopal levy.

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st asst. to pol. agent at Rewah, rec. ch. of the agency office fr. Capt. W. Osborne, on 1st inst.

Appointments, to have effect fr. the date on which Capt. Osborne proceeds on furlough:—

Mr. C. R. Coles, 1st asst., to offic. as pol. agent at Rewah.

Lieut. T. Acton, 2nd asst., to offic. as 1st asst. at Nagode.

Lieut. P. Ward, 25th N.I., offic. adjt., Nagode police, to offic. as 2nd asst. at Rewah.

Maj. R. L. Taylor resu. ch. of the Meywar political agency on 24th ult.

Fort William, Dec. 18.—Capt. E. B. Sladen and Lieut. R. C. Burn, asst. comdrs. Tenasserim and Martaban Prov., rep. their arr. at Madras fr. Eur. on 25th ult.

Lieut. C. R. Shaw, of the Oude Commission, availed himself, on 20th ult., of the leave granted to him by the Chief Comr. of Oude, and confirmed in G.O. dated 4th inst., No. 5,837.

Civ. Dept.—Dec. 14.—Mr. J. Christie, 2nd Asst. acct. gen., Bombay, having ret. to his du. from leave granted him in Financial Notification No. 60, dated July 13 last, has been app. to offic. as 1st Asst. acct. gen., v. Mr. L. C. Probyn.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Dec. 18.—Appts.:—Mr. J. W. O'Donnell is app. an exec. engr. of 4th cl., and placed in ch. of 1st div. Great Deccan Road, with effect fr. Nov. 9.

Mr. R. Park is app. a temp. asst. overseer in public works dept., Bengal, and posted to Dinagore div.

Lieut. col. E. L. Ommanney, superint. engr. on Bengal public works estab., and offic. chief engr. of the Punjab, is perm. to res. his act. appt., and is transf., at his own request, to pres. circle, Calcutta, but will continue to offic. as chief engr. of Punjab till relieved.

Capt. A. Impey, superint. engr., 2nd cl., offic. superint. engr., pres. circle, is transf. to Cuttack circle, v. Capt. J. C. Harris, proc. on leave, with effect fr. date of his joining, after being relieved by Lieut. col. Ommanney.

Capt. R. MacLagan, principal of Thomason Coll. of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, to be chief engr. and sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab in public works dept.

Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Bengal engr., is placed at disposal of the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., with a view to his appt. as principal of the Thomason Coll. of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, and will proc. and join, without delay.

Mr. W. Palmer, asst. supervisor, att. to 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road, is rem. fr. public works dept.

Leave of absence:—Mr. A. L. Perrier, offic. exec. engr., 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, is granted leave for 1 year, on m.c., to Eur.

Mil. Dept., Dec. 18.—No. 1,204.—The underment. officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. dates specified:—

Lieut. F. A. Dickens, 31st L.I.; Lieut. J. D. Swayne 11th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Wood, 30th N.I.; and Lieut. C. M. Longmore, 33rd N.I.—Dec. 12.

Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, 37th N.I.; Lieut. T. F. Forster, 39th N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Anderson, 71st N.I.; Lieut. the Baron F. Von Andlau, 28th N.I.; Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 54th N.I.; Lieut. M. Hunter, 18th N.I.; and Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. regt.—Dec. 13.

No. 1,205.—The foll. orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 20.—No. 275.—Confirming the order by Maj. Abbott, comg. at Aurungabad, dated Nov. 19, directing Asst. surg. Sanderson, 1st cav., Hyderabad contng., to afford med. aid to wing 1st inf., Hyderabad contng., at Bolaram, consequent on depart. of Asst. surg. McAllum, 1st inf., Hyderabad contng., with hd. qrs. wing of regt. to Jaunah.

Dated Nov. 27.—No. 278.—Confirming the order by Maj. Abbott, comg. at Aurungabad, dated Nov. 19, directing Surg. maj. Orr, 4th cav., Hyderabad contng., to assu. med. ch. of 2nd inf., Hyderabad contng., in add. to his own du., fr. that date, consequent on depart. of Asst. surg. Eves, 2nd inf., Hyderabad contng., on spec. du. to Mulkapoor.

No. 1,206.—Capt. G. C. Lloyd, 55th N.I., offic. sub-asst. stud. dept., has leave for 6 mo., fr. Aug. 21, 1860, to pres. Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, under old regs.

No. 1,209.—The G.G.O. No. 1,187, 16th inst., placing Lieut. D. Macdonald, 25th N.I., at the disp. of foreign dept., is cancelled, and the servs. of that officer are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,210.—The foll. order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is conf.:—

No. 658, dated Nov. 23.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to the underment. officers:—

2nd Capt. T. E. Hughes, art., offic. com., No. 3, Punjab L.F. Batt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. Chalmers, 39th Bengal N.I., asst. comr. in the Punjab, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, med. dep., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, art., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 1,211.—Lieut. W. Battye, 65th N.I., has ext. of leave fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal fr. Europe.

No. 1,212.—The underment. officers have reported their return fr. England:—

Lieut. col. T. F. Flemyng, 36th N.I.; Capt. J. S. Tulloh, art.; Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. Millar, 33rd Madras N.I., asst. comr.

Mooltan; Surg. W. Keates, med. dept.; Surg. G. Saunders, med. dept.; and Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, B.A. civil, Futtehpoore, on leave for 15 mos. fr. Nov. 11, 1859; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 14.

No. 1,213.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. col. W. K. Wollen, 19th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Capt. T. C. Hamilton, 35th N.I., 2nd in com. of Arracan batt., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. E. A. Saunders, 7th Madras N.I., exec. engr. Dacca div., dept. public works, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. G. Cracklow, art., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, of Madras med. estab., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 1,214.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the infy. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at presy. of Bengal, and are admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

Infantry.—Mr. J. H. Broome; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

Infantry.—Mr. J. D. H. Robertson; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 14.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Dec. 4.—Appointment.—Mr. C. W. Carleton to be an assessor and dep. coll. in Chumpanun.

Dec. 6.—Mr. A. W. Cosserat to be asst. comr. in the Sonthal pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Meik to be a sub-asst. comr. in Sonthal pergunnahs from 20th ult.

The foll. dep. mag. and dep. colls. are prom. viz.:—

To the 2nd class.—Mr. B. R. Perry, Purneah; Mr. J. R. B. Ross, Hooghly.

To the 3rd class.—Mr. W. C. Costbey, Shahabad, and Mr. J. Johnson, Beerbhoom.

To the 4th class.—Mr. T. Tweedie, Jessore, and Mr. M. Little, railway dept.

Dec. 7.—Mr. C. Boulois to offic. as 1st judge of Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

The foll. gentlemen to offic. as dep. mags. and dep. colls., and to exercise respectively the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in the districts named opposite to each, viz.:—

Mr. H. Stevens, in Moorshedabad.

Mr. James Taylor, in Dinagore.

Dec. 8.—Leave of absence:—Mr. P. F. Bellow, civ. asst. surg. of Mymensing, for 3 weeks, under the new revised absentee rules, in ext. of leave granted to him on Sept. 18.

The app. of Mr. A. Blandford to be an assessor and dep. coll. in Maldah, notified in *Gazette* of Oct. 31 last, is cancelled.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 10.—Appointment.—Prob. asst. overseer J. Bradshaw is transf. from the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk road to the Dinagore div.

Dec. 8.—Leave of abs.—Mr. Exec. engr. G. W. Vivian, in charge of the Nizamut buildings at Moorshedabad, for 6 weeks, on m.c., under Sec. V. chap. 2 of the unconv. absentee rules.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Asst. overseer W. T. Mills, att. to the Dinagore div., for 6 mo., on m.c., under Sec. V. chap. 2 of the unconv. absentee rules, to enable him to proc. to sea.

Mr. Asst. superv. J. Markham, for 2 mo., on m.c., under Sec. V., chap. 2 of the unconv. absentee rules, commencing from the 1st ult.

#### Nov. 7.—Appointments:—

Capt. C. Murray to be asst. to the superint. of Darjeeling.

Dec. 11.—Sub Lieut. H. Barker, 4th Bengal police battn., to be 2nd lieut. of 5th Bengal police battn.

Dec. 12.—Dr. C. Palmer to be an honorary member of the Howrah Hospital Committee.

Dec. 13.—Mr. H. Davies, dep. coll. of Monghyr, is entrusted with the duties of an assessor in that district.

Dec. 14.—Mr. J. W. Garstin, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buxar, is transf. to Purneah, in which district he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Dec. 15.—Mr. G. L. T. Harris to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rungpore, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag., and the powers of a dep. coll. in that district.

Mr. H. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub-div. of Commercially, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Pubna.

Dec. 17.—Leave of absence:—Mr. R. J. Richardson, add. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, for six weeks, under financial resolution of Oct. 14, 1857, prep. to Europe on furl.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Deeg, Nov. 21.—No. 4a.—Mr. M. H. Court is app. to be superint. gen. of police in districts under the Govt. of N.W.P.

Camp Koombhare, Nov. 23.—Mr. J. C. Robertson, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, is posted to dist. of Muttra, in the Agra division.

No. 2,598a.—Asst. surg. H. C. Cntliffe, att. to art. at Meerut, is app. civ. asst. surg. at that station.

No. 2,964a.—Asst. surg. J. Murray, in charge of Mhair regt., is app. to be civ. asst. surg. of Ajmere.

No. 2,972a.—Leave, on m.c., for 2 mos., is granted to Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, civ. asst. surg. of Moradabad, in add. to leave for 30 days granted 4th ult.

Camp Bhurtpore, Nov. 24.—No. 2,979a.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, asst. to the general superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Jubulpore, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Camp Deeg, Nov. 21.—No. 2,992a.—Appointments:—Mr. E. C. Bayley to be mag. and coll. of the Allahabad dist.

Mr. H. Lushington to be mag. and coll. of Azimgurh dist.

Nov. 26.—No. 2,993a.—Mr. F. Williams resumed ch. of his duties as comr. of Meerut div. on 3rd inst.

Camp Koombhare, Nov. 23.—No. 345a.—The following officers of the Jaloun district are entrusted with the duties of assessors in the circles specified opposite their names:—

Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. comr., in town and pergunnah of Orai.

Mr. Sturt, dep. coll., in town of Calpee and pergunnahs of Atta and Kunwar.

Nov. 26.—No. 353a.—Mr. V. Berkeley, princ. sudder ameen, is app. to be an income-tax assessor in town and suburbs of Jhansi.

No. 370a.—The following are app. to be assessors in those portions of the dist. of Dehra Doon which are specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. C. C. Carbery, from Mussoorie, Landour, Rajpore and Delhra.

No. 375a.—The following officers are entrusted with the duties of assessors in Humeerpore district, in the circles specified opposite their names:—

Mr. P. Wigram, asst. coll., in the pergunnahs of Raat and Soomairpore.

Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. coll., in the pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore.

Nov. 27.—No. 384a.—The following officer is appointed to act as extra dep. coll. in dist. of Muttra, and will perform the duty of assessor in the pergunnahs specified opposite his name:—

Mr. Penson, of customs dept., in the pergunnahs of Mohjheel, Kosee, Suhar, and Areeng.

ERRATUM.—General Dept., Camp Deeg, Nov. 22.—No. 1,309.—In notification No. 1,210a, dated Camp Moradabad, Oct. 29, 1860, for the Rev. G. T. Robinson read the Rev. G. T. Palmer.

Camp Bhurtpore, Nov. 24.—No. 1,324a.—Rev. D. F. Clinton is app. to be jt. chaplain of Agra, with Rev. W. Simpson, in succ. to Rev. R. Panting, dec.

Nov. 29.—No. 1,351a.—Leave of abs., for 1 mo., prep. to embarkation, is granted to Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, L.L.D., late principal of the Benares college, who is about to proc. to England, for the purpose of joining his appt. as librarian in the India-office, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 28.—No. 3,001.—Mr. D. H. C. Inglis, asst. to mag. and coll. of Budaon, is vested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll., subject to his passing the prescribed examination in April next.

No. 3,018a.—Mr. J. W. Chisholm is app. to be an asst. comr. in Jubulpore div.

Nov. 29.—No. 3,020a.—Asst. surg. J. Fawcus was in med. ch. of the civ. station of Jounpore fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 28.

No. 3,022a.—Mr. P. Wigram assu. ch. of the office of mag. and coll. of Humeerpore on Nov. 5.

*Camp Futehpore Sekree, Nov. 30.—No. 3,036a.*—Mr. W. S. Hulsey is app. to do du. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade in the dist. of Mirzapore.

*Dec. 3.—No. 3,054a.*—Mr. C. W. Moore, who has reported his return fr. England on 19th ult., is re-posted as an asst. to the Benares div.

*No. 3,059a.*—Leave, for 1 mo., is granted to Mr. C. Horne, to enable him to rejoin his app. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore.

*Dec. 6.—No. 1,531.*—The notification (No. 2,609a), dated Oct. 6, appg. Mr. E. B. Thornhill to be a joint mag. of 2nd grade with effect fr. Sept. 26, is cancell. owing to the cancellation of the appt. of Mr. R. H. Clifford to be an asst. comr., 1st class, in the province of Oude.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Civil Dept., Gen. Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 3,058.*—Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, asst. comnr., Dera Ismael Khan district, has 1 mo.'s indulgence leave.

*Gen. Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 3,056.*—Mr. D. F. McLeod, financial comnr., Punjab, having reported his ret. to Bombay from sick furl., on 14th inst., is granted the usual 8 weeks' leave to rejoin his appt.

*Revenue Dept., Nov. 28.—No. 1,784.*—Promotions:—

Mr. G. Housden, 3rd class asst. rev. surveyor in the Derajat survey, to be 2nd class asst. surveyor, from Oct. 1.

Mr. E. Foy, 2nd class sub asst. surveyor in the Derajat survey, to be 1st class senior sub asst. surveyor from the same date.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 27.—No. 2,244.*—Mr. T. W. Knowles, asst. engr., 2nd class, fr. Lower Sirhind div. to 8th div. Grand Trunk Road.

*Gen. Dept., Nov. 28.—No. 3,088.*—Appointments:—Mr. W. B. Jones, offic. personal asst. to the financial comnr., will revert to his appt. of asst. comnr., and is posted to the Lahore district.

*Lahore, Nov. 28.—No. 458.*—3rd Punjab Cav.—The regtl. order, dated Nov. 12, by Maj. L. B. Jones, comdg., appg. Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, do. du. officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other du., in room of Lieut. and adjt. W. C. B. Ryan, on furl., is conf.

*Revenue Dept., Dec. 3.—No. 1,818-20.*—The underment. officers are app. assessors of income tax, subject to the supervision of the dep. comnr. of their respective districts:—

Capt. H. A. Dwyer, asst. comnr. at Rawul Pindee.

Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. comnr. at Attock.

Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. comnr. at Pind Dadun Khan.

*Gen. Dept., Dec. 3.—No. 3,126.*—Asst. surg. J. M. Scanlan has 4 weeks' leave, to enable him to proc. to Pres., prep. to leave to England on m.c.

*Military Dept., Lahore, Dec. 5.—No. 465.*—The Bunnoo station order, dated Nov. 20, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, comg., directing Lieut. G. B. Crispin, 5th Punjab cav., to act as station staff officer dur. abs. of Ens. L. Gustavinski, is confirmed.

*Dec. 8.—No. 468.*—Leave of abs.:—1st Punjab Cav.—Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, fr. Oct. 31 to Dec. 30, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c., under new rules, in ext.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 11.—No. 2,354.*—Lieut. R. Home, offic. exec. eng., 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, has indulgence leave for 2 mo., fr. 5th inst.

*Dec. 12.—No. 2,359.*—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, engr., asst. eng., is transf. fr. Huzara div. to Peshawur div., public works, with effect fr. 1st inst.

*Gen. Dept., Dec. 12.—No. 3,207.*—Capt. R. R. Adams, dep. comnr., Huzara, has indulgence leave for 1 mo.

*No. 3,196.*—Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin, civil surg. of Kurmaul, to have charge also of civil med. du. of Kohatuck, as a temp. arrangement.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, late 20th N.I., to be adjt.

2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Lieut. T. N. Walker, to offic. as instructor of musketry, and to join without delay.

Lieut. H. A. Plowden, late 51st N.I., doing duty with Murray's Jat horse, to proc. to Barrackpore and do duty with depot.

Lieut. D. Pemberton, 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art., now at pres., will forthwith join the art. recruit depot at Dum Dum, for duty with recruits proc. up country.

Lieut. F. H. Alexander, 43rd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 35th regt., is directed to proc. and join his own corps.

The undermentioned officers on the general list are appd. to do duty with 60th Goorka light inf., and directed to join:—

Lieut. A. W. Parker, att. to 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Ens. N. F. Parker, att. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Ens. T. F. Bruce, att. to H.M.'s 80th regt.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. Biddulph, fr. Nov. 20 to Jan. 20, 1861, to pres., m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 36th N.I.—Brev. capt. J. R. Auldjo, fr. Nov. 5 to May 5, 1861, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

*Nov. 30.*—Surg. maj. S. H. Batson is removed fr.

med. ch. of Myspoorie levy to that of 65th N.I.; and Surg. F. Turnbull fr. latter to former corps.

With the sanction of Govt., and under the provisions of G.O. No. 1,113, Sept. 1, 1857, Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland is perm. to count as serv. for retiring pension 18 mo. out of the leave of abs. granted to him by G.O. Dec. 28, 1857, and July 22 and Nov. 9, 1858.

Presy. div. order, dated 8th inst., directing Surg. major A. W. Crozier, returned from furl., to assume med. ch. of 6th Eur. inf., as a temp. arrangement.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 13th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, 18th irreg. cav., to assume med. ch. of 21st Punjab inf., in add. to his other du., v. Asst. surg. G. O. Baillie.

The following presy. div. order, making medical arrangements, is confirmed:—

*Dated 9th idem.*—Surg. H. M. Cannon, returned from furl., to proc. and do du. under dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Meerut circle.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Attock garrison order, dated 3rd ult., directing Asst. surg. A. K. Reed to afford med. aid to detach. 24th Punjab inf., placed at disp. of Major A. Robertson for work on the Indus tunnel, with effect from 25th March.

Barrackpore station order, dated 13th inst., directing Surg. maj. T. C. Hutchinson, regt. of Lucknow, to make over charge of right wing Allahabad levy to Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale, 20th Punjab inf.

#### REPAIR OF RIFLES.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 1, 1860.*—With the concurrence of gov't., the C. in C. is pleased to publish the following circular memo. from the Horseguards, dated April 6, 1858, and to direct that its provisions be made applicable to her Majesty's Indian forces:—

"It being found, notwithstanding the orders given on the subject, that it is impossible to prevent the stock of the rifles of the pattern 1853, fitted with solid bands, from being injured in the act of returning ramrods, the Secretary of State for War, on the representation of the General C. in C., has been pleased to approve (instead of resorting to the costly expedient of re-stocking) of the necessary repair being, when practicable, effected by cutting away the chipped part of the stock, and by inserting a new spring, half an inch longer than the original one.

"The Secretary of State for War has further consented to the cost of such modified repair, which need not exceed 1s. for each rifle, being borne by the public; but the General C. in C. desires that every charge of this nature shall be supported by a certificate from the captain, or officer commanding the company, that the injury was, in each case, the consequence of the unavoidable wear and tear of service, and was not caused by carelessness on the part of the troops.

"The present order will not apply to the rifled muskets of later issue, fitted with screw bands."

Capt. H. Grant, late 74th N.I., do. du. officer with Kemaon batt., is, at his own request, permitted to resign that appt.; and is directed to proc. and do gen. duty at Allahabad.

Capt. G. A. Graham, late 28th N.I., and now do. du. with 33rd regt., is directed to proc. and do gen. du. at Rawul Pindee.

Orders confirmed:—

Dacca station order, dated 2nd April last, appg. Lieut. C. F. Roberts, royal art., to act as station staff, and take ch. of the post guns.

Sylhet station order, dated 7th July last, appg. Lieut. G. E. J. Maidman, E.I. regt., to act as station staff, v. Lieut. G. D. Crawford, resigned.

*Dec. 3, 1860.*—Capt. A. O. Wood, late 4th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Umballah, on expiration of his leave.

Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Eur. lt. cav., has received a first class certificate from the school of musketry at Hythe, and is perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

The undermentioned officers of the general list passed the presc. colloq. examination on 15th ult.:—

Ensigns R. P. Nisbet and D. M. Strong, do. du. with 2nd batt. rifle brigade.

Orders confirmed:—

Lahore div. order, dated Dec. 7, 1859, directing Asst. surg. G. S. Davie, 79th highlanders, to relieve Asst. surg. W. Venour from med. ch. of hd. qrs. 4th batt. art.

Barrackpore station order, dated 1st ult., appg. Capt. N. C. Boswell, late 2nd N.I., to act as brigade major, as a special and temp. arrangement, in room of Maj. S. Richards.

Presy. div. order, dated 15th ult., permitting Maj. H. S. Grimes, late 46th N.I., to remain at presy., for the purpose of effecting a speedy adjustment of his accounts while employed as deputy paymaster at Cawnpore.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of arty.—Brig. J. Fordyce, comdt., fr. Dec. 5 to Feb. 15, 1861, to visit presy., prep. to submitting an application for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

3rd co. 4th batt. art.—Capt. J. A. R. Mead, fr. Dec. 8 to March 31, 1861, in ext., to proc. to presy., on

m.c., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on same account.

4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. V. J. Hodson, fr. Nov. 26 to Jan. 26, 1861, to proc. to presy., on m.c.

*Dated 15th idem.*—Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard, att. to 6th Eur. inf., to proc. to Dinapore and report himself for duty to the collg. Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals.

Order confirmed:—Gwalior district order, dated 28th ult., directing Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, late 14th N.I., and Lieut. W. W. Hume, late 11th N.I., to do gen. du. at Morar.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. G. P. Cummine, fr. Nov. 27 to Jan. 27, 1861, to pres., on m.c.

Late 26th N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Cripps, fr. Nov. 18 to Jan. 18, 1861, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c. under old rules.

#### TOOLS FOR REGIMENTAL WORKSHOPS.

*Dec. 6.*—With reference to G.O., dated Oct. 6 last, p. 436a, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that Govt. have sanctioned the issue of tools for regimental workshops, at the prescribed rates, from the ordnance stores, upon indent by comdg. officers.

These implements will, however, only be sold to the troops when not required by Govt.

#### REGISTERS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the transmission of "Registers of Courts Martial" furnished to the department of the adjt. gen. of the army under the provisions of Art. 87, Sec. XXI, Military Regulations, shall be discontinued in future.

*Dec. 8.*—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, late 64th N.I., do. du. with Kamroor regt., is perm. to proc. and do gen. du. in Meerut div.

Asst. surg. T. Farquhar is appl. to med. ch. of Mussoorie, and directed to join without delay.

Order confirmed:—

Gwalior district ord., dated 29th ult., making the foll. med. arrangements, consequent on the disbandment of the 2nd Gwalior inf.

Asst. surg. J. Richardson to proc. to Jhansi, and ass. med. ch. of 12th Punjab inf.

Asst. surg. W. E. Caird to ass. med. ch. of Gwalior camel corps.

Leave of absence:—

Late 45th N.I.—Capt. R. M. J. Tozer, fr. Jan. 10 to March 10, 1861, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

*Dec. 10.*—The servs. of Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, Bengal engrs., are placed at disposal of the public works dept., for employ. in Pegu.

The Shahejanpore station ord., dated Oct. 16 last, directing Asst. surg. R. W. Carter, 82nd foot, to proc. to Moradabad, his servs. being urgently required, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

Sirhind div. ord., dated Oct. 31, directing medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. A. R. Brothie, att. to Umballah art. div., to proc. to Kalka, and receive med. ch. of the invalids of the season.

Benares station ord., dated 29th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, 4th Eur. L.C., to relieve Asst. surg. J. J. Clarke fr. med. ch. of detach. of transfers, late 5th Eur. inf., proc. towards Mooltan under com. of Lieut. R. G. Rogers, and to ret. to Benares from Allahabad.

Peshawur div. ord., dated 1st inst., directing Capt. W. Graydon, late 16th N.I., to do gen. du., at Rawul Pindee, with effect fr. 1st ult.

*Dec. 11.*—Vet. surg. R. Moorhead, att. to art. at Peshawur, is posted to 5th Eur. L.C., and Vet. surg. W. McDermott is transf. fr. that regt. to Rawul Pindee art. div.

**ERRATUM.**—In G.O. dated Nov. 5 last, confirming the Peshawur brig. ord. appg. Lieut. K. Brett to com. the Peshawur fort., for dated the "7th March last," read "Nov. 10, 1859."

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. ord., dated 7th ult., directing the undermentioned officers on the gen. list to do du. with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ens. G. P. Lucas, 77th foot.

Ens. S. E. Becher, 33rd foot.

By Brev. col. J. M. B. F. Tytler, comdg. the 9th irreg. cav., dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. H. L. Hawkins to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other du., v. Capt. H. L. Campbell, on leave.

Art. regtl. ord., dated 24th ult., appg. unposted Lieut. R. W. Smith to do du. with 4th comp. 4th batt. and heavy f. batt.

Leave of absence:—

2nd E. B. Fus.—Brev. col. M. E. Sherwill, fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1861, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 12.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Nawaabgunge, Nov. 30.*—The C. in C. is pl. to accept the retirement fr. the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. A. Angelo, 74th highlanders.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Bunterah, Dec. 1.*—The under-

ment. officer passed in the vernacular at Murree, Oct. 15.—Lieut. W. J. M. Crawford, 79th highlanders.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Dec. 4.*—The C. in C. has been pl. to accept the retirement fr. the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. J. Outram, 90th foot.

H.R.H. the Gen. Cg. in C. has been pl. to grant leave to Brev. lieut. col. G. L. Thomson, 1st batt. 13th foot, fr. Nov. 20 to Jan. 4, 1861, when he is to embark to join his regt. in India.

Leave of abs.—88th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. C. Knipe, to England, under new rules, m.c. This officer will proc. with the invalids of the season.

Asst. surg. Hope, 57th foot, do. du. with H.M.'s 42nd regt., Bareilly, will proc. without delay to Calcutta, for the purpose of embarking to join his own corps.

Asst. surg. J. C. Knipe, H.M.'s 88th regt., will assist Surg. Swettenham, 5th fus., in med. ch. of invalids, &c., of H.M.'s serv. procg. to England on board the *Surrey*.

Staff asst. surg. McCarthy will take over med. ch. of detachts. H.M.'s troops at Raneeunggo fr. Staff asst. surg. Illingworth, and proc. with them to Upper Provs., reporting himself to Dep. inspec. gen. Dr. Tice, at Lucknow, for du.

Staff asst. surg. Illingworth, on being relieved, will report himself for orders to Dep. inspec. gen. Dr. A. Anderson, at Calcutta.

#### ENLISTING RECRUITS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Dec. 11.*—With reference to the G.O. of Nov. 28, 1840, the authority to enlist recruits is extended to all detachments of H.M.'s British regiments in India, when deemed advisable by officers comg. corps.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 6.*—*Hd. Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 26.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

85th Foot.—Capt. E. R. B. Barnes, from 37th foot, to be capt., v. Davis, who exc.; Nov. 26.

37th Foot.—Capt. J. Davis, from 35th foot, to be capt., v. Barnes, who exc.; Nov. 26.

92nd Foot.—Ens. and adjt. A. Edington to have rank of lieut.; Nov. 2.

#### INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

H.R.H. the General C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following non-commissioned officers being appd. to act as 3rd class sergeant instructors of musketry to their corps:—

85th Foot.—Sergt. H. Martin; June 12.

42nd Foot.—Sergt. G. Fox; June 12.

70th Foot.—Lance sergt. W. Bibby; June 12.

93rd Foot.—Lance corporal S. Smith; June 22.

34th Foot.—Sergt. J. Perriss; June 26.

51st Foot.—Lance corporal J. Irvine; June 29.

79th Foot.—Corporal Campbell; June 29.

81st Foot.—Corporal R. Baker; June 29.

6th Drags.—Sergt. G. Bernard; July 7.

4th Foot, 1st batt.—Lance corp. J. Long; July 7.

48th Foot (only one to take effect).—Sergt. J. Dalton and Corporal G. Bishop; July 7.

57th Foot.—Sergt. G. Menzies; July 7.

64th Foot.—Lance corporal J. Brown; July 7.

72nd Foot.—Lance corporal J. Cairns; July 7.

83rd Foot.—Lance corporal G. Moore; July 11.

13th Foot, 1st batt.—Lance sergt. C. Gale; July 13.

The following officers are appointed to do duty with invalids procg. to England in the ship *Warrior Queen*:—

Capt. Green, 70th regt., to command.

Lieut. Kay, 68th L.I., to do duty.

Asst. surg. Saunders, in med. charge.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the gen. officer comdg. Peshawur div., dated Oct. 20, appg. Ens. J. Humphrey, 94th foot, to do du. with invalids of the season; and directing Asst. surg. Lumsden, 90th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of invalids from Murree to Rawul Pindee, where he will make over med. ch. to Surg. Stoney, 94th foot, and do du. with detach. to Lahore.

Dated Oct. 29.—Appg. the undermentioned officers to do du. with invalids as far as Lahore:—

7th Fusiliers.—Ens. M. J. Pawcet.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. G. J. M. Taylor.

By the officer comdg. 79th foot, dated Nov. 1, appg. Lieut. S. S. G. Jones, to act as interp. to the corps.

By the officer comdg. 81st foot, dated Oct. 12, appg. Capt. J. Woods to act as interp. to the corps, from 13th idem, v. Chichester.

Staff asst. surg. Sparrow will, in add. to his other duties, take med. ch. of detach. 75th foot, procg. on escort duty with H.E. the Gov. gen.

Asst. surg. Park, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., will proc. to Allahabad and report himself to brig. comdg. at that station for duty.

Surg. Scott, H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, will proc. to Mooltan, and appear at the general invaliding committee ordered to assemble at that station on Dec. 25.

Staff asst. surg. A. Croker will proc. to Lucknow, and report himself to the med. officer in ch. of the

deputy inspector gen.'s office for duty with H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Surg. G. F. Bone, royal art., will remain in med. ch. of depot batt., Dum Dum.

Nov. 26.—The underment. officer passed in Hindoostanee on Nov. 5, at Fort William:—

1st Batt. 5th Foot.—Ens. L. J. Blake.

The ret. fr. the serv., by the sale of his comm., of Lieut. T. C. S. Speedy, 81st foot, is accepted by the C. in C.

Leave of absence:—  
3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. G. R. Rawlinson, to England for 18 mo.

1st Batt. 5th Foot.—Surg. W. K. Sweetenham, to England, under new rules, m.c.

1st Batt. 23rd Foot.—Asst. surg. Saunders, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.; this officer will proc. with the invalids of the season.

68th Foot.—Lieut. W. A. Kay, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope; this officer will proc. with the invalids of the season.

82nd Foot.—Paymr. W. Hughes, to Lucknow, fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, 1861.

94th Foot.—Ens. J. Humphreys, to Bombay, fr. Nov. 16 to Jan. 15, 1861, on m.c.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Brev. lieut. col. W. A. Fyers, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., and to England, for 6 mo., fr. date of embarkation.

Staff Asst. surg. W. Ashton will take med. ch. of invalids of H.M.'s serv. in pres. gen. hospital, v. Asst. surg. Saunders.

Staff Asst. surg. C. Henderson will report himself to the officer comdg., and to the surg. of H.M.'s 5th fus., for du. with that corps, at the gen. hospital.

Asst. surg. R. F. Andrews, 2nd drag. gds., will proc. to Raneeunggo, and take med. ch. of the detach. of troops proc. to the Upper Provinces, en route to join his corps.

Dec. 8.—*Hd. Qrs., Camp Nawabgunge, Nov. 30.*—The underment. officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Lieut. N. X. Gwynne, 1st batt. 20th foot, at Gonda, on Oct. 24

Lieut. G. T. Miller, 48th foot, at Cawnpore, on Oct. 15.

The foll. officers are appd. for du. with invalids proc. to England in the ship *Surrey*:—

1st Batt. 23rd Foot.—Capt. Monsell, to com.

34th Foot.—Lieut. Newton, to do du.

1st Batt. 5th Foot.—Ens. Williams, to do du.

1st Batt. 6th Fus.—Surg. Swettenham, in med. ch.

The leave granted to Brev. maj. B. E. Ward, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, in G.O. No. 155 of Oct. 11, is cane.

Official information has been received that the underment. officers have been posted to batts, as follows:—

4th Foot.—Maj. Cameron, to 1st batt.; Maj. Cocks, Capt. Wilson, and Lieut. Bridson, to 2nd batt.

6th Foot.—Capt. Staines, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Hopkins and Ens. Græme, to 1st batt.

13th Foot.—Lieut. Perse, to 1st batt.

19th Foot.—Lieut. Knowles, to 1st batt.

60th Rifles.—Lieut. col. Roa, to 3rd batt.; Maj. Gordon, to 4th batt.; Capt. Carleton and Capt. Cheese, to 3rd batt.; Lieut. Crosbie, to 4th batt.; Asst. surg. Oliver, m.d. (now with 1st), to 3rd batt.

Maj. Gordon will proc. to England without delay, at the public expense, to join the 4th batt.

The foll. orders are confirmed, subject to approval:—

By officer comg. 1st batt. 5th foot, dated Oct. 24, appg. Lance sergt. R. Rogers to act as 3rd cl. sergt. instruc. of musk.

By officer comg. 1st batt. 20th foot, dated Oct. 29, appg. Sergt. J. Cousins to act as sergt. instruc. of musk.

By officer comg. 90th foot, dated Oct. 7, appg. Corporal J. Baker to act as 3rd cl. sergt. instruc. of musk. fr. 1st idem.

By officer comg. 98th foot, dated Oct. 7, appg. Lance corporal T. Coolan to act as 3rd cl. sergt. instruc. of musk. fr. July 3, 1860.

Ens. P. O'Callaghan, 13th foot, is posted to the 1st batt. of the regt.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield:—

Granting leave to Lieut. E. Brutton, 57th foot, fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, 1861.

Granting leave to Capt. J. J. Greenwood, 33rd foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, dated Oct. 20:—

Appg. Ens. W. W. Turner, 68th foot, to act as musk. instruc. to his corps dur. abs. on m.c. of Lieut. Deshon.

Granting leave to Cornet G. H. Bowyer, 1st drag. gds., to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the officer com. 3rd batt. rifle brigade, dated Oct. 23, appg. Lieut. A. D. Rickman, to act as interp. to battalion.

By the officer com. at Lucknow, dated Oct. 27, directing Staff asst. surg. Croker to proc. to Cawnpore, where his services are urgently required.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. H. Edmeades, to England, under new rules, m.c.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. col. T. Ross, in ext., to Dec. 15,

1860, to enable him to rejoin his regt., the steamer in which he embarked for India having been detained beyond the usual time.

81st Foot.—Lieut. T. G. Kearns, to Bombay, for 2 mos., fr. date of leaving the regt., m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. L. M. Buchannon, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., fr. date of departure fr. Landour, m.c.

89th Foot.—Capt. F. Knatchbull, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 11, 1860, to Jan. 11, 1861, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Capt. C. H. Levinge, in ext., to Dec. 1, 1861, to remain at Simla, m.c.

Dec. 12.—*Hd. Qrs., Camp Nawabgunge, Nov. 30.*—No. 184.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms. and appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

23rd Foot.—Capt. R. Eckford, fr. 70th foot, to be capt., v. Fraser, who exc.; Nov. 30.

70th Foot.—Capt. D. M. Fraser, fr. 23rd foot, to be capt., v. Eckford, who exc.; Nov. 30.

48th Foot.—Maj. J. G. R. Aplin to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Riky, dec.; Nov. 23.

Capt. J. Mancor to be major, without purch., v. Aplin, prom.; Nov. 23.

Lieut. E. Fenerap to be capt., without purch., v. Mancor, prom.; Nov. 23.

Ens. P. E. Bowly to be lieut., without purch., v. Feneran, prom.; Nov. 23.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Benares, Nov. 16.*—The C. in C. requests that officers will abstain from making application for leave of absence on private affairs, except in cases of a most urgent nature, until the termination of the season for drill and rifle practice.

#### WINTER CLOTHING.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 26.*—H.E. the C. in C. having observed that the winter clothing taken into wear on the 1st November is frequently much too warm in the day-time, directs officers comdg. divisions, districts, and brigades to authorise comdg. officers of corps to adopt, whenever necessary, in conjunction with their medical officers, lighter clothing suitable to the state of the weather. Cloth trousers, however, are always to be worn on duties mounting at or after sunset.

#### Retirement of Col. F. Jenkins.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Capt. H. Hopkinson, 70th regt. N.I., to be commissioner of Assam and Gov. gen.'s agent on the N.E. frontier, v. Col. F. Jenkins, who is relieved of civil employ.

Col. Jenkins has passed through a service of more than fifty years, and during twenty-six of these he has held the post of Commissioner of Assam and Gov. gen.'s agent on the N.E. frontier. He has discharged the duties of this post with advantage to the country and with great credit to himself. He has received on several occasions the approval of six successive Govs. gen.

But H.E. is of opinion that Col. Jenkins's service has exceeded the term after which it is desirable, in the interests of the State, that an officer's employment on active civil or political duties in India should cease.

Also H.E. considers that, though Col. Jenkins's case does not come within the letter of the rule which limits the period of the service of civil servants, and which prescribes that, after thirty-five years' service, no civil servant shall be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years or upwards, yet that this rule cannot be fairly applied to those who are exclusively of the Civil Service, unless its spirit be extended to cases such as that of Col. Jenkins.

For these reasons Col. Jenkins is relieved of civil employ.

The Gov. gen. desires that it be recorded that Col. Jenkins quits his post with all honour, and that he carries with him the acknowledgment by the Government of India of the services which he has rendered to it.

#### Durbar.

*Foreign Dept., Patna, Nov. 28.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. held a public durbar this day for the reception of the principal native gentlemen of the Behar districts.

The native gentlemen and the civil and military officers of Patna and the neighbourhood having assembled, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. entered the durbar under a royal salute.

All the native gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in the order of their precedence, and after presenting the customary offerings received the usual khilluts.

When bestowing the khilluts, H.E. briefly addressed some of the native gentlemen:—

To Rajah Bhoop Sung Bahadoor H.E. stated that his memorial had been received and laid before the Gov. gen., who had complied with its prayer, so far as to direct that the title which had for so many years been recognised in the Rajah's family should be continued to his son, and that two-thirds of the pension now enjoyed by the Rajah should be assigned to his children.



To the Maharajah of Bettiah the Gov. gen. observed that he was glad to hear from the Commissioner of the interest taken by the Maharajah in the advancement of education among his tenants.

To the Maharajah of Hutwa H.E. expressed the pleasure with which he had heard from the Commissioner of the attention so successfully bestowed by the Maharajah on the management of the estates, and of his exertions in promoting education.

To the Maharajah of Deomoonah the Gov. gen. remarked that, on the last occasion of H.E. meeting him, the Maharajah had represented some difficulty which had arisen in carrying out the intention of Government, to confer on him an estate as a reward for his services. H.E. trusted that this difficulty had been overcome to the Maharajah's satisfaction.

To Rajah Jye Mungul Sing Bahadoor the Gov. gen. observed that he had been gratified to learn from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, that the Rajah, since his return from his interview with the Gov. gen. in Calcutta last year, had continued to manifest zeal in the service of Government, and H.E. desired especially to express his acknowledgments of the assistance spontaneously rendered by the Rajah to the Commissioner in the introduction of the income-tax.

After the concluding ceremonies H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. left the durbur under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 5,957.—Mr. Master, dep. comr. of the Chindwarra dist., rec. ch. of the Chindwarra treasury fr. Lieut. G. Warner, asst. comr., on 26th ult.

No. 5,958.—Maj. J. G. Balmain, Madras art., who was temp. app. in G. O. of 12th ult., No. 5,397, an addl. dep. comr. of Nagpore, arr. in that province on 1st inst.

On the River Ganges, Dec. 4.—No. 8a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpore irreg. force:—

1st Infantry.—Lieut. J. E. Burton, H.M.'s 91st regt., offic. adjt., to be adjt.

3rd Infantry.—Lieut. H. M. Nepean, 37th Madras gren., adjt. (m.c. to Eur.), to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. D. McNeill, 26th Madras N.I., offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Nepean.

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 21.—The underment. gentlemen attained the rank of 3rd class civ. servants from 4th inst.:

Mr. C. N. Pochin, sub-judge of Mangalore.

Mr. H. Morris, abe. on furl. to Eur.

Appointments.—Lieut. C. J. Smith, engra., to be 2nd asst. dist. engr., Nellore.

Lieut. H. W. Wood, engra., to be a prob. asst. engr. and to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr. at pres.

Mr. G. M. T. Powell, 2nd asst. district engr.—to join.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, engra., has passed in Telugu language the test prescribed by Clause I. para. 2 of the Order of Govt., dated Aug. 25, 1859, No. 2,030.

Dec. 19.—No. 526.—Ens. J. E. Baines, 2nd Eur. L.I., is per. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Dec. 21.—No. 527.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:

Col. W. H. Miller, inv. est., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

Maj. E. Ussher, Eur. veterans, on furl., under old regs.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. A. A. G. Dashwood, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.; arr. at Bombay Dec. 13.

Lieut. J. J. Eagar, 52nd N.I.; arrived at Madras Nov. 11.

The underment. officer is prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. date specified against his name:—

Lieut. J. Burnside, 3rd L.I.; Dec. 20.

The transfer to the inv. batt. of Capt. A. R. West, 6th N.I., notified in G.O. May 15, No. 225, has been approved and confirmed by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

The serv. of Lieut. H. S. Rammell, 29th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for app. as an offic. asst. comr. 3rd cl. in Nagpore Prov.

Lieut. E. L. Armstrong, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to proc. to Sholapore, fr. Dec. 25 to Feb. 25, 1861, under regs. of 1854.

Ens. R. C. Hutchinson, do. du. 1st Madras fus., to proc. to Lahore, fr. Jan. 1 to June 30, 1861, under regs. of 1854.

### TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF INVALIDED OFFICERS.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 21.—Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, to be Civ. surg. Cuddalore, v. Rogers.

Fort St. George, Dec. 21.—No. 528.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify, under the authority of the Govt. of India, that officers transf. to the inv. estab. since the promulgation of G.O. No. 819 [Republished in G.O., 10th July, 1857, No. 210], of 1857, not being entitled to extra batta and tentage when in movement, will, when ordered to move on

any special duty, have their actual travelling expenses on contingent bills, supported in the usual manner. Field officers when actually present and do. du. with veteran compys. will be entitled to horse allowance, as heretofore.

H. MARSHALL, Col., Sec. to Govt.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 24.—Appt.:—Lieut. W. M. Roberts, engra., to be probationary asst. engr., and posted to the Upper Godavery div.

Mily. Dept., Dec. 21.—No. 531.—Capt. S. H. J. Parry, 1st Madras fus., to proc. to Eur., on furl., under old regs.

Dec. 24.—No. 533.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pl. to make the foll. proms.:—

6th N.I.—Senr. lieut. W. N. Pace to be capt., and Senr. ens. E. S. Bell to be lieut., v. West, transf. to inv. estab.; date of comms., May 16.

Returned to duty, by perm. of the Home Govt., with prej. to his rank:—

Horse Art.—2nd Capt. E. S. Milman; arr. at Madras, Dec. 22.

2nd Capt. J. Stewart, art., is, at his own request, permit. to res. the serv., fr. the date of dep. of last mail str. for Suez in the present month.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 19.—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. H. Roberts, from 41st N.I. to 5th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Hill, from 5th N.I. to 41st N.I.

Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, 41st N.I., is app. to do du. with 34th L.I.

With ref. to G.O. dated 5th inst., 2nd capt. W. D. Forster, B co. 1st batt. art., will do du. with art. at St. Thomas's Mount until the return of the co. to the coast.

Unatt. Ens. J. Kelly is relieved fr. do. du. at Eur. inf. depot, Arcot, and app. to ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly.

The report required by G.O. of Nov. 29, regarding vacancy in the grade of 2nd tindal is now no longer required.

Dec. 21.—Leave of absence:—

Major J. Stewart, 7th N.I., in continuation till Jan. 31, 1861; Secunderabad, m.c.

Capt. A. W. Drayner, 43rd N.I., fr. Nov. 30 till Jan. 31, 1861; Pooree and Eastern Coast, m.c.

Lieut. J. Curran, dep. asst. commissary of the gun carriage manufactory, fr. Dec. 12 to June 30, 1861; Bangalore and Eastern Coast, m.c.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. A. CHRYSTIE, 18th M.N.I.

At a European General Court Martial held at Cannanore on Tuesday, the 4th day of Dec., 1860, Alexander Chrystie, lieut. in H.M.'s regt. of Madras Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

First.—For having at Cannanore, on the morning of the 28th of Sept., 1860, failed to appear at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer.

Second.—For having at the same place, on the evening of the same date and year, failed to appear at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer.

Third.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same place on the evening of the same day and year, been in a state of intoxication and incapacitated for the performance of any duty.

Additional charge.—For having neglected to obey the orders of his commanding officer, Col. Andrew Munro McCally, conveyed to him in a letter from the adjt. of his regt., dated 1st of October, 1860, permitting him while in arrest to take exercise morning and evening between the hours of five and seven, and forbidding him "to appear at any private dwelling or quarters," by having at Cannanore, on or about the 22nd of October, 1860, when in arrest, entered the house occupied by Lieut. Alexander Milner, of the 18th regt. of Native Infantry, and absented himself from his own quarters after seven o'clock ante-meridian.

Finding.—The Court on the evidence before it, and what he has stated in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. A. Chrystie, of H.M.'s 18th regt. M.N.I., is

Guilty of the first charge.

Guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge.

Guilty of the additional charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lt. A. Chrystie, of H.M.'s 18th regt. M.N.I. to be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct, and, further, to loss of regimental rank by having his name placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in H.M.'s 18th regt. of N.I.

Cannanore, Dec. 5, 1860.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) PATRICK GRANT, lieut. gen., C. in C.

Head Quarters, Madras, Dec. 12, 1860.

Lieut. Chrystie:—The Court have awarded reprimand as part of their sentence.

I am well aware that such an award can have no efficacy whatever unless you regard the degrading vice which has involved you in these proceedings in its true light. But I trust that your expression of contrition is sincere, and that this warning may serve to arrest you in a course which, if pursued, must terminate in the total loss of position and character.

(Signed) PATRICK GRANT, Lieut. gen., C. in C.

Head Qrs., Madras, Dec. 12, 1860.

Lieut. A. Chrystie's name is to be transposed in the list of lieuts. of the 18th N.I., and will stand in future next below Lieut. J. Hudleston.

Lieut. Chrystie is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

## BIRTHS.

CUMMINS, wife of P., daughter, at Kornegall's Dec. 24.

DENNISON, wife of J. H., son, at Cocanada, Dec. 1.

IRELAND, wife of Lieut. W. F., son, at Rewah, Dec. 19.

JORDAN, wife of G. P., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.

LINSTEAD, wife of T. G., daughter, at Hong Kong, Nov. 29.

MAELZER, wife of J. G., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.

MAINGAY, wife of F., daughter, at Colombo, Dec. 13.

MICHAEL, wife of J. A., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.

NEWTON, wife of W., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

PALMER, Mrs. A. V., daughter, at Hooghly, Dec. 17.

PRESTON, wife of Lieut. H. M., 2nd Madras E.L.I., daughter, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 10.

REID, wife of H., daughter, at Chowringhee, Dec. 11.

ROGERS, wife of Capt. H. J., Eng., son, at Samalcotah, Dec. 11.

SCONCE, wife of Lieut. H., twin daughters, at New-gong, Dec. 1.

STOUTER, wife of H. A., son, at Colombo, Dec. 22.

YOUNG, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

## MARRIAGES.

BURKE, M., to Alice J., daughter of W. Clarke, at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

CANE, W., to Maria A., daughter of the late W. Skinner, at Colombo, Dec. 24.

D'GRUYTH, W. J., to Miss Annie E. Barnes, at Lucknow, Nov. 27.

DE PENNING, P., to Frances H., widow of the late H., at Calcutta, Dec. 8.

HOUGH, Capt. H. W., to Louisa C., daughter of C. Gardiner, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

NICHOLAS, F. B., to Miss L. M. Perera, Dec. 20.

ROME, J. W., to Harriett S., daughter of the late J. Hughes, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.

## DEATHS.

BURNSIDE, Mary M., daughter of the late J., at Calcutta, Dec. 18.

COCHRANE, Lieut. col. George, at Trincomalee, aged 70, Dec. 12.

DAVOREN, James M., at Calcutta, aged 62, Dec. 1.

EBERT, Mrs. Henry A., at Colombo, aged 24, Dec. 17.

FERRAULT, widow of the late D. B., at Akyab, aged 45, Dec. 11.

FIDDES, Mr. R. A., at Colombo, aged 32, Dec. 18.

FRANKE, Abraham, of cholera, at Kandy, Dec. 25.

FRANKE, wife of A., of cholera, at Kandy, aged 27, Dec. 22.

HUGHES, Julia, widow of the late Capt. J., at Colombo, Dec. 27.

JEVONS, Mr. J. E., at Sittewaka, Dec. 23.

LITTLE, Mr. J. W., at Colombo, Dec. 24.

PERERA, Eleanor, wife of G., Battiatvotte, aged 60, Dec. 13.

RIDGES, infant son of E. B., Dec. 19.

SIBREL, Louisa, wife of J. P., aged 26, at Colombo, Dec. 15.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 22.

Royal regt. Artillery.—2nd Capt. T. H. Pitt, from the supernum. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Brabazon, dec.; Lieut. C. D. Gilmour, to be 2nd capt., v. Noble, who resigns. The date of the promotion of the undermentioned officers to be altered as follows:—2nd Capt. Martin to 22nd Sept., 1860; 2nd Capt. Sandilands to 27th Sept., 1860; 2nd Capt. Hall to 3rd Nov., 1860; 2nd Capt. Eden to 27th Nov., 1860.

The undermentioned gentlemen, cadets from the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe, to be lieuts.:—A. E. Turner, J. F. Brough, C. W. Long, E. Stedman, H. F. Gairnes, H. H. Hardinge, A. N. Pearce, C. E. Spragge, W. J. R. Harrison, W. H. Hallett.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned gentlemen, cadets from the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe, to be lieuts. with temp. rank, viz.:—K. C. Pye, R. R. E. Brockman, A. A. Jopp, R. J. McClure, W. A. J. Wallace, B. Blood.



**Official Despatches.—Right of Adoption.**

*Foreign Dept., Camp Benares, Dec. 10.*—The following despatches upon the subject of adoptions, as affecting succession in the native States and principalities of India, are published by order of H.E. the Governor General.

A. R. YOUNG,

Officiating Sec. to the Govt. of India,  
with the Gov. Gen.

Simla, April 30, 1860.

To the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., M.P., H.M.'s  
Sec. of State for India.

SIR,—In accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 16, of the 6th of December last, I desire to bring to the notice of H.M.'s Government the general subject of adoption, as affecting the succession to the native States and principalities of India.

2. I have in the course of my recent march through Upper India been forcibly struck by the want of some clear and well-understood rule of practice in our dealings with the princes and chiefs upon this subject.

It is not that the measures taken, under the orders of the late Court of Directors, in dealing with doubtful or lapsed successions, have not in many instances been liberal, and even generous; and certainly there is not, at the present moment, any disposition on the part of native States to doubt the general good will towards them of the paramount power. But there appears to be a haze of doubt and mistrust in the mind of each chief as to the policy which the Government will apply to his own State in the event of his leaving no natural heir to his throne, and each seems to feel, not without reason, that in such case the ultimate fate of his country is uncertain.

8. It is to this alone that I can attribute the extraordinary satisfaction with which my assurance to Sindiah, that the Government would see with pleasure his adoption of a successor if lineal heirs should fail him, and that it was the desire of the paramount power that his house should be perpetuated and flourish, was accepted by those attached to his court;—to the extent that at Gwalior the news was received with rejoicing very like that which would have marked the birth of an heir; for there is not a State in India which has had stronger or more practical proof of the wish of the British Government that its integrity should be maintained than Gwalior; from the time when in 1826 and 1827, the then Maharajah was in his last illness perseveringly pressed by Lord Amherst to adopt an heir, and was assured that nothing could be further from the wish and intention of the Government than to exercise then or thereafter any intervention in the internal administration of his country, or to pretend to control the succession to his State, down to 1843, when the present Maharajah, then a child, was placed upon his throne, and confirmed in the possession of it by Lord Ellenborough in person.

4. To the same cause I ascribe the manifest pleasure of the Maharajah of Rewah when a like assurance was given to him. He said to me that his family had been in Rewah for eleven hundred years, and that my words had dispelled an ill wind that had long been blowing upon him. A son had lately been born to him; but if any prince might reasonably expect his adoption of a successor to be respected without a special promise to that effect, it would be one who is bound to us by treaty, and who can show an unusually long and uninterrupted descent from an ancient Rajpoot stock, which for centuries has steadily held its own against all intrusion, whether by Mahomedans, Mahrattas, or Pindaries, as is the case with the Maharajah of Rewah.

5. I could adduce other instances, such as those of the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Maharajah of Putteala, and the chiefs of the Cis-Sutledge country, in which the value attached to the announcement, and the eagerness to have it solemnly recorded, were strongly marked.

6. I believe that the chief cause of this feeling is the vagueness that has prevailed in our policy respecting adoption. That policy has not only been incoherent, but even when an adoption has been admitted, there has often been long discussion in India and references to the Home Government, before a final decision has been taken, thereby giving rise to doubts of our real desire to admit it.

7. But it is not only through what has passed between the Government of India and native courts that our hesitation and uncertainty have been made manifest to the latter. Within the last ten or twelve years, the discussion between the Government of India and the Home Government, and the keen conflict of opinions between individuals of experience and of the highest authority in India and in England, upon this question of adoption, have been laid bare to all who have chosen to examine them. Since 1849, the official correspondence on not less than sixteen or seventeen cases of doubtful succession and of adoption have been printed by orders of Parliament. In these papers there is every variety of opinion as to

the claims of native States on the one hand, and as to the duty, rights, and policy of the British Government on the other.

And it must not be supposed, that because these documents are published in Blue Books and in English, they are beyond the knowledge of native courts. They are, on the contrary, sought for and studied by those whose dearest prospects they so closely affect. It is not many months since I was informed by the Governor-general's agent in Central India, that a native court had received from England the Parliamentary papers on Dhar before they had reached my own hands.

8. A brief examination of the papers named in the margin\* will show how irreconcilably at variance with each other are the views which the highest authorities have taken of a subject which lies at the very root of the future existence of native States.

9. There is disagreement even on the first fundamental point of all—our own duty.

In one place it is urged that we are bound not to neglect rightful opportunities of acquiring territory or revenue by refusing to permit adoption in independent States where there has been a total failure of all heirs; and that we should take these opportunities of consolidating our territories, and of getting rid of petty intervening principalities.†

In another place, and by another authority, it is contended that the absorption of small independent principalities, which happen to be surrounded by our own territories, will not always augment our power, but will be a source of weakness to ourselves without being a benefit to the people.‡

10. Neither is there agreement on the subject of our own rights. On this head there arise, as might be expected, many complications from differences of origin, of race, and of traditions amongst the various native States. Some are designated "independent," as having maintained their existence under successive paramount dynasties, and having suffered comparatively little interference in their internal affairs from any. Such are the Rajpootana States, some of the Bundelcund States, and others. Some are called "dependent," as having been created or re-established by the Moguls, or the Peishwa, or ourselves, and as having been invested in some instances with authority short of sovereign authority. Such were Sattara, Jhansi, Jalaoun. Then there are disputed points arising out of race and usages:—Whether in a Rajpoot State the widow of a rajah may adopt a son without having received her husband's permission? To what extent in a Rajpoot State the voice of the principal officers of the State is necessary to the recognition of the succession? Whether in a Bundela State the chief may adopt a stranger to the exclusion of collaterals? Whether in Hindoo States generally the senior widow of a chief is allowed to adopt unreservedly, or is limited to a choice within certain degrees of affinity? These are points of nicety which probably it would be impossible to rule absolutely and with satisfaction to all. But, putting aside for the present all small complications, there remain broad and important questions of right on our part upon which the very highest of our officers are at issue.

11. In one paper it is maintained to be beyond doubt that a prince's adoption of any individual does not constitute the latter heir to the principality, or to sovereign rights, until the adoption has received the sanction of the sovereign power; and that this sanction may be withheld even from independent States.§

Elsewhere it is confidently laid down that Hindoo Sovereign Princes, in failure of heirs male of the body, have a right to adopt, to the exclusion of collateral heirs,|| and that the British Government is bound to acknowledge the adoption, provided that it be regular and not in violation of Hindoo law; and further, that even in the case of a fief or dependency a legal adoption cannot be barred by the Government or lord paramount.¶

\* Papers relative to the Rajah of Sattara, printed by order of the House of Commons, March 1st, 1849.

Papers respecting the succession by adoption of sovereign princes in India, printed by order of the House of Commons, February 15th, 1850.

Papers on the annexation of Jhansie, printed by order of the House of Commons, July 17th, 1855.

Papers on the annexation of Kerowlee, printed by order of the House of Commons, August 3rd, 1855.

† See Minutes of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, August 30th, 1848, paragraphs 25–30, and on Kerowlee, August 30th, 1852, paragraph 7.

‡ See Minutes of Mr. Lewis on Kerowlee, September 26th, 1852.

§ See Minutes of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, May 14th, 1848.

|| See Minute of Sir J. Littler on Sattara, September 5th, 1848.

¶ See Dissent of Mr. Shepherd on Sattara, January 6th, 1848.

See Dissent of Mr. Tucker on Sattara, January 3rd, 1848.

§ See Minute of Lord Dalhousie on Sattara, paragraphs 8, 9, and 30.

|| See Minute of Mr. Willoughby on Sattara, paragraph 10.

¶ See Minutes of Lord Metcalfe, Oct. 28, 1837.

¶ See Minute of Lord Auckland on Oorcha, Jan. 2, 1842, paragraph 4.

¶ See Minute of Sir George Clerk on Sattara, April 12, 1843, paragraphs 11 and 12.

12. It is impossible that the minds of native rulers and of their people should not be disquieted so long as such a question as this, bearing as it does upon every class of State, independent and dependent, is allowed to remain in doubt. For the doubt has been only partially resolved by the decision of the Court of Directors.\* The Court were "fully satisfied that by the general law and custom of India a dependent principality, like that of Sattara, cannot pass to an adopted heir without the consent of the paramount power." But this decision extends only to dependent principalities, and not even to these unreservedly, for all dependent principalities are not like that of Sattara, which was created or reconstituted by the British Government upon conditions framed by that Government, and of which that Government might, perhaps, be assumed to be the rightful interpreter.

In another place the Court of Directors draw a marked distinction between the case of Sattara, a State of recent origin and of our own creation, and that of Kerowlee, an old Rajpoot State,† which has existed from a time long anterior to our rule in India. But there is no admission that even in such a case as that of Kerowlee we are bound to recognise an adoption. It is rather implied that the question is one of expediency, and that even in that case there might have been grounds for taking the opportunity to substitute our own Government for that of a native ruler.

13. Another point upon which strong difference of opinion will be found in the papers referred to, and which has a most important bearing upon the claims of many native States, is the meaning of the words "heirs and successors," in the several treaties and grants in which we find them used.

The instances in which the Government of India has bound itself by engagements or concessions to a chief and his "heirs and successors," or "to his heirs for ever," without explanation of what is to constitute the right of succession or inheritance, are very numerous. The question arises whether the expression is to be interpreted according to our own sense, which would limit it to heirs and successors by blood, or to be extended to heirs and successors by adoption, when the adoption has taken place in accordance with Hindoo law, and with the custom of the other party to the engagement.

14. This question has never, so far as I know, received an authoritative answer. Perhaps the decision of the Court of Directors on the case of Sattara may be regarded as having determined it against the admission of an adopted heir and successor where a dependent chiefship is concerned; but this is not clear, for other considerations were mixed up in that case.

It is a question which is sure to recur. There are several of the Hill States, the possession of which was confirmed to their respective chiefs by special grants after the Goorkha War of 1814, and in dealing with which a decision upon it may any day be called for, owing to the terms in which the grants are couched.

15. Whilst there has been so much doubt as to the duty and rights of our Government in India, there has not been less as to its policy.

16. Probably that view of our policy which would prescribe the retention in our hands of the power to disallow adoption, and thereby to secure to ourselves an accession of territory, could not be expressed in terms more moderate or less calculated to alarm native States than those used by Lord Auckland, when, in reference to the Colaba succession, he declared "that we ought to persevere in the one clear and direct course of abandoning no just and honourable accession of territory or revenue, while all existing claims of right are at the same time scrupulously respected."

But this declaration contains nothing reassuring or clear to those who will be most affected by it. It has been shown that the opinions of the very highest authorities in India and in England—of those, in fact, with whom alone the decision of such matters rested—have differed widely as to what accessions of territory would be just, and as to what claims of right do exist and do deserve our respect.

17. Nor does it appear possible to lay down these points with certainty by any declaration, however detailed and elaborate.

We profess, indeed, to be guided by the Hindoo law, and by the practice of those who have preceded us as rulers in India. But as to what that practice has been we are not agreed amongst ourselves. If, indeed, we never referred to it but for the purpose of avoiding carefully all new encroachments upon the liberties of native States, and with the determination that our authority in questions of successions should be exercised with at least as much forbearance as was shown by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, a little uncertainty would be immaterial. We could easily make sure of erring only on the right side. But it has been appealed to in support of a pretension to withhold our assent to adoption even in the case of independent States, thereby

\* See Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, Jan. 21, 1849.

† See Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India on Kerowlee, Jan. 26, 1853.

making the State a lapee to the British Government; and yet we have not shown, so far as I can find, a single instance in which adoption by a sovereign prince has been invalidated by a refusal of assent from the paramount power.

18. I venture to think that no such instance can be adduced, and that the practice which has prevailed is truly described by Sir Henry Lawrence,\* where he says, "The confirmation of the suzerain is necessary in all cases; he is the arbitrator of all contested adoptions; he can set aside one or other for informality, irregularity, or for misconduct; but it does not appear by the rules or practices of any of the sovereignties, or by our own practice with the Istumardars of Ajmere, that the paramount State can refuse confirmation to one or other claimant, and confiscate the State, however small."

I am aware that Sir Henry Lawrence, who when this was written was the agent of the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, speaks only of that part of India. But although the strong brotherhood of the Rajpoot States, their geographical position, and other circumstances, caused their relations with the Emperors of Delhi to remain more clearly defined and less subject to capricious change than those of other feudatory States, I believe that there is no example of any Hindoo State, whether in Rajpootana or elsewhere, lapsing to the paramount power by reason of that power withholding its assent to an adoption.

19. It has been argued that the right to grant sanction implies the right to withhold it.† This, however sound logically, is neither sound nor safe practically. The histories of feudal governments furnish abundant examples of long established privileges habitually renewed as acts of grace from the paramount powers, but which those powers have never thought of refusing for purposes of their own, or upon their own judgment alone.

20. Then as regards our other rule of guidance—the Hindoo law.‡ It has been said by one who is well competent to speak on the subject that "it is hunting after a shadow to search for laws of inheritance to chiefships in India, so fixed as the Government desires to obtain."

"The Hindoo law, which is so comprehensive regarding rights to private property, does not provide distinctly for chiefships. It is not fair, therefore, to desire a claimant to support his pretensions by adducing fixed laws." And in the same letter it is observed in reference to certain views of the right of succession amongst the hill chiefs, that "it is the inconsistency, caprice, and mutability of our opinions regarding all great principles that is the bane of our supremacy in India." I fear that as regards the matter now under consideration this is too true.

21. And now I would beg her Majesty's Government to consider whether the time has not come when we may, with advantage to all, adopt and announce some rule in regard to succession in native States, more distinct than that which we have been seeking to derive from the sources above mentioned, not by setting aside the Hindoo law wherever that avails, and not by diminishing in the least degree the consideration which the feudatory States have experienced at the hands of former ruling dynasties; but on the contrary, by increasing this consideration, and at the same time making our future practice plain and certain.

22. A time so opportune for the step can never occur again. The last vestiges of the royal house of Delhi, from which for our own convenience we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender to the representation of the Peishwa has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and paramount power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt, but eagerly acknowledged by the chiefs. A great convulsion has been followed by such a manifestation of our strength as India had never seen, and if this in its turn be followed by an act of general and substantial grace to the native chiefs over and above the special rewards which have already been given to those whose services deserve them, the measure will be seasonable and appreciated.

23. Such an act of grace, and in my humble opinion of sound policy, would be an assurance to every chief above the rank of jaghirdar who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, that the paramount power desires to see his government perpetuated, and that on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law, (if he be a Hindoo), and to the customs of his race will be recognised, and that nothing

shall disturb the engagement thus made to him so long as his house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British Government.

24. The effect to be expected from this measure may be shortly described.

25. To the old principalities of Rajpootana it would be of no direct importance. These adoptions have been hitherto generally respected by all ruling powers, and if any class of chiefs feel secure that we shall not question their claims to adopt successors, it is probably the princes of Rajpootana.

To the great houses of Sindiah, Holkar, Rewah, Puttalia, and to other smaller ones, to whom the promise has already been made, it would be no new concession.

But to all other chiefs, to the Gaekwar, and others in Western India—to those in Central India, in Bundelkund, and in the Hill States, it would be a most welcome assurance.

26. It would re-assure them upon a matter on which they are especially sensitive—the continuance of the representation and dignity of their families.

It would remove a distinction already adverted to, which has been drawn between independent and dependent States, founded (though I venture to think not quite correctly founded) upon Lord Metcalfe's minute of October 28, 1837, and would do away with the difference of treatment between the independent chief and the chief of a State like Jalaoun or Jhansie, who though he and his fathers may have exercised for more than a century the full functions of Government, is not considered entitled to adopt a successor because the Peishwa had recognized his ancestor only as a subadar.

It would show at once and for ever, that we are not lying in wait for opportunities of absorbing territory, and that we do deliberately desire to keep alive a feudal aristocracy where one still exists. It would establish this more conclusively, and bring it home to many more minds than the promises and declarations recently made in durbar to the powerful chiefs to whom we are under special obligations.

27. I have proposed that the assurance should be given to every chief who now governs his own territory, and who holds a position higher than that of a jaghirdar.

This will mark a line which will be generally clear and intelligible, and it will accord with the one main distinction drawn by Lord Metcalfe between chiefs who are, and chiefs who are not, entitled to adopt.

Nevertheless I think that some exceptions in favor of jaghirdars should be made; a jaghir is usually an assignment of land or revenue, in consideration of services, and not hereditary, or hereditary only for a generation or two. But as Lord Metcalfe observes, there are in Bundelkund, chiefs whom it is difficult to place in either of the classes which he describes; and it is clear that he alludes to some who are there called jageerdars. In their case the word means much more than in other parts of India.\* Their territories and the administration thereof have been granted to them and to their successors in perpetuity, and so long as certain obligations are observed; and the concession of the privileges of adoption to the most influential amongst them, would have beneficial effect, not only in that disjointed province, which, whatever may be our desire, and however stringently we might enforce lapses, we could not hope to consolidate under our administration for many generations to come, but throughout India. In these last mentioned cases † it would be expedient to require a nuzurana whenever adoption took effect. From a fourth to a third of a year's revenue would I think be a fitting amount.

28. The case of the Mahomedan chiefs remains to be considered. Adoption, in the full sense in which it is exercised by the Hindoo chiefs, they cannot claim. But adoption of one collateral in preference to another of closer affinity ‡ has been allowed to them where lineal heirs have failed; and it seems that it is also in accordance with Mahomedan law and usage that the Sovereign should select from among his sons the one whom he may desire to succeed him. The King of Delhi exercised this right shortly before his rebellion. To the Mahome-

dan chiefs, then, the assurance to be given would be that the paramount power desires to see their Governments perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

29. I recommend that in every case, Mahomedan or Hindoo, the assurance should be conveyed to each chief individually,\* and not by a general notification addressed to all. This would be necessary in order to avoid future claims from petty jageerdars or others whom it is not intended to include in the measure.

30. The proposed measure will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so. This has long been our practice. We have repeatedly exercised the power with the assent and sometimes at the desire of the chief authority in the State, and it is one which used with good judgment and moderation, it is desirable we should retain. It will, indeed, when once the proposed assurance shall have been given, be more easy than heretofore to exercise it without provoking jealousy of any designs upon the independence of the State.

31. Neither will the assurance, if worded as proposed, diminish our right to visit a State with the heaviest penalties, even to confiscation, in the event of disloyalty or flagrant breach of engagements. Upon this point I beg to refer to the following passages in papers by Sir George Clerk:—

"We should look for escheats not from such a source as the doubtful meaning of the stipulation of an agreement, but from the incorrigible misconduct of allies when thrown back,† as they should be, on the responsibilities of the sovereign rights relinquished to them, rendering punishment in such cases signal and salutary, by abstaining from half measures, such as largely pensioning or managing for the delinquent, or substituting his child, wife, or minister;" and again, "The proper punishment for the paramount State to inflict for gross mismanagement and oppression, such as prevails to a considerable extent in these hills,‡ would be sequestration of the chief-taincies, but this would not be fair until we had revived their interest in their ancestral territories, by manifesting the same respect for their rights founded on a possession of many centuries, as is entertained by the people in general. Could we inspire them with confidence in our general disinterestedness, our severity when called for, would be rightly and beneficially understood; and, for the most part, that confidence would correct the motives to neglectful or tyrannical conduct requiring punishment."

I consider these views to be sound, not only in the cases to which they refer, but in those of native States generally, and I would apply them generally, with this single limitation—that the penalty of sequestration or confiscation should be used only when the misconduct or oppression is such as to be not only heinous in itself, but of a nature to constitute indisputably a breach of loyalty or of recorded engagement to the paramount power.

32. It is certain that objections to the proposed measure will be taken on the ground that it will cut off future opportunities of accession of territory, and that it is our duty not to forego these. I regard this not as an objection, but as a recommendation; and I cannot take that view of our duty.

33. Notwithstanding the greater purity and enlightenment of our administration, its higher tone, and its surer promise of future benefit to the people, as compared with any native Government, I still think that we have before us a higher and more pressing duty than that of extending our rule; and that our first care should be to strengthen that rule within its present limits, and to secure for our general supremacy the contented acquiescence and respect of all who are subjected to it.

Our supremacy will never be heartily accepted and respected so long as we leave ourselves open to the doubts which are now felt, and which our uncertain policy has justified, as to our ultimate intentions towards native States.

We shall not become stronger so long as we continue adding to our territory without adding to our European force; and the additions to that force which we already require are probably as large as England can conveniently furnish, and they will certainly cost as much as India can conveniently pay.

As to civil government, our English officers are too few for the work which they have on their hands, and our financial means are not yet equal to the demands upon us. Accession of territory will not make it easier to discharge our already existing duties in the administration of justice, the prosecution of public works, and in many other ways.

34. The safety of our rule is increased, not diminished, by the maintenance of native chiefs well affected to us. Setting aside the well-known services rendered by Sindiah, and subsequently by the

\* See Letter from Sir H. Lawrence on Kerowlee, Nov. 17, 1853.

† See minute of Mr. Reid, and Lord Falkland, on Sattara, 25th April, and 28th July, 1848.

‡ See letter of Sir George Clerk on the chiefship of Bughat, 10th Nov., 1842.

\* See De Cruz's Political Relations.

† The jaghirdars resemble those of whom Sir John Malcolm wrote as follows:—"Adoptions which are universally recognised as legal among Hindus are not a strict right (any more than direct heirs) where grants of land are for service

"But we have received the submission of the jageerdars, confirmed their estates, honoured them, and have continued to do so by treating them as princes, but while a few have been permitted to adopt, others are denied the privilege; and while we declare their direct heirs are entitled to succeed, we lie in wait (I can call it nothing else) to seize their fine estates on failure of heirs, throwing them and their adherents and the country into a state of doubt and distraction. These families should either never have been placed in possession of these countries, or never have been removed from them."—*Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, Nov. 14th, 1829.

‡ See Papers on Bhopal Succession, 19-19-20.

\* See Minute of Lord Metcalfe, Oct. 28, 1837, paragraph 6.

† See Minute on Sattara, April, 1843, paragraph 26.

‡ See Letter on Chiefship of Bughat, Nov. 10, 1842.

Maharajahs of Rewah, Chirkaree, and others over the wide tract of Central India, where our authority is most broken in upon by native States, I venture to say that there is no man who remembers the condition of Upper India in 1857 and 1858, who is not thankful that in the centre of the large and compact British province of Rohilcund there remained the solitary State of Rampore still administered by its Mahomedan prince; and that on the borders of the Punjab, and of the districts above Delhi, the Chief of Puttiala and his kinsmen still retained their hereditary authority unimpaired.

In the time of which I speak, these patches of native government served as breakwaters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave. And in quiet times they have their uses. Restless men who will accept no profession but arms, crafty intriguers bred up in native Courts, and others who would chafe at our stricter and more formal rule, live there contentedly. And should the day come when India shall be threatened by an external enemy, or when the interests of England elsewhere may require that her Eastern empire shall incur more than ordinary risk, one of our best mainstays will be found in these native States. But to make them so we must treat their chiefs and influential families with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicions to the contrary, their independence is safe, that we are not waiting for plausible opportunities to convert their country into British territory, and convincing them that they have nothing to gain by helping to displace us in favour of any new rulers from within or from without.

35. It was long ago said by Sir John Malcolm that if we made all India into zillahs, it was not in the nature of things that our empire should last fifty years; but that if we could keep up a number of native States without political power, but as royal instruments, we should exist in India as long as our naval superiority in Europe was maintained. Of the substantial truth of this opinion I have no doubt, and recent events have made it more deserving of our attention than ever.—I have, &c., CANNING.

No. 46.

Kurnaul, May 10, 1860.

To the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES WOOD, Bart., H.M.'s Sec. of State for India.

SIR,—In my Despatch, No. 42 of the 26th ultimo, respecting the chiefship of Bughat, I referred to another despatch on the subject of the Hill States generally as having been addressed to you. I regret that I was not able to send the last mentioned despatch by the same mail with that which referred to it. I now repair the omission.

2. I beg to call your attention to the memorandum upon the Hill States, which Mr. Barnes, the commissioner of the Cis-Sutledge division, has drawn up. It describes concisely, but very clearly, the position in which the hill chiefs stand towards the British Government, and it presents (I venture to think) very strong reasons for adopting the course which I have pressed upon you in a despatch of the 30th ultimo, of declaring to the hill chiefs as to others, that failing lineal heirs or heirs of their own blood, their adoption of successors to their chiefships will be recognised.

3. The Commissioner has suggested this and another alternative course, by either of which confidence might be given to the chiefs, and consistency and greater liberality secured in our treatment of cases of succession and lapse. The alternative is, that investigation should be made of the pedigree of each chief's family for 150 years back, and that all descendants of the ancestor of that date should be admitted as eligible to the succession: also that the former grants from the British Government, mostly of the date of 1815, should be recalled, and that they should be renewed in this more liberal spirit.

4. I am of opinion that the concession of adoption is by far the preferable measure. It avoids tedious investigations, some of which might prove of uncertain result, and the purpose of which might not be understood; and it is more thoroughly in accordance with the traditions and feelings of Rajpoot families. Whichever course be chosen, I would not recall the grants of 1815. This process is not necessary, and is better omitted, even though the object be to make the terms of the grants more favorable to the holders of them.

5. A perusal of the papers relating to Omaid Sing's case may perhaps suggest two objections to giving to the hill chiefs a more lasting tenure of their States—the mismanagement and oppression which, according to Sir George Clerk's testimony in 1842, then prevailed in the hills, and the value to the British Government of retaining to itself the lapse of lands suited to tea plantations and other purposes of improvement.

6. Upon the first head I would observe, that in Sir George Clerk's view, the greater respect which it is proposed to show to the old rights of the chiefs will leave us quite as well able as we are now to punish and correct mismanagement and oppression by temporary sequestration; and that the instances of op-

pression are not so frequent or serious as they used to be. This may be due in part to a closer watch kept upon the chiefs of late years; but I believe that it is mainly to be attributed to the fact that the people are able to migrate, without restraint, from the territory of one hill chief to that of another, each of whom is glad enough to receive upon his lands refugees from his neighbour's state, and none daring to resent their reception, as would have been done before our rule became paramount in these hills. Each chief therefore for his own interest, refrains from oppression.

7. In some of the States the value of the ground for tea culture is indisputable, but, until other roads than the one great Thibet road are carried through the hills, the lands suitable for European settlers will continue to be very limited; and although it might be a convenience to us that some of these lands should fall into our hands, it is certain that the direct government of at least one half of the Hill States would be a dead weight and a loss to us. The British Government cannot wisely desire to have cast upon it the responsibility of administering, by its own officers, States so far remote in the mountains, and so little productive or politically important as Bussahir, Komharsein, Mangut, Bhagut, and others; and if we pursue the course of annexing those which lie conveniently, as we have done in the case of Bughat, and of allowing collateral succession in those which it does not suit us to take, as we have done in the case of Komharsein, we must not be surprised if our policy fails to be understood or respected.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

CANNING.

No. 59.

India-office, London, July 26, 1860.

MY LORD.—Para. 1. In several recent communications, your Excellency has informed me that during your viceregal progress through Central and Upper India, you availed yourself of every opportunity that presented itself to you for a formal declaration, in durbars, that the British Government desired to perpetuate, in undiminished power and prosperity, the houses of those native princes and chiefs, who, throughout the recent period of trouble and disaster, had been true to their allegiance to the paramount State. To the Maharajah Sindiah and Holkar, to the Maharajah of Rewah, to the Maharajah of Cashmere, to the Great Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States, and to others of less note, you publicly conveyed the gratifying assurance that, in the event of failure of direct heirs, the British Government would recognise, as chiefs of their several houses, the heirs adopted by them in accordance with the law and with the usages of their respective families.

2. These measures have already received the approbation of her Majesty's Government. But gratifying as they were to the princes and chiefs, who were thus assured of the continuance of their houses, it was not improbable that they would be regarded by the native community at large as special acts of grace, in consideration of good service rendered to the paramount State, and that some feelings of doubt and disquietude might be excited in the minds of those to whom the same assurances had not been conveyed. Your Excellency, therefore, lost no time in placing upon record and laying before her Majesty's Government the sentiments which you entertain with respect to the propriety of a more general measure of recognition, calculated to give renewed confidence to all the princes and chiefs of India whose minds had been unsettled by some recent decisions of the British Government.

3. These sentiments I have now before me in your Excellency's letters, No. 43a of the 30th of April, and No. 46 of the 10th of May, and I have the gratification to inform you that I am commanded to communicate to you her Majesty's approval of the principles which they enforce, and the recommendation which they contain.

4. Observing that such an opportunity as the present can never occur again for the final settlement of a question which has long excited continual conflicts of opinion and some inconsistencies of practice disturbing to the native mind, your Excellency now proposes to give to "every chief above the rank of Jagheedar, who now governs his own territory, no matter how small it may be, or where it may be situated, or whence his authority over it may in the first instance have been derived, assurance that the paramount power desires to see his government perpetuated, and that, on failure of natural heirs, his adoption of a successor according to Hindoo law (if he be a Hindoo) and to the customs of his race, will be recognised, and that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to him, so long as his house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties or grants which record its obligations to the British government."

5. To the Mahomedan chiefs, the assurance to be given would, according to your recommendation, be, that the paramount power desires their government to be perpetuated, and that any succession to them which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

6. Presuming that, in this latter case, the recommendations of your Excellency relate only to in-

stances in which there is a failure of direct heirs and do not contemplate any departure from the policy of recognising the claims of primogeniture, her Majesty's Government approve the views thus expressed. They concur also in opinion with your Excellency, that no general notification of the intentions of your Government should be issued, but that, in each case, the assurance should be conveyed to the individual chiefs, in whose favour you purpose to guarantee the privilege in question. You will carefully register the names of these chiefs, and forward me a roll of them as soon as it can be prepared.

7. With respect to the case of Jagheedars and others of similar character, of whose position your Excellency writes in the 27th paragraph of your letter, I am disposed to think that, except in very special cases, no assurance should be given. The distinction between territorial right of ancient date and independent tenure, and lands held by favour of the Government of the day, as rewards for good service, and generally granted only for a limited number of generations, is broad and intelligible. You will reserve to the paramount State the right of dealing with such cases as they arise, and that your recommendations will be framed in a liberal spirit, is the wish, as it is the conviction, of her Majesty's Government.

In the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraphs of your Excellency's letter of April 30, I entirely concur.\* It is not by the extension of our empire that its permanence is to be secured, but by the character of British rule in the territories already committed to our care, and by practically demonstrating that we are as willing to respect the rights of others as we are capable of maintaining our own.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES WOOD.

\* Paragraphs 32 to 35.

SINDIA AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The North-West journals have for some time contained contradictory and incorrect statements as to the probability of an exchange of British territory with Sindia similar to that effected with the Nizam of Hyderabad. At the present stage of the negotiations it would be premature for us to enter into details. But this much we may state with confidence that all Sindia's possessions south of the Vindhya Range and the Punj Mahals in Baroda, one hundred and three miles south west from Gwalior, will be taken in exchange for lands near Jhansi between the Betwa and the Pahooj. We are glad that the policy of Government is more and more to concentrate and aggregate British territory. In the case of almost all the great native states our provinces are frequently intermixed with them in such a way as to lead to endless disputes, references to political agents and native Dewans, conflicts between the opposing British and native authorities, and extensive customs lines which are far from effectual in preventing smuggling. This confusion of authority and intermixing of territory has had much to do with the inability of both the Bombay authorities and the Guicowar to put down the revolt of the Waghers, who have defied all efforts to capture or punish them for nearly two years. Such a consolidation of territory is not less a relief to political agents than to the Foreign Office in Calcutta. The details of the exchange with Sindia Lord Canning will settle on the spot. It will pave the way for that great Lieutenant-governorship of Berar and Central India, which we have so often urged, and which would be carried out at once but for the disinclination of the Nizam, to allow the new cession of Berar to be administered by any other officer than Colonel Davidson, the resident at his court. The new province should, ten years hence, prove the wealthiest in India next to Bengal. When the railway running the entire length from Bombay to Nagpore, with the Godavery improved and opened up to free navigation on the other side, the Proconsulate of Berar and Central India should supply all the cotton-mills of Lancashire, and force the slave states of America to seek for other markets.—*Friend of India.*

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments of Madras Cavalry—which have been disbanded—(the first three under recent orders and the last some time ago) have been directed to do duty with the remaining three regiments of cavalry.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, January 26, 1861.

### THE MYSORE PRINCES.

"FOLLOW my leader" is not a safe game in journalism. Assuming that the Indian papers, to say nothing of the Legislative Council of Calcutta, would be correctly informed as to the precise nature of the dotation bestowed by Sir Charles Wood upon the descendants of Tippoo Sultan, we expressed some surprise, in our last Summary, at the inopportune alienation of a sum equal to one-half of the estimated produce of the Income-tax. At the time we were not unmindful of the fact that Tippoo's sons were largely accessory to the mutiny at Vellore in 1806, in consequence of which it was deemed advisable to remove them from the Madras Presidency to Calcutta, and to reduce the enormous pension previously paid to them. It had also been currently stated that, on being remonstrated with for the extravagance of such a grant, Sir Charles had replied, "he could not afford another Delhi." We know not how far this may be true, and it is quite possible that the report may have no better foundation than had the "Sylphide scandal." But under the impression that this very irrelevant remark had really been made, it was natural to feel some apprehension as to the extent to which this purchase of peace might be carried. The Mysore family, with the exception of Prince Ghulam Mahomed, consists of Tippoo's descendants in the third and fourth generation, and is totally destitute of even local influence. Occasionally we hear of a ball being given to the fashionable society of Calcutta, but beyond that their name is never heard, and the agitation said to prevail among the native community proves how completely the Mysore dynasty has passed away from the memory of men, even Mahomedans. But it now appears that the Secretary of State, instead of lavishing the treasures of India upon a portly Mussulman adventurer, has really made a good bargain with him. A correspondent of the leading journal has placed this in a very clear light. The provision which has excited so much indignation in India has been made, he says,—

"Not out of the general revenues of that country, but out of the revenues of territory originally reserved for the express purpose of providing a suitable maintenance for the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sooltan. This is placed beyond all controversy by the following extracts from Lord Wellesley's memorandum explanatory of the Partition Treaty of Mysore, and two schedules annexed to the treaty:—

"First—The principle of partition between the Nizam and Company assumed in the first and second articles is that each party should retain in direct sovereignty an equal share of unencumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides of the amounts of pensions for jaghires of which each party was to bear the charge."

"Second—  
"DISTRICTS ENUMERATED IN SCHEDULE A.  
Canteria pagodas ... .. 777,000  
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sooltan two lacs of star pagodas—canteria pagodas 240,000  
Remains for the Company ... .. 537,000  
"DISTRICTS ENUMERATED IN SCHEDULE B.  
Canteria pagodas ... .. 607,332  
Deduct personal Jaghire to Kummerodeen Bahadur, Rs. 210,000, or canteria pagodas ... .. 70,000  
Remains for the Nizam ... .. 537,332"

"Two lacs of star pagodas are equal to seven lacs of rupees, and the corresponding capital at 5 per cent. is 1 crore and 40 lacs. Deducting from that amount the sum of 52 lacs, which it is said will be required for the new arrangement, it can hardly be considered an improvident bargain for India, which retains the territory, with all the accumulations of surplus revenue since the year 1800 above what has been expended on the families, and is done with them for ever."

Such being the case, we have no hesitation in acknowledging the error into which we were so easily led, and in admitting that for once we have shown ourselves to be no wiser than our neighbours.

### THE RIGHT OF ADOPTION.

A NEW political principle has been enunciated by the Viceroy of India, in an elaborate Minute published in this day's issue, which is likely to exercise, for weal or for woe, the most important influence on the future destinies of our Indian empire. Under existing circumstances no other policy is, indeed, possible; and there are some grounds for believing that it would at all times have been the soundest and most just. Lord Dalhousie, it may be said, regarded it as his mission to fulfil the melancholy forebodings of the one-eyed ruler of the Punjab, and to work out the prediction that the entire map of the peninsula would one day be "red." He was a daring and large-souled statesman; and had he been an emperor, instead of the viceregent of a corporation, he would have built up a power capable of enduring for centuries. His views were far-seeing and comprehensive, his moral courage of the highest order, and his sense of political right and wrong sufficiently Machiavellian to release him from conventional prejudices. His object was to weld together the disjointed and oftentimes heterogeneous States which were situated between the Himalayas and the Southern sea, and between the Afghan mountains and the Bay of Bengal. It was an aim worthy of a great ambition, and by no means impracticable had he been properly seconded either by his own subordinates, or by the almost irresponsible citizens whose princely delegate he happened to be. Unfortunately, Lord Dalhousie had no power to select his own instruments. Many of his officers were opposed to his schemes, not a few were too indolent to depart from the ordinary routine, while others had crotchets of their own to which they postponed the most urgent questions of State policy. Where he enjoyed the opportunity of making his own selection, as in the Punjab, the result vindicated his judgment, and a complete success rewarded his sagacity. But in that instance he had the further advantage of being able to enforce his designs by an imposing display of military power, and the flower of the European army in India overawed and controlled the warlike race that under Runjeet Singh and the Khalsa had so long been a terror to their neighbours. With the

same means at his disposal he would doubtless have achieved the same result in Oude, and possibly in the Nizam's dominions, had not failing health betrayed his masculine ambition. The pacification of those two provinces, even if undertaken at the same time, would have been a far easier task than that which had so signally been accomplished in the Punjab. Greatly inferior means would have sufficed, but for neither of these purposes had Lord Dalhousie any means at all. He proposed to complete the mighty pyramid, the broad basis of which had been laid by the daring genius of Clive and the unscrupulous sagacity of Warren Hastings; but his Honourable Masters, while they applauded his designs, would furnish him neither with bricks, nor with materials to make bricks. Perchance it was not altogether their fault, nor have we any desire to rake up old grievances. It is enough that his lordship was not supplied with the means indispensable to the attainment of his end; and thus instead of a united and well-nigh indivisible empire, he left to his successor a vast territory with a disaffected army, an excited population, and princes offended and alarmed, but not yet rendered powerless to work mischief. The tiger was couchant in his cage, his eyes were closed, and his talons drawn back; but the cage was insecure, the keepers were faithless or off their guard, the monster slept not, nor was his ferocity or strength diminished. So, one day he rose in his wrath, and the stoutest hearts for a moment quailed with terror. True, he has been overpowered, and men now babble about his gentleness and docility, and appreciation of kind treatment.

This last experiment, too, is about to be made. One of Lord Dalhousie's most potent means of aggrandisement was the denial to native princes of the right of adoption. Theoretically, at least to European minds, nothing can be more absurd and untenable than the doctrine that any prince, potentate or chieftain, should have the privilege of adopting no matter whom to succeed to his title and to rule over his people. The adopted heir might be a child, or the offspring of the most base-born menial about the palace, or he might be forced by intrigue, by fear, or by maudlin imbecility, upon the dying ruler. Such was the custom and usage of the Hindoos, though the Mahomedans contented themselves with selecting any member of a collateral branch in preference to all others. The practice, too, however contrary to our own notions, was found to answer well in many respects, and especially in averting a struggle for the vacant throne. But a vacant throne was an object of the deepest interest to the late Governor-general. It implied accession of territory, the rounding off of angularities, the adjustment of frontiers, the consolidation of the empire. His policy, we are constrained to admit, was not strictly just, but it was bold, perhaps wise, certainly imperial and Napoleonic, and might have been successful could he have had 10,000 more European soldiers, and the use of his mental faculties for yet a few years.

A new system is now inaugurated. Astraea has returned to the earth, and the golden age is about to revive. The right of adoption is recognised in all chiefs above the rank of mere Jagheerdars, and even those will in certain cases be permitted to exercise the much coveted privilege. We frankly confess



that we augur well of this measure. Not only gratitude, which is a particularly evanescent sentiment, but self-interest will now array on the side of the British Government every native prince from the Punjab to Travancore. There is no question as to which is the Paramount Power—whò the Suzerain of Hindostan. Both Hindoo and Mahomedan are willing to own allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain, provided they be assured of their independence in matters of internal administration. If intolerable oppression, indeed, be exercised, the British Government still reserves to itself the right of interference, and this is the only weak point in the new system. It were far better to leave to the people of each State to settle with their chief, or at least the Supreme Government should only intervene when called upon to do so by the subjects of the tyrant. Let there be no more Residents as a nucleus of intrigue, and an excuse for both prince and minister. All that is wanted is an officer, somewhat similar to a consul in other parts of the world, to take care that no injustice be offered to British subjects, whether natives of our Indian territories or Europeans. Above all, let there be no more Contingents, no more training of soldiers to act against ourselves when opportunity may offer, in short, no more half measures. If ever we have a legitimate cause of complaint, let ample satisfaction be exacted, but that is very different from annexation. Our future policy is clearly to place ourselves at the head of a confederation, undertaking the common defence against all foreign enemies, devising and encouraging every kind of internal improvement, especially means of irrigation and transport, massing our troops so as to command all the chief strategic points throughout the Empire, reducing the civil expenditure to the very utmost consistent with efficiency, and acting in a frank, cordial, and respectful manner as towards the subjects of the same gracious Sovereign, and component members of the greatest and most glorious empire yet recorded in the annals of mankind. The present Secretary of State for India, and the present Viceroy of that mighty dependency are equally entitled to the highest praise for having laboured to effect such a happy consummation, and we sincerely trust that they may live to see the harvest of the good seed they have scattered with such wise liberality.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21. H. M. Hayes, Elliott, Bombay and Boston, U.S.; Accrington, Christie, Calcutta.—22. Assyrian, Shepherd, Shanghai; Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, Calcutta; Darmstadt Bank, Otten, Akyah; Johannes Hage, Andrea, Mauritius; Roska, Retersen, Macao; Devonshire, Perry, British Queen, Scorgie, and Mimosa, Hugo, Mauritius; Medora, Hinde, Singapore.—23. Westminster, Pickering, Macao; John Chism, Putt, and Cinderella, Williams, Calcutta; Tippoo Saib, Hackett, Rangoon; Tellemache, Gerdes, Bombay; Xanthippe, Rees, and Heuzenot, Forbes, Mauritius; Douson, Arkley, Bombay, McLeod, and John Wood, Duff, Akyah; Springbok, Shiel, Cape of Good Hope, at Falmouth, cargo on fire; Lady Douglas, Dunlop, Maulmain; Helena, Neist, Zanzibar.—24. Thames, Miller, Cape; Betty, Helledst, Rangoon; Giant's Causeway, Robertson, A. R. Coutts, Wilson, Vespasian, Thompson, Maxwell, Smith, Morning Star, Foreman, City of Canton, Blair, Raleigh Sadler, Majestic, Miller, Dunmull, Danley, Areta, Scott, all from Calcutta; B. B. Greene, Grierson, and Astrea, Nickells, Mauritius; Queen of the Ocean, Ellison, Foo chow-Foo; Melbourne, Morris, and City of Quebec, Auld, Bombay; Falcon, Sullivan, Hong Kong; Clive, Shaw, Madras; Queen of the North, Crombie, Bassein; Annel, Dineson, Cape; Virginia, Matthew, Cevlon; Ukka, Huovin, Foo-chow-Foo; Randolph, Dugan, Algoa Bay.—25. Hornet, Prynn, Sen Breeze, Hurry, Glencoe, Whitelaw, all from Mauritius; Strata, Florida, and Gertrude, Spedding, Mauritius; Lady Alice, Smith, Madras; Mousoon, Manilla; Anne Lee, Ramsay, Macao; Avon, Richardson, Ceylon; John Masterman, Westgarth, Allendale Grey, and Pericles, Ferguson, Calcutta,

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 27, to proceed per str. Orissa, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. Martley, comdr., J. F. Nicholl, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Coxon. For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. Willoughby, Lieut. C. D. Baynes, Mr. Purkes and son, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Barnett, Capt. Rogers, Mr. Comforth.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 4, to proceed per str. Orissa, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. D. J. and Mrs. Sangster, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. G. Healy, Mr. W. S. Riddell, Mr. F. Gardiner, Lieut. W. H. Bruce, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and two children, Capt. Leith, Mr. A. Beber, Mr. Kerr. For ADEN.—Mr. A. D. Scales. For MALTA.—Mr. Justice Williams.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

ARNOLD, the wife of George, of the India Store Department, of a daughter, at North-lodge, Edmonton, Jan. 24.

HATCH, the wife of Major W. S., Bombay Artillery, of a daughter, at Brighton, Jan. 18.

### MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. Colin, Madras Army, to Victoria H., eldest daughter of Charles Mackinnon, Esq., at St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Jan. 16.

THOMPSON, Fendall, Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen, daughter of Alexander Monteath, Esq., at Broick, Crieff, Jan. 17.

### DEATHS.

HYDE, Charles C., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 67, Jan. 18.

LARKINS, Marion E., daughter of Lieut. col. W. H., late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, at 11, Lower Belgrave-street, aged 1 year and 7 months, Jan. 18.

PISCOCK, George Edmund, youngest child of Henry, late Bengal Civil Service, at Oakfield, Worcestershire, aged 7 months, Jan. 19.

THE FRONTIER RAIDS.—From the Waghers in Ootkamundel on the western coast to the Kookes in the Tipperah hills almost directly opposite on the East, our frontier is surrounded by a ring-fence of half-suppressed or active hostilities. We cannot catch the Waghers. The only result of our last invasion of the Mahsood Wuzerees was an admirable survey of their country. In obedience to orders, Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, took possession of a part of the Rajah of Sikkim's territory, with only 100 natives and three Europeans. Acting as he did under orders he does not deserve blame for this. But he does deserve, and with him Capt. Murray who commanded the natives, the severest reprehension for sending out pickets of men so far from the camp that no help could reach them when attacked. The folly of this is seen from the fact, that within the camp which was stockaded only one man was killed and four wounded. The distant pickets, at three different points, after fighting splendidly were cut down, and twenty-nine men were killed. Upwards of four hundred men of H.M.'s 6th were sent off from Barrackpore on Saturday and Monday by rail to Rajmahal, whence they would reach Darjeeling by a three days' march. Of Sikhs and Ghoorkas belonging to the Bengal police, two hundred and ninety went up on Saturday. Two companies of the 73rd from Julpigoree were at once sent up. Sikkim will be re-occupied by this strong force. Still going eastwards, Lieutenant Morton is entering the Garrow Hills, last penetrated by Lieutenant Agnew in 1852. And finally Captain Magrath heads an expedition against the tribes of the Tipperah hills who have not yet been punished for plundering our territories and kidnapping our subjects. The only result of this incursion is likely to be a survey of the country, for which purpose a Revenue Surveyor accompanies the force. Capt. Magrath's opinion of Sir F. Halliday's police is that of the public generally. He would rather head 200 of our own peasantry well armed than 5,000 of the most useless and most expensive heroes of the Bengal Police Battalions. Thus it is that war and annexation are forced upon us.—*Friend of India.*

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Sica Rs. ....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	93½ 94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55 .....	—	—	76

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mn! to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

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### THINGS AS THEY WERE.

I. Previous to the establishment of the "Strangers' Home" in June, 1857, the natives of India, Africa, China, and the Isles of the Pacific, could not find admission into any respectable place on arrival in England, but were inveigled by Asiatic and European crimps into the low lodging-houses in the east of London. The results were dreadful:—twenty or thirty were often found in one small house, where they were plundered of their wages and savings, stripped of their clothes, and often turned out in the streets to beg, and to die unvisited and uncared for.

II. The statements given in the London City Mission Magazine, in November, 1858, and May, 1860, regarding the opium-smoking dens and low lodging-houses—the only former place of resort for Asiatics who came to England—exhibit the vices and evils to which they were exposed.

III. Before the "Home" was opened, few Asiatics escaped being plundered in the low lodging-houses of their property, and were seldom seen in the streets except in rags and a fearful state of destitution.

IV. Before the establishment of the "Home," hundreds of Asiatics habitually obtained a living by begging in the streets of London, numbers were found in workhouses and prisons, and police proceedings against them were frequent.

V. In 1854, 55, 56, upwards of one hundred Asiatics died in the Port of London; many were found dead in their miserable lodgings, and some in the streets; forty inquests were held; and 1,631 sick Lascars were admitted into the Dreadnought Hospital alone.

VI. The neighbourhood of the docks was formerly polluted by these foreigners and their English companions, involving the parishes around in riot and expense.

VII. Formerly the Asiatic and African stranger was unsought for and unheeded; they never heard or saw anything of Christianity, and left England greater heathens than they came, impressed with the feeling that Christianity was a mere name.

VIII. Educated and influential natives from the East, visiting England, formerly, could not fail to observe the neglected and miserable condition of their poor countrymen, by which they estimated our Christianity.

### THINGS AS THEY ARE.

I. Since the opening of the "Home," in June, 1857, 1,259 Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders have gladly availed themselves of its benefits—a large proportion, not maintained by their employers, having paid for their board and lodging. Every Lascar and other Asiatic now coming to the Port of London knows where to go, and cordially resorts to the "Home." Numbers find their way from Liverpool, and other out-ports, to the "Home," as their refuge whilst in England, where they stay until shipped, through the Shipping-office at the "Home."

II. Through the efforts of the "Home," every opium smoking-room, and a number of the most disreputable lodging-houses in various parts of London, have been closed, and every Asiatic crimp induced to return to his native country.

III. The inmates of the "Home" have, since it was opened, deposited in the Superintendent's office £1,807 in cash, besides silver and gold articles to nearly the same amount, which has been returned to them on leaving; and have purchased upwards of £700 worth of clothing from the stores in the "Home."

IV. Through the efforts of the officers of the "Home," 257 Asiatic beggars have been removed from the streets; besides one hundred who have been shipped from workhouses and prisons at good wages. Last year not more than five Asiatics were inmates of workhouses, and those only for a few days, and police cases were very rare.

V. In 1857, 58, 59, cases of sickness did not exceed 150, and only thirteen deaths occurred amongst the Asiatics in the Port of London, and not one CORONER'S INQUEST.

VI. The Rector of Limehouse, in referring to the Home, says, "Its positive benefits have tended to raise the moral character of the neighbourhood." Similar testimony is given by parish officers, and others residing in the east of London.

VII. Since the Home was opened the Scripture Reader in Hindostanee and other Eastern languages has visited 123 ships with Lascar crews. He has spoken to 2,571 Asiatics on board ship, to 8,641 on shore; he has paid 461 visits to the sick, 147 to those in jail, and 57 to those in workhouses; he has read the Scriptures on 3,100 occasions, sold and given away 814 portions of Scripture, and 4,367 tracts in 36 different languages; and every Asiatic who now visits London is found out, spoken to, and aid (if needed) afforded.

VIII. There are now many influential native gentlemen visitors in London from the East, who take a deep interest in the Home, and aid it by their contributions. The Council for India acknowledge its utility, and support it most liberally; whilst the Church Missionary, London Missionary, Wesleyan Missionary, Baptist Missionary, and Moravian Societies, all feel it is a sphere for missionary action, and accordingly contribute to its support. The Directors have received numerous testimonies expressive of the gratitude of those who have been inmates of the Home, for the kind treatment and aid they have met with, extracts from which would occupy too large a space for this paper.

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The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an Appendix containing the fullest particulars of the investigations made, and is illustrated by TWO COLOURED DIAGRAMS, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the "ROYAL," as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

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12 Table Spoons.....	1 13 0 2 4 0 2 10 0 2 15 0	1 13 0 2 4 0 2 10 0 2 15 0	1 13 0 2 4 0 2 10 0 2 15 0	1 13 0 2 4 0 2 10 0 2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0	1 4 0 1 13 0 1 15 0 1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0 1 3 0 1 5 0 1 7 0	0 16 0 1 3 0 1 5 0 1 7 0	0 16 0 1 3 0 1 5 0 1 7 0	0 16 0 1 3 0 1 5 0 1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0 0 13 0 0 15 0 0 15 0	0 10 0 0 13 0 0 15 0 0 15 0	0 10 0 0 13 0 0 15 0 0 15 0	0 10 0 0 13 0 0 15 0 0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 9 6	0 6 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 9 6	0 6 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 9 6	0 6 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 12 0	0 6 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 12 0	0 6 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 12 0	0 6 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 3 4 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 3 4 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 3 4 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8 0 2 3 0 2 6 0 2 6 0	0 1 8 0 2 3 0 2 6 0 2 6 0	0 1 8 0 2 3 0 2 6 0 2 6 0	0 1 8 0 2 3 0 2 6 0 2 6 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6 0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 6 0	0 2 6 0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 6 0	0 2 6 0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 6 0	0 2 6 0 3 6 0 4 0 0 4 6 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0 1 7 6 1 10 0 1 12 0	1 4 0 1 7 6 1 10 0 1 12 0	1 4 0 1 7 6 1 10 0 1 12 0	1 4 0 1 7 6 1 10 0 1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6 0 5 6 0 6 0 0 7 0	0 2 6 0 5 6 0 6 0 0 7 0	0 2 6 0 5 6 0 6 0 0 7 0	0 2 6 0 5 6 0 6 0 0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0 0 17 0 0 17 0 0 1 0 0	0 10 0 0 17 0 0 17 0 0 1 0 0	0 10 0 0 17 0 0 17 0 0 1 0 0	0 10 0 0 17 0 0 17 0 0 1 0 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 3 3 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 6	0 3 3 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 6	0 3 3 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 6	0 3 3 0 4 6 0 5 0 0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9 13 10 3 14 19 6 16 4 0	9 19 9 13 10 3 14 19 6 16 4 0	9 19 9 13 10 3 14 19 6 16 4 0	9 19 9 13 10 3 14 19 6 16 4 0

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Tapp Sauce.

Mofussil Sauce.

Bamboo Pickle.

Guava Jelly.

Mango Jelly.

Pine Apple Preserve.

Preserved Mangoes.

Mulligatawny Paste.

Essence of Chillies.

Tapp Sauce.

Mofussil Sauce.

Bamboo Pickle.

Guava Jelly.

Mango Jelly.

Pine Apple Preserve.

Preserved Mangoes.

Mulligatawny Paste.

Essence of Chillies.

Tapp Sauce.

Mofussil Sauce.

Bamboo Pickle.

Guava Jelly.

Mango Jelly.

Pine Apple Preserve.

Preserved Mangoes.

Mulligatawny Paste.

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VOL. XIX.—No. 473.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE actual news received by the Bombay Mail of the 12th of January may be very briefly disposed of. The famine in the North-west Provinces and in Cutch is a sad reality, notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of the Government to provide labour and food for all who are able and willing to work. Private benevolence, too, has taken care of the most necessitous, and at Delhi, in addition to donations to the extent of 5,000 rupees, monthly subscriptions amounting to 2,000 rupees have been obtained, almost entirely from the European residents, for the relief of the destitute.

In Sikkim nothing has yet been done to efface the disgrace of Dr. Campbell's hurried retreat from the annexed territory, and some little time is likely to elapse before effectual measures can be taken for that purpose. The expedition against the Kookies has also been countermanded for the present, but, if rumour speak the truth, that barbarous tribe have no intention of standing merely on the defensive. According to a newspaper correspondent they are pouring down from their hills and advancing to attack Captain Macgrath's little army, which will, doubtless, give them reason to repent of their insolent audacity.

The recent arrangement with the Mysore family—which will be found fully explained in our editorial department—continues to furnish the Indian press with matter for virulent philippics against the Secretary of State. It is to be regretted that the local Government has not condescended to put forth a semi-official explanation of the true character of this transaction, and it is difficult to attribute this reticence to any higher motive than the jealousy entertained by the Viceroy with respect to the direct intervention of Sir Charles Wood in the affairs of native princes and pensioners. The refusal to produce the documents called for by the majority of the Legislative Council may, indeed, be justified by the fact of the correspondence being not yet complete between the Secretary of State and the Governor-general, but a short notice inserted in any one of the Calcutta papers would have sufficed to dispel the misapprehension which appears to be universal throughout all classes of the community.

The Income-tax, generally, is being collected without giving the offence that was anticipated. At Bombay the executive officials are spoken of as somewhat exceeding their duty, and this is the chief danger to be apprehended. Orientals seem to have a natural affinity for extortion and oppression, even where there is

no personal advantage to be gained. Surcharges will therefore be tolerably frequent for a time, and partiality and injustice will have their way until a few instances of exemplary punishment shall convince the native officials that they must confine themselves strictly to the letter and spirit of their instructions.

From a very satisfactory report on the incidence of the Trade-tax in Oude, which has been submitted to Government by the Chief Commissioner, it appears that the aggregate sum of Rs. 843,714 has been paid by 442,952 individuals, forming an average of Rs. 1-14-5 per head. The highest payment was made by a Mahajan, who was assessed in the considerable sum of Rs. 750, representing an income of Rs. 25,000 per annum. The aggregate amount of the revenue derived from this source represents an average annual income of nearly 64½ rupees, but this estimate is not strictly correct, for 250,055 of the tax-payers paid only one rupee each. It is evident, therefore, that the remaining 192,897 individuals contributed Rs. 5,93,659 to the total amount—their quota representing an aggregate income of Rs. 1,97,88,633, and an average income of rather more than 102½ rupees per annum. Much curious statistical information is conveyed in this Report, to which we shall have occasion to refer in a future issue.

An equally elaborate and not less interesting Minute has been penned by the Viceroy himself on the subject of the late Libel Case tried in Lucknow. It is a most careful and comprehensive review of the entire evidence adduced on both sides, and is couched in that peculiarly clear and felicitous manner which characterises his Excellency's state papers. Nothing can be more impartial than Lord Canning's distribution of praise and censure with regard to the conduct of all parties concerned in these unfortunate trials. It is clearly impossible within the limits of a hasty summary to do justice to his lordship's summing up, touching as it does on so many and such delicate points, affecting the character and demeanour of European, as well as Native officials. We shall therefore refrain for the present from analysing this singularly able document. That Ramdial was the object of a conspiracy is sufficiently patent, but it is equally undeniable that in Lucknow "there was an absence of due precaution against abuse of authority by the subordinate agents employed to levy the tax." Unjore Tewarree, it is said, has been released from confinement by order of Government, in acknowledgment of his distinguished services to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, but Lord Canning has doubtless added, in the words of Othello to Michael Cassio, "Never more be officer of mine."

An extraordinarily stupid and unpardonable blunder crept into our last Summary. We permitted ourselves to speak of Sir Robert Napier as the future Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, whereas Sir Robert has been

appointed to the Calcutta Council as successor to Sir James Outram. It is Sir Hope Grant who is to succeed to Sir Patrick Grant.

Earl de Grey and Ripon entered upon the duties of his office, as Under Secretary of State for India, last week. His lordship has appointed W. H. Benthall, Esq., one of the junior clerks, to be his private secretary.

So much interest attaches to the progress made towards the distribution of Indian prize money, that we feel any information on the subject must be of interest to our readers. We understand that Royal Warrants authorising the distribution of the property captured at Delhi and Lucknow have been transmitted to India. The sum to be set apart for the officers exercising the chief command is one-twentieth of the whole. With regard to the first capture, this amount is to be divided amongst the four General Officers who successively commanded the Delhi force, according to the number of days during which they respectively held such command.

The operations entitling officers and men to share in the Delhi prize commence with the action at Ghazee-oodeen-Nuggur on May 30, 1857, and end with the occupation of Jhujjur, in October, 1857.

The Lucknow prize money is to be divided among the troops employed in the operations leading to the capture of that city, commencing with the affair at Chinbut, in June, 1857, and ending with the final expulsion of the rebels by the C. in C. on March 21, 1858.

The principal regulations in the distribution of the prize in both cases is a novel one. It is based upon a calculation of the daily rate of pay of officers and men. The soldier's daily pay is taken as the unit. For his 1s. a day he is to have one share. On the same principle the officers have so many more shares, as their pay exceeds his. For instance, a captain, whose pay is 12s. will have 12 shares, a lieutenant 6½, and so on.

The prize money will, in the first instance, be payable in India, where only claims can be investigated and inquiries answered.

#### THE HOMEWARD BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta at noon on the 31st of January, and may be expected at Southampton on the 9th inst.

#### THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Ceylon* (from Southampton the 20th) reached Malta at four P.M. on the 29th, and sailed at midnight.

The *Euxine* (from Marseilles the 28th) arrived at Malta at one A.M. on the 31st, and sailed at six A.M. for Alexandria.

The *Singapore* (with extra London mail of the 12th-18th November) reached Calcutta on the 26th of December.

The *Nubia* (with English mails of the 20th-26th November) arrived at Calcutta on the 29th December; and the *Bengal* (with those of the 4th-10th December) arrived on the 10th of January.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M. FORCES.—Capt. Wilbraham D. Milman, roy. art., at Calcutta, aged 26, Dec. 20.

BENGAL.—Francis J. A. Elson, at Calcutta, aged 55, Dec. 30.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Edward H. Simpson, 2nd Bombay Lt. Cav., at Neemuch, Dec. 24. Capt. C. E. Bouille, 5th regt. N.L.I., at Jacobabad, Dec. 16. Maj. Hallum, invalid establishment, at the Adelphi Hotel, Bombay, Jan. 1.

MADRAS.—Gen. Alexander Fair, C.B., Madras Army, at 6, South Crescent, Bedford-square, aged 55, Jan. 29.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles (from Bombay).—Mr. Hughes, Capt. Day, Capt. Jovey, Mrs. Coiah.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, Feb. 9.—From Bombay.—Lieut. Mawle, Mr. Atken and child, Mr. and Mrs. Toddhunter, Mrs. Colander, Ena. Tyrrell, Lieut. Ducat, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Meir, Com. Lethern, Mr. Tarne, Mr. Foronch.—From Aden.—Lieut. Douglas.—From Suez.—Mr. Brastov.

## BENGAL.

### WHERE IS THEIR GOD?

The stranger who for the first time visits the interior of Hindostan is struck by nothing so much as by the architectural ruins which cover its plains. Thebes is excelled in extent by Old Delhi; Baalbec, Palmyra, and Petra are mere blocks compared with Beejapore, Jaunpore, and Ajunta. The Alhambra pales in magnificence before the arches which surround the Kootub and the still enchanted palaces of Akbar at Futehpore Sikri. Bayard Taylor, who has travelled all the world over, and James Ferguson, who has studied and described almost every world-renowned piece of architecture, declare it is in India, and in the piles raised by Hindoo and Mussulman, that we must look for the finest art out of Greece. And all the triumphs of architecture in India save two, are devoted to religion. The poetry of death hovers over the Taj; the poetry of love and glory still haunts the ruins of the Windsor of the great Akbar. But all else which excite our admiration—caves, pillars, shrines, and temples, are dedicated to the service of the gods of the idolaters and the false prophet. They, and the rudest tribes of earth with them, have ever sought to devote the best of their genius and the richest of their treasures to their deities. Like the old Romans, they may themselves dwell in huts of turf, but they place their divinities in palaces of marble. Like King David, if they dwell in houses of cedar, they are uneasy till they have removed their god from a habitation of curtains.

Partly from indifference to their faith, partly from the Protestant horror of a sensual symbolism, partly from the Northern shrinking from demonstrative display of the feelings excited by a religion whose glory is that it is of the heart, and partly from the rapid growth and variable character of the limits of the empire, the English in India frequently put their God out of sight. In almost every station there is the gorgeous pagoda or the stately mosque—but where is the Christian church? There, in that old barrack, or in that quondam warehouse, or in that erection so unsightly that we might be pardoned if we supposed it to be the dwelling of an evil spirit. Or it has no existence—there is no church, no clergyman, no Sunday, no holyday. Children are born; old men die; the sick pine away for want of sympathy; but only at very distant intervals does the chaplain pay a hasty visit to collect his fees, and then he gathers his little flock in a private house. It is a significant fact that for upwards of eleven years we had ruled Derajat, and it had been garrisoned by 10,000 Europeans, and yet its Khans believed the English had no God at all. On visiting Sealkote to attend the Governor-general's durbar last March, for the first time they saw a Christian church, and with all the interest of novelty asked if there was a padre, how worship was conducted, and so on? We have seen most of the churches of Northern India, some just raised from the ashes of 1857, others still roofless and defiled by the heathen, but we cannot point to more than two which are what they ought to be. And how many stations there are destitute of them altogether, while the influx of European regiments without chaplains has increased the population of each so that not a few of the existing churches are useless. We talk of converting the heathen, but our seeming godlessness is a strange commentary on and obstacle to our efforts. Like the Athenian, the Asiatic is essentially a religious or superstitious being, and suspects because he cannot account for our irreligiosity. On the lofty platform of superiority to us in this respect at least, the inheritor of creeds which have come down from a remote antiquity and are enshrined in a stupendous literature, the worshipper in fanes on which the wealth of generations of devotees has been lavished, and in erecting which the genius of architects who built the Taj has been exhausted, he looks down on our book-religion and living contradiction to it with calm contempt.

While we do not advocate an attempt to vie with Asiatics in raising structures which are

matchless, we do urge upon the local Governments the duty of erecting, or helping to erect, a church in every civil and military station, distinguished by simplicity and good taste if not by splendour and ornament. Here is no question of religious neutrality or offence to native prejudices. Yearly the civil as well as military residents of each station must increase. A careful attention on the part of those who draw up the local budgets of public works will provide every station with a church and will enlarge the present buildings where necessary, without unduly burdening the exhausted finances. This is all we ask. What can be done by tact and by pecuniary management may be seen in the plan adopted by Sir R. Montgomery in the Punjab. Three small churches are wanted for fifteen stations, which, at an average expense of Rs. 4,000 each, will amount to Rs. 60,000. This is the cost of just one of those European barracks so expensively built and sometimes so thoughtlessly abandoned. The Government supplies the building, private effort gives the ornament and appurtenances. The expenditure of this sum is spread over three years, so that the expense becomes inappreciable, while by borrowing from the local funds meanwhile the churches will be erected at once. Let Mr. Grant, Mr. Edmonstone, Mr. Wingfield, Colonel Phayre, and the Governors of Madras and Bombay do the same, and a reproach will be wiped out which has too long stood against us. Lord Canning has shown that he is willing to sanction any moderate expenditure for this purpose. Charity begins at home, while it is its characteristic that, once begun, it proportionally diffuses itself abroad.—*Friend of India*.

### CENTRAL ASIA AND ITS POLITICS.

During the last few weeks two events have occurred in Central Asia of sufficient importance to affect the relation of the States of Bokhara, Khiva, Kotan and Cabul to each other, to weaken the power of Persia, and to promote the designs of Russia. The King of Bokhara is dead, and the Turcomans have obtained a decisive victory over the Persian army. The king of Bokhara was an old man and a cruel bigot. On more than one occasion he has been on the point of going to war with Dost Mahomed, but has been checked only by the knowledge of the alliance of Cabul with the British, and by the superior military strength of the Affghan army. As a counterpoise to this he has long been intriguing with Russian agents, has allowed them to make accurate surveys of the Oxus and to build a Serai in his capital nominally for their traders. Now that he has been succeeded by his son, Russia may be checked for a time. She is anxious to obtain an influence over Bokhara, not so much in itself as that from it she may harass Persia. The occupation of Khiva would be far better suited to advance her objects than the possession of Bokhara, which is separated from India by mountain ranges almost impassable. The death of the king, then, is a gain to humanity, while it is not detrimental to the interests of Russia.

But it is different with the Turcomans. They are in character and military prowess the genuine descendants of the warriors at whose head Timour conquered India. Though still nomadic in all their tastes, they have recently settled down to agriculture, and from their proximity to Persia have become partially civilised. The Persians have asserted a right of sovereignty over them which they have never allowed. To overawe them the Shah has always maintained a strong military force in the provinces south of the Caspian Sea which Russia is resolutely striving to annex. The Caucasus is hers, the Caspian Sea is hers; these provinces will follow. As early as 1819 Russia propounded the policy of attacking Persia through the Turcomans, who were then independent. They sent Jean Mouratov, an Armenian merchant of Derbend, as an envoy into Turcomania, to seek an alliance with them. The Khan of the tribes was delighted, but Russia having, by the threat of such an alliance, obtained her immediate demands from the Shah, basely betrayed the Turcoman envoys. Years after the Russians

again made advances to the Turcomans, who were panting for revenge on Persia. Again the tribes were anxious for the alliance, and from that day there has been an understanding between them and Russia. Last spring the Persians sent an army against the Turcomans on the pretence that they were the subjects of the Shah. The force was commanded by Shazada Hamza, the Shah's uncle. They met at Merve on the 27th of August, and the Turcomans were defeated. As the Persians were the authors of the accounts of the slaughter which have been going the round of the journals, the statements cannot be relied on. But we have since learned that there has been a turn in affairs. In a second battle the Turcomans defeated the Persians, slaying and capturing a great number, and taking nearly all their guns. The Shah's uncle escaped with only 1,000 men, and found an asylum in Herat. It will require a better army than Persia possesses to conquer Turcomania. Throughout the campaign the sympathy, if not the material assistance, of Russia has been with the Turcomans. Russia threatened to withdraw her minister from the Shah's Court, a diplomatist of the highest ability, and with twenty-two years' experience of the Persians, unless the Shah consented to forego his claim to sovereignty over the Turcomans. The English Government, too, protested, and told the Shah—in the words of Lord Palmerston—that "the expedition proposed was beyond the range at which he could usefully establish a permanent occupation." The result has proved the wisdom of the advice. The Persian army has suffered a defeat far more damaging to its prestige in the East than that inflicted by Sir James Outram, and, through the victory of the Turcomans, Russian influence has been increased.

It should never be forgotten that though our rivalry with Russia in Central Asia may not be military, it ought to be both political and commercial. Her design is not to invade India, but it is, as expressed in all her official documents and in State papers by the most distinguished of her Eastern diplomatists, "to destroy in Asia the power of the Sultan, already shaken in Europe; to annihilate our commerce in Central Asia; to force us to diminish our revenues and largely to augment our expenditure in India, where our finances are even now embarrassed; to disturb the whole system of government in that country during peace; to threaten it with invasion in war; and to oppose to our maritime and commercial superiority her power to shake our empire in the East." Her first step towards this is to weaken Persia, which she is doing most effectually by her control of the Caspian Sea, by her annexation of the Caucasus, by her military command of the provinces south of the Caspian, by her assistance to the Turcomans, and by her intrigues in Bokhara, and especially in Khiva. A small drama is now being played in Central Asia, which the rapidly-approaching death of the old Ameer of Cabul will develop into a great tragedy. If our north-west frontier is secure, we are ready for any issue. What we most want is to direct our attention to the trade of Central Asia by the establishment of fairs on the Indus.—*Friend of India*.

#### FAMINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Famine appears to be doing its work effectually in the ill-fated districts to the west of Delhi. It is no longer a calamity impending, but is now a terrible reality; the dreaded contingency has in fact come, and in lieu of devising means for averting the evils that may be anticipated, the necessity has now become absolute for bringing into operation such measures as may be possible for mitigating the effects of that visitation, under which a whole region is actually being made desolate. Starvation counts its victims by droves and the accounts that have been received give a most melancholy picture of the sufferings of the wretched people, though we are told that the particulars that have reached us, sad as they are, give but a poor idea of the fearful reality; but when we know that death strikes down by scores emaciated beings who can no longer sustain life, we scarcely require any of those sickening

details that may still be in the back ground to impress us with an idea of the full extent of the calamity which is now ravaging so wide a range of our territories. With a full knowledge of those instincts, strong even in humanity, that prompts to self-preservation, we can easily picture the minor details of the still able-bodied flying from that scene of famine and death to escape the fate of the stricken ones around them, and leaving to chance or Providence the aged or the helpless who cannot follow in their footsteps.

We know all that we require to know to carry conviction to our minds, that the need for aid is most pressing and urgent, and that the demand for succour is far greater than the means for relief; we know that the springs of private charity, however abundantly they might flow, would speedily be exhausted, if from them alone were to be drawn all the aids that are called for in this sad emergency; Government must contribute largely to the relief that would be utterly inadequate from any other source, and pressing as its own burdens may be, it must sacrifice greatly to remove the burdens that now press upon others. A remission of the revenue that should be furnished by the suffering districts will naturally be a consequence of the visitation, and though it will do much for the relief of the few, it will bear with it but scant help to the hundreds who are perishing. The emergency is one that demands, not the cancelling of the obligations of a limited number, but the feeding and saving of a whole famishing people. All that Government can do in the matter, we believe, is being done, and we have only to hope that its course of action may be well and judiciously directed.

The still able-bodied are said to be flying by hundreds from the localities, wherein to remain would be to perish, and the local Government is drawing largely upon its resources to give employment to the sufferers who have come into the neighbourhood of our cities to seek a market for their services and the means of sustenance; such public works and improvements as could at once be pushed on with the aid of the unskilled labour thus thrown upon our hands have been set in motion, and large sums have been set apart for the military and railway clearances that would under any circumstances eventually have to be effected in Delhi, though they would otherwise probably have been deferred to an indefinite future, and be dependent for execution upon the length of time to which the present financial pressure might extend. We believe, too, that it is intended to carry out other works of imperial importance, in the shape of roads, intended to form feeders to the great line of railway which will eventually connect Calcutta with Lahore.

Useful these works will undoubtedly be, for the financial results of the great undertaking that will secure railway communication between the inland provinces and the sea must mainly depend upon the means for rendering that system of communication accessible to the producing outlying districts; and were it not for the vast amount of human misery that it occasions, we might almost be grateful for a visitation that renders immediately compulsory the execution of works which the apathy characteristic of India, or the monetary difficulties that have so long beset its Government, would leave for ever in abeyance. As a measure of relief, then, this will be one attended with the best results to Government and to the country; it is an investment of capital that will yet be productive of a satisfactory return, in the way of national development, while its present effect is to lessen the sufferings of a starving people, and bring the help most needed by a famishing host.

It must not be forgotten that one result of the crowding in of these unfortunates to seek employment wherever it can be found is to lessen the cost of labour, and to render works carried out through their agency less expensive than they would otherwise prove. It may be a rather worldly-minded view to take, but still it is a consideration that may well be alluded to, that in return for a present sacrifice, some important results will have been attained at the minimum of

cost, and it may be a matter of doubt whether the agency through which these results are being effected might not with advantage be more extensively applied to even more important objects than those which have been selected, under the pressure of circumstances, to afford that relief too urgently needed to be deferred.

The cause of the present calamity is said to have been the want of rain. In that almost sterile region to the west of Delhi, the consequences of a prolonged drought are somewhat similar to those which affect the Egyptian provinces when the Nile fails in its expected overflow—a failure of crops and wide-spread desolation. Artificial means have not yet extended far enough to render the cultivators less dependent upon natural causes for that moisture without which the plough will scarcely furrow up the ground, or the soil yield its harvests; the crying want of those ill-fated districts is that net work of irrigation channels which would render their farms more productive, make the people less the victims of chance, and do much to mitigate the severity of any calamity arising from causes similar to the present, even if they would not render such another visitation impossible.

These would be works of such importance that we would urge them especially now, when we see around us the melancholy evidence of what those unfortunate people are subject to while deprived of those resources which human invention could amply supply; and we think that the money which must be granted for the relief that cannot be withheld would be well applied in carrying out any irrigation scheme that might at once be found possible, by the aid of the abundant labour for which famine compels us to find employment. We should be devoting the services of a suffering people to the removal of those causes to which their sufferings are to be attributed, and to no object should we more heartily devote ourselves than to that which would lessen or prevent future calamities of the kind.

It may well be a subject of regret that in this vast empire the means have not yet been sufficient for those great undertakings which would contribute so much to our national wealth and to the prosperity of the people, and that the pressure upon the imperial treasury is likely to be so lasting and so severe as to render it improbable that the many great schemes lately submitted to the Home Government as works of such importance, that any delay in their execution must be received as a national calamity, will be earnestly taken in hand for years to come. Whatever the wants of the country may be, it seems certain that many magnificent schemes of improvement must remain in abeyance, that main canals must be comparatively useless for want of the minor distributing channels, that road works must be left unfinished, and even railways drag slowly on; but while the famine at our doors now urges us into activity, let the money that must be spent be wisely applied, so that if we can do but little for national development, we may at least do all that is possible to mitigate human suffering and lessen the effect of future calamities.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE LLAMAS.**—From Darjeeling we hear that the Llamas on the northern side of the Runjeet have expressed their unwillingness to join in the opposition to the British Government, and have begged for protection from the oppression of the Sikimites.

**TRADES TAX IN OUDE.**—A report from the Chief Commissioner of Oude on the working of the trades tax in all districts of the province, "with the exception of Lucknow," is accepted by Lord Canning as quite satisfactory. The tax has been levied on four hundred and forty thousand persons, who have been assessed, on the average, at the rate of nearly two rupees a head. The produce of the tax is £84,370; and the Chief Commissioner says this sum has been collected without oppression on the part of the Government, or murmuring on the part of the people.

**THE KOOKIES.**—The Governor-general has decided that no military expedition can be made against the Kookies this season, and has directed that Captain Macgrath shall manage matters according to his own judgment with the small force which Chittagong can supply—a few elephants and the police battalion; with these he is to ascertain whereabouts are the guilty tribe. In the mean time, we hear that the guilty tribe do not intend waiting for Captain Macgrath, but are moving upon him in great force.

**MILITARY "GUP."**—The Commander-in-Chief's camp is still at Ramnuggur. It is stated that a jemadar of the 66th Goorkhas was accidentally shot through the head on the 13th Dec., through awkwardness of his own in firing his piece at a wild pig. Colonel Swinley is to be appointed as permanent commandant, in the room of Brigadier Fordyce, proceeding home on sick leave. Lieut. Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, at Lucknow, is ordered to be tried by general court-martial, at his own request.

**SUTTEE IN OUDIPORE.**—Two cases of suttee lately occurred in the town of Oudipore, and the Maharana was said to have concurred in them. The agent, in consequence, refused to pay him the usual visit, and remonstrated. The Ranees has acknowledged his error, and promised to discontinue the inhuman practice in future.

**MAHARAJA SCINDIA,** it is stated, has released forty political prisoners on the joyful occasion of the birth of a son, and has expressed a wish to Government that the allowance of two lacs of rupees, at present paid to the Baiza Bae for Jagheers at Muttra, be given to Chumuna Bae, his son's nurse.

**DINAPOOR, Dec. 24.**—About two companies of the 73rd N.I., coming from Berhampore, passed through this district on the 18th. They consist of a motley set of the old Sepoy and a mongrel set of Bhootas and Lepchas, exhibiting a variety in complexions, make, and height. Their first hard march proved of what little use they are likely to be in future, for they have left forty-eight of their men here in hospital, complaining chiefly of pain in the shoulder from carrying their muskets. I am told the new men have been but very ineffectively drilled. A detachment of H.M.'s 6th foot encamped here on the 22nd, and marched away early this morning. They behaved well while at the station. The numerous troops ordered for Darjeeling, contrasted with the petty war with the Sikkimites, almost excite a smile. But State reasons may possibly justify the expediency of the measure. The local authorities were pressed hard for assistance, but were not found wanting in the requisite zeal and diligence, making extraordinary efforts in procuring carts and provisions.—*Englishman.*

**THE PUNJAB, Dec. 12.**—Again are we called on to meet the demands for grain from Hindostan, and again has the market, which has been pretty steady at from nineteen to twenty seers per rupee for the last month, risen to sixteen. Is the Punjab always to be the nurse of the N. W. Provinces? Money is becoming scarce every day. A sale of bills is to take place on the 17th Dec., and I will venture to say that the complacent young gentleman who wields the monetary destinies of the Punjab, flatters himself he has cleverly baited his hook with a premium of Rs. 2-8. I will venture to prophecy that his bait will not take, and that he does not receive a rupee for his bills at our station at least. He might have had five lacs in August for the asking, but he would not take them.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY IN INDIA.**—The attention of the Governor-general has been called to certain statements in the Mofussil newspapers, that some officers had interfered with the Bunnyas in the sale of their grain, that at Dehra and at Landour the authorities had commanded the Bunnyas, under pain of a severe penalty, not to export their grain; the result of which was a small reduction in the price. The Governor-general remarks that he has no doubt the Lieutenant-governor North West Provinces has instructed all officers of the illegality of such proceedings, as well as of the extreme impolicy of them.

**THE RAJAH OF MONGHYR** has agreed to act as an assessor for the Income-tax, and, moreover, has offered to do the work without salary. The Lieut.-governor has conveyed to the Rajah his especial thanks for the public spirit evinced by him in accepting the office, and in declining to receive any salary.

**JUBBULPOOR.**—A letter from Jubbulpore says that the approach of his Excellency, the Viceroy, has caused the prices of grain of every kind to rise to an awful extent—and that, what with Holkar and his tribe and other minor native chiefs, there will be some twenty-five thousand men in camp. What will be the noise and the dust may be easily conjectured. Sheep, fowls, &c., are in immense demand, and where a sufficiency will come from is already a puzzle. The Governor-general alone will require forty sheep and two hundred fowls per diem for the wants of his people during his stay, which will extend over nine days. No rain had fallen up to the 24th December, and none was expected, as the clouds had cleared away.

**MUSKETRY INSTRUCTORS.**—His Excellency the Governor-general has been pleased to direct that the officer employed as chief inspector of musketry shall hold the relative position of a deputy adjutant-general, or deputy quartermaster-general, with the official rank of major, if below that rank in the army; and that officers employed as district inspectors of musketry shall hold the relative position of an assistant adjutant-general, or assistant quartermaster-general, and shall, if under the rank of captain, take rank and precedence as the junior captains in the district in which they are serving.

**SIMLA, Dec. 12.**—Our respected clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Cahusac, has left us, his tour of duty having been completed; but his successor, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, has not yet arrived. Last Sunday, therefore, we had no clergyman to perform Divine service. It is not well that a place containing, even though it is not the "season," still nearly two hundred Christian inhabitants, should be left for now nearly a fortnight without a clergyman. The price of food has happily been lowered lately, though it is but a temporary change for the better, owing to the fact that the surrounding hill chieftains require their subjects to pay the half-yearly revenue, and which they have declared they are unable to do, unless permitted to take the produce of the fields to a market where they can find buyers for their grain or flour. These chieftains had, on the cry of "famine" being raised, forbidden their ryots to bring supplies of wheat, attah, Indian corn, rice, or oil into the Simla or adjacent markets, naturally fearing that they might suffer from scarcity in their own little territories. This cry regarding "famine" is daily growing louder, and with greater reason with respect to the future, whatever truth there may or may not be as to the scantiness of the past season's crops, for not a drop of rain has fallen for months past. The clouds have frequently gathered, and even descended low, looking black and heavy with moisture, and as frequently have they dispersed, leaving a bright warm sun to further scorch the arid earth. Water is procured with difficulty even in the Hills, but the complaints of the drought at Umballah are truly deplorable. The grass has so withered up that there is scarcely any fodder for the horses and cattle, and worse than all, several of the wells have become quite dry, and the remainder contain but little water. The atmosphere of dust raised in fearful clouds by high winds, a friend writes, is truly terrific; objects a hundred yards distant are scarce visible. The cry is ever, "rain, rain," and yet none comes.—*Englishman.*

**LAHORE, Dec. 24.**—Information has just reached this, that the Rajah Jowahir Sing breathed his last at Umballa on the 15th, at 8 p.m. He was, as is well known, the eldest surviving son of Rajah Dyan Singh, the Prime Minister of Runjeet Singh, and laid claim to the throne of Cashmere. As he leaves no issue, the guddee of Jummoo is left to Maharajah Rumber Sing undisputed. The surviving brother of Rajah Jowahir Sing is the only son now left of the sons of Dyan Sing—by name Rajah Motee Sing, who gave up

(during Golaub Singh's lifetime) all pretensions to the throne of Cashmere. So Rumber Sing, the present ruler, need not fear his rule being now disturbed by any members of his uncle's family. Whether the annual stipend of a lac of rupees, which was stipulated to be paid to Jowahir Sing by the ruler of Cashmere, will now be continued to his family is questionable, but I presume it will, for he has left a lot of followers, and a mother and some step-mothers, I believe.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**TROOPS ON MARCH.**—A detachment from England of European troops marched from Mirzapore on the 28th Dec., under command of Captain Wilkinson, H.M.'s 80th Foot, with Lieutenant Ewing, Ensigns Norris, Swinburne and Westropp, of the 80th; 12 sergeants, 11 corporals, 232 privates, 3 women and 2 children, for Saugor, and Lieutenant R. Thomson, with 7 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 120 privates of H.M.'s 97th, to Nagode, Assistant Surgeon Lackersteen in medical charge. Brigadier Burney left Benares on the 28th, on return from the Presidency, to his command at Fyzabad in Oude. Clouds gathering and rain hoped for.

**DELHI, Dec. 12.**—There have been clouds hanging about for the last three days, but they have, as usual, cleared off without affording rain. The usual Christmas rain may therefore be denied us; and as the want of it will be proportionately felt, we may look for an increase in the price of grain, already too high for poor people. I lately travelled down the Trunk-road towards Allahabad, and was struck with the contrast presented by the fields of green corn below Allypurr, evidencing amply the blessings of artificial irrigation. The roads were crowded with country carts laden with grain for the North-West Provinces and Punjab, and the line of railway was crammed at every station with piles of grain in bags, for which there was not sufficient carriage to convey it onwards. The roads, especially the Grand Trunk-road, between Allypurr and Cawnpore are very bad; that portion between Jellalabad and Cawnpore was very graphically described to me by the coachman as full of *houzes*—meaning deep tanks, of course, and as the horses could not go beyond a walk without danger of a capsizing, the remark was highly applicable. Considering the large outlay expended annually for the repair of public roads, it is to be hoped that the Lieutenant-governor N. W. P. may find the inconvenience of travelling over the line I write of, and his honour may then perhaps ask why such irregularities exist.—*Dec. 26.*—The Commander-in-Chief is not now expected to arrive here before the beginning or middle of February, and then his Excellency's visit will be what is called a "flying" one, the camp remaining below Delhi, as I am given to understand. The clouds have all gone, and not even some Christmas rain been vouchsafed us; the consequences will be fatal to the usual spring crops. The benevolent people of Delhi (Europeans, of course,) have been getting up a subscription for the purpose of relieving the starving poor. Already some Rs. 2,000 monthly has been subscribed, besides donations. The object in view is to put a stop to the system of street-begging, which is fast becoming a profitable speculation.—*Englishman.*

**A CONTRAST.**—It is impossible to compare the two positions respectively at this time of the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-general of the country without marking how utterly disproportioned are the powers of each to the responsibilities each is called upon to discharge. The one, a mere placeman, whose greatest errors of office can but result in pecuniary loss to a distant empire, the other a man who cannot make an error in deportment without compromising the best interests of the empire. But while the one may with impunity will away millions of public revenue and whole kingdoms of territory, the other may not order a present to a faithful native without drawing numberless criticisms, not non-official only, upon perhaps the most politic and the best considered of gifts. The one can but view his office as a temporary lodging that is to be occupied until better places are



opened unto him. The other is brought face to face with two hundred millions of human beings who look to him as the arbiter of their mundane destinies; yet the one can by a line of cool clerkism cast these millions into the lowest depths of misery, while the other cannot proceed a single step in the most beneficent line of conduct without hazarding a rebuke, or what is worse still, the neutralisation of all the effects of his deeds. The Secretary of State for India, whom the India Act of 1858 has created its autocrat, has scarcely a power unopposed by him of influencing its highest destinies, and scarcely a motive to use that power with disinterestedness and zeal, while the worst Governor-general cannot help feeling a personal interest in the welfare of those he is placed over, or acting—India House restraints notwithstanding—beneficially for the country. A readjustment of powers and responsibilities that will secure some proportion between the one and the other in the hands of these functionaries is a patent necessity, and the meeting of Thursday last had that for one of its principal objects.—*Hindoo Patriot*, Dec. 26.

**LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.**—A general meeting was held on Thursday, the 27th, at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, for the purpose of organising on a large scale an Agri-Horticultural Society for Oudh. The meeting was very well attended—most of the influential residents of the station, both covenanted and uncovenanted, being present, together with several Rajas and Talookdars of Oudh, who, it is hoped, will be the means of diffusing throughout this province the agricultural knowledge of civilised nations, so that the resources of Oudh may be thoroughly and systematically sounded.

**DARJEELING, Dec. 26.**—As yet the detachments of H.M.'s 6th Regiment have not made their appearance. I hear they require more coolies. Surely Government will now open their ever closed eyes to our cart road; it ought to have been done by this. Why not employ a few of the European soldiers, and give each of them forty or fifty coolies to look after, and the road will be soon finished. Some of Rattray's Sikhs here have been laid up through the intense cold, but now they are all right. The latest news from Sikkim (through natives) is, the Dewan swears if we enter Sikkim he will hang our prisoners. Very likely the villain will keep his word. They are yet alive. Now that coolies are so scarce it is strange that Dr. Campbell does not try and get some of the Chota Nagpore men here; they would be just the men to accompany troops in the hills. I should like to see the report of the new road called the Ganges and Darjeeling road, what it has cost for the last six years, and how much of the same is fit for traffic. A friend near here states he cannot see any improvement on this line, and I believe he says it has cost already six lacs; perhaps he is modest, for I heard it has cost eighteen lacs; who is right I will not say. The European guard that were in the Assembly Rooms are ordered to join the Julla Pahar depot this evening. If an army is sent up, even 4,000 men, will not Government give us an European postmaster, or even a native that can manage better than our present ass? I see Government has had their eyes opened, as they are sending troops to us through Malwa and Dinajpore. Our Municipal Commissioners proceed to-morrow to the cart road to look at what Captain Fitzgerald has done. I hear the prisoners that set fire to Lieut. Borthwick's quarters and robbed him have been found guilty.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**SUTTEE IN OUDH.**—Our readers have seen from time to time during the past year reports of cases of suttee occurring in various parts of Oudh. It may not be uninteresting to give an abstract of some reports that have been made to Government on the subject. It would be an interesting inquiry to consider what motives have been at work to restore a practice so abhorrent to all human susceptibilities, and so strictly forbidden by the laws of their rulers, more especially since lately they have had in Oudh such manifest proof of our power. It must be borne in mind that in order to a successful suttee great publicity is necessary; a great many persons must take

part in it, and of course a great many must be privy to it. Indeed, so truly is this concurrence of the masses necessary to the celebration of a suttee, that the non-consent of but a small number in the community has in several instances prevented this crime altogether, and been the means of bringing the intended suttee to the knowledge of the authorities, by whom it has been stopped. No doubt this restoration of the superstitious practice, even forbidden by the late kings of Oudh, has its origin in some religious revival, prompted most likely by the fanaticism of their priests, and the severe losses and troubles of the mutinies. But we notice it here only to show that, from some cause or other, our power is as little dreaded when an opportunity occurs to revert to their own customs as one of mercy and leniency is misunderstood. The number of cases in the whole province which has been brought to notice and undergone trial are as follows:—In the Lucknow division, two cases; Kyrabad ditto, 1 case; Baiswarra ditto, 1 ditto; Baraitch ditto, 1 ditto. The case in the Baiswarra division is still under trial; in the other divisions the persons connected with the crime have been tried and sentenced. These sentences are very severe, but not more so than so inhuman a practice deserves, and the example in the province requires. The principal leaders in every case have been sentenced to transportation for life, and the others concerned to periods of imprisonment, with hard labour, varying from two to fourteen years. In some cases the villages have been fined an amount equal to the whole jumma, and in one case the village has been confiscated. In a case in the Baraitch division, in which a great many appear as defendants, two are transported for life, and nine are to pay a fine of sixty rupees each, or in default to suffer imprisonment for six months, with labour. In all cases the proprietor of the property on which the suttee took place has been held responsible, whether the proprietary consisted of a village community or of a single landowner. This, though it may seem hard at first, is the only effectual way to meet the evil. It will now be the duty and interest of every landowner to prevent, which of course he can easily do, the perpetration of this crime, either by his own influence, or by giving prompt information to the Government. In connection with these cases the talookdars and landowners of Oudh have been reminded once more of the terms on which they hold their lands, viz., that of rendering good service to Government, in the maintenance of order and the observance of the laws, and they have been told that such cases as suttee, by indirect violation of the law, will render them liable to lose their possessions. In a general sense this is a right condition of tenure, and should not be lost sight of, but the too frequent repetition of the warning, and the brandishing in every case of this threat, may have the effect of unsettling the minds of the proprietors, and shaking the value of their titles to land. The Chief Commissioner has most judiciously determined, by dealing severely with these cases, and reading a plain lesson to the landholders of Oudh, to put a stop to these practices, and we do not expect again to hear of their repetition. Some officers who took a more lenient view of the matter have been censured, and their sentences of punishment enhanced. The police have been blamed, and, in some cases, justly so for these suttees; but it is fair to say that they have been the means of preventing a far greater number than those which have succeeded. In three cases it is shown that the native police officers behaved very badly, either taking no steps to prevent the suttee, or joining in the celebration. These men, young lads, quite unfit for their posts, the appointment of Colonel Bruce for good service during the mutiny, have been dismissed from the service, and sentenced to imprisonment. We cannot expect all at once to eradicate the superstition of the people, but an administration which is so prompt to reward, and, at the same time, powerful to punish, will in time command respect and obedience.—*Oudh Gazette*.

**AGRA, Jan. 3.**—H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, consisting of twenty-five officers, fifty-two sergeants, twenty buglers, eight hundred and seventy-six rank and file, under the command of Major J. S. Bouchier, marched into the cantonments this morning, and encamped in rear of the Sudder Bazaar. The regiment will resume its march on Saturday morning, in progress to Jhansie, to relieve the 89th Regiment. The detachment of men from the late 5th European Regiment arrived this morning, and have joined the headquarters of the regiment.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22. Queen Margaret, Clark, Liverpool.—23. Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius; Kedgerce, Branthwaite, Liverpool.—24. Koh-i-noor, Guthrie, Mauritius.—25. General Neil, Clark, Madras.—26. Singapore, Carling, Suez.—27. William Wilson, Wilson, Liverpool.—28. Jessore, Gochet, Bombay; Tarquin, Smith, Boston; Eliza, Kowmerling, Liverpool.—29. Nubia, Stewart, Suez; Clymene, Hunt, Liverpool.—31. Lancefield, Oliver, Hong Kong; Pearl, Thompson, Port Louis; Duke of Malakoff, Seymour, Moulmein; Merrimac, Thurston, London.—Jan. 1. Peron, Guilband, Colombo; Asteroid, Gardner, Hong Kong.—Jan. 3. Louisa, Tillman, Gravesend.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Aitkin, Rev. Mr. Puxley, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Onnet and child, Mr. W. Onnet, Mr. and Mrs. Knold, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and child, Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, Maj. Saunders, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Savers and two daughters, Maj. and Mrs. Dinning, Rev. F. Hinde, Col. and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. H. Ruban, Dr. Williams, Capt. Lees, Capt. Browne, Ens. Hood, Miss Plowden, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Stubbs, Miss Sterndale, Mrs. Marlin, Lieut. Bernard, Mr. Critchly, Mr. Boigys, Staff ast. surg. Hile, Rev. J. Barton, Lieut. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Nish, Mr. French, Mrs. and Miss Davids and child. From MARSHFIELD.—Mr. Hamilton, Lieut. Bonham, Capt. and Mrs. Cracroft, Miss Wilson, Mr. Baulderson, Capt. and Mrs. Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Mr. Eckford, Miss Eckford, Maj. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Mangies, Mr. and Mrs. Wake, Messrs. Burrows, Molloy, and Hasley, Mr. Callam, Mr. McIven. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Harvey, Lochate, and Smith. From SUZ.—Messrs. Herdsman and Cohn, Capt. and Mrs. Dickson. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Reordan. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Tapley. From GALLE.—Mr. Brocklehurst. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, G. F. Blaney. From MADRAS.—J. Guise, Esq., Mr. W. J. Rhodes, Miss S. C. Osber, B. Healy, Esq., B. C. Bailly, Esq., W. B. Littell, Esq. Per General Neil.—Mrs. Turner and two children, Mr. Calamore, Mrs. Spills and two children. Per Eliza.—Mr. A. Oberne, D.P.W., and Miss Parkinson. Per Tarquin.—Mrs. Smith. Per Lancefield.—Mr. Thorburn, Capt. Allgood, Capt. Lumden, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Busing, Miss Sice. Per Pearl.—Mrs. Thompson and two children, Dr. Quail. Per Asteroid.—Mr. Mathews. Per str. Singapore, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Keelies, Miss J. Smith, Mrs. Stokes, Col. Prior, Mr. Rogers, Capt. Burton, Mr. Princep, Mrs. Carter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mather, Miss Parker, Miss Smith, Mrs. Sutherland and family, Captain Strangway, Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. Allen, Miss Boyley, Messrs. Misseley, Collins, A. Rogers, Jones, Walter, Stuart, Lingham, Mulligan, Lamb, Fraser, Spetz, Schumacher, Mrs. Kennington, Capt. Wilson, Mrs. Critchely, Lieut. col. Bews, Capt. Macdougall, Capt. Ravenhill, Capt. White, Ens. Robertson. From MARSHFIELD.—Messrs. Williamson, Abadee, Mangies, Lyall, Barrow, Macdyer, Watson, Callan, Mr. Inglis and child, Col. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Miss Cobbett, Mr. and Mrs. Moncrieff, Mr. Peetsch and three friends, Mrs. Bancel, two Misses Boyley, Capt. Gordon, Miss Orr. From SUZ.—Mr. A. G. Apar. From MADRAS.—Capt. G. Rice. Per Hyderabad.—Mrs. Miles and infant. Per Horsa.—Horsaw Statham, Esq. Per Louisa.—Mrs. Tillman, Maj. Scott, Lieut. Shezz, Ens. Ounnen, Asst. surg. Cresager, Mr. Lalmore.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21. Haversham, Pearce, London via St. Helena; Atlanta, Walker, Singapore; Alpine, Rose, Mauritius; Asaay, Caldwell, London.—22. Coringa, Wilson, London; Surrey, Lash, London via St. Helena; Brewster, Clark, Boston.—23. City of Manchester, Watson, London; Daniel Sharp, Cushing, Bombay; Labrador, Quinn, Liverpool; Patmos, Breck, Colombo; Thetis, Noguea, Bourbon.—24. Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge, Philadelphia; Fiery Cross, Crockett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; St. Bernard, Browne, Mauritius via Bourbon; Portland, Leavitt, London; Rosella, Atkins, Bellisle for orders; Colombo, Dunn, Suez.—25. Columbian, Motley, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—26. Ocean Home, Crosswell, Demerara; Fort William, Leigh, Liverpool; Omar Paclia, Wilkinson, Bombay.—27. Marlborough, Toyne, London via Madras; B. N. Jarvie, Motley, Singapore.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 3, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	94 8	to 95 0
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	79 8	to 80 0
Dit o, 5 do. ....	94 8	to 95 0
Srd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	78 8	to 78 12
Transfer 4 do. ....	Nominal.	
New 51 do. ....	100 2 to 100 4	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	6 per ct.



## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do, with documents, do. ....	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	"
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	"

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 90
5½ ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 96
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100 " 98

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each 6175 to 6200	
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500 " 750 to 760	
Delhi Bank .....	500 " 500 to 510	
India General Steam .....	1000 " 1550 to 1575	
Ganges Company .....	500 " 640 to 650	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000 " 1725 to 1750	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association		
(Limited) .....	600 " 550 to 575	
East-India Coal Company (Limited) ..	70 " 72 to 76	
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445 " 630 to 605	
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700 " 1620 to 1025	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	10 " par	
Assam Company .....	200 " 430 to 440	
East-India Railway Company .....	220 " Rs. 2 dis.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ....	1000 " no sales.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75 " 70 to 73	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each, Rs. 10	4 to 10	5
Doubloons.....	32 8 to 32 17	
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	15 2 to 15 0	
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21 14 to 22 3	
New Gold Mohurs.....	15 2 to 15 0	
China Gold Bars..... per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16	2
Gold Dust (Australia).....	15 0 to 16 0	
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	106 0 to 106 4	
Spanish Dollars.....per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8	
Mexican do. ....	227 0 to 223 0	

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 1s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL W. P. MACDONALD.—Much speculation exists at present in military circles as to the officer who is likely to succeed Colonel Macqueen as Judge Advocate General of the army. The favourite, however, is Colonel W. P. Macdonald, now presidency paymaster. If this appointment takes place, as is confidently expected, in the space of six months two officers will have been removed from being the heads of their respective departments to exercise control over other distinct offices of which they might fairly be supposed to know little or nothing. It will be, however, pretty generally remembered, that in consequence of the department of the Judge Advocate General being in a state similar to that usually applied to Denmark, Colonel Macdonald was on three occasions specially appointed to conduct trials in Goomsur, Kimedy, and Canara, for which he received the special thanks of Government, and as a reward for which service he was subsequently offered the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the army, could he have qualified under the staff rules then existing, which prescribed that no corps should have more than two captains on the staff, until every corps had that number so employed; and the department was thus deprived of an efficient head. The charge, therefore, of ignorance of the duties of the appointment to which it is expected he will be soon nominated falls in his case to the ground, and he will be free from the unenviable notoriety which attaches to every man who is ignorant of his duties; in fact, to every square man who allows himself to be forced into a round hole.—*Athenæum*.

MR. MCVICAR, says the *Madras Times*, is likely to obtain the secretaryship of the Madras Bank. He came to India a short time ago, in the hope of being appointed secretary of the Bank of Bengal, and in the race for the office he was a very excellent second. Now that a vacancy has occurred in Madras, he has sent down his testimonials, which are of the very highest description, and many, if not all, the directors consider him the "right man" for the place.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS.—The Governor-general has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Saunders to be Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.

SHIPWRECK.—Intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Marie Aline*, of Nantes, Captain Boutellier, about forty miles south of Vizagapatam, on the 11th December. She was bound to Cocanada from Colombo, and encountered very heavy weather, which prevented observations being taken for several days. In making land the captain, believing that the ship was farther to the eastward than was really the case, neglected, it seems, the ordinary precautions of taking soundings or looking out for discoloured water, and about one in the morning the vessel found herself within a few yards of the breakers. A heavy squall blowing at the time enabled Captain Boutellier to steer clear of this danger, but, in turning round to get off, the ship struck on a sunken rock, and was soon a complete wreck. The *Marie Aline* was barque-rigged, and of 272 tons burthen. The hull, stores, &c., were put up to sale on the 18th, and realised Rs. 3,000.—*Madras Times*.

KAMPTEE.—A detachment of Madras troops and H. M.'s 91st foot have been ordered to Kamptee to put down the rebels which are yet to be found there.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2. Johanna, Wetzel, Pondicherry; Aliquin, Cawcroft, Plymouth; Marlborough, Tainbee, Calcutta.—4. Prince Frederick, Linklater, Newcastle; Statesman, Marshall, Hong Kong.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Marlborough.—Dr. and Mrs. Watters, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. West and three children, Mr. Starling, Mr. Cox, Mr. Lockett, Mr. Honson.  
Per Prince Frederick.—Mr. John Nicholson.  
Per Statesman.—Capt. Stewart, Lieuts. Swanston, Dakeyne, Foord, Frail, Filzate, and Clarke, Asst. surg. Dougall.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3. Coldstream, Kennedy, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Coldstream.—Capt. Weston, Dr. Nash.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN PARSEES.—A native correspondent writes:—"We have been informed that about one hundred Persian Zoroastrians, including men, women, and children, have just come to Bombay in a bungalow, in a most miserable and wretched condition. The reason of their emigration from the land of their ancestors, is the religious persecution of the most merciless character, by the inhuman and bestial fanatics of Yezd. It is said that certain ruthless and ruffianly vagabonds published false reports to the effect that the Shah Nasirud-deen was dead. This false news incited the cupidity of the people of evil propensity; who, in anticipation of a revolution customary in Persia on such an occasion, lost no time in barbarously plundering, killing, and wounding the Zoroastrians and other people."

SIR GEORGE CLERK.—His Excellency the Governor will probably leave the Presidency for Surat, by steamer, soon after the departure of the next overland mail. The intention of Sir George Clerk seems to be to make himself personally acquainted with all the native princes and chiefs subordinate to, or in alliance with, the Government of Bombay. We have already recorded his progress through the southern Mahratta country, and he now proposes, we understand, to visit the Guicowar, the management of the relations with whose court has, as our readers are aware, been again submitted to the control of the local government. Sir George Clerk will travel by rail from Surat; the formal opening of the line having been postponed till his Excellency's arrival, though it is already finished, and trains run the whole distance. [The Governor's departure for Surat, in the *Victoria*, I. N., is fixed for to-morrow. Sir George Clerk will remain in Surat about four days, and then proceed by rail to Broach and Baroda.]—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 8.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—Of five hundred invitations for the ball of Wednesday the 9th of January, four hundred and sixty were known to

have been accepted, and the festivities of the evening were consequently anticipated with more than ordinary impatience. Sir George Clerk himself received the guests (who began to arrive rapidly soon after ten o'clock) at the head of the grand staircase. By eleven o'clock the assembly rooms were full, and bands of happy dancers were threading their way through the mazes of the quadrille, or whirling in the giddy waltz to the music of the band. As on all such occasions in India, there were a hundred or two unhappy gentlemen unable to find partners, but the ball must have been felt to be a success even by the most disappointed. The grounds were tastefully lighted, and fountains illuminated with very pretty effect. The reception rooms being decorated in pure white and gold lighted up very brilliantly, and Parell House probably never before appeared to so good effect. The spacious front verandah was extemporised into a drawing-room, almost *al fresco*, and tastefully adorned with the most graceful plants the horticultural gardens could furnish. At one o'clock the guests repaired to supper, the arrangements of which were in keeping with the occasion, and sustained well the character of Sir George Clerk's hospitality. Dancing was resumed after supper, and continued to a late hour of the morning.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The movements of the following regiments have been countermanded—12th Regiment N.I. from Nusseerabad to Surat; 16th Regiment N.I. from Surat to Rajkote; and 17th Regiment N.I. from Rajkote to Nusseerabad. The 2nd Troop of Horse Artillery is to be removed from Kurrachee to Kirkee, as soon as it has completed its annual practice at Hyderabad. This troop will be conveyed from Kurrachee to Bombay in native boats. H.M.'s 28th Regiment is to be transferred to the Bengal Presidency, and H.M.'s 33rd Regiment will be moved further up-country. H.M.'s 4th will probably be sent to Deesa, to relieve H.M.'s 33rd. H.M.'s 44th Regiment has been ordered to the Bombay Presidency to relieve H.M.'s 83rd Regiment, which is to go home, having completed its tour of services in India. H.M.'s 64th Regiment will probably be sent to New Zealand on its way home, to do duty at Auckland, till the disturbances in that part of the globe have been settled. The head quarters of the army are to be permanently located at Poona from the 1st Jan.

DEATH OF MR. COXON.—We have to announce with feelings of the deepest regret, the death of Mr. M. A. Coxon, late Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar. He had been ailing for some weeks past, but it was hoped by his friends that a change to the sea-coast would renovate his health for a time; although his ultimate recovery was almost hopeless. The melancholy event occurred at Banda (on the road to Vingorla), on the evening of the 16th Dec., in the encampment of Captain Schneider, the political agent at Sawunt Waree, who is now on his tour through the districts. The funeral obsequies were performed by the Rev. Mr. Charmillot, who left this for Banda on hearing, by telegram, of Mr. Coxon's severe illness, but reached too late to see him alive.

BARODA.—A letter from Baroda informs us that the railway was opened on the 1st January to the camp at that station, to the great satisfaction of both Europeans and natives. Several hundreds of travellers from Surat and Broach availed themselves of the first train to visit Baroda. A detachment of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, from Surat, passed through the station on the 3rd instant, on their way to Deesa. There are now no European troops at Baroda.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Brevet-Major G. L. Carmichael, H.M.'s 95th Regiment, Lieutenant E. H. O'Dowd and Cornet E. Goldsmith, 7th Dragoons; Ensign G. A. Sweny, 4th Foot; one hundred and thirty men, twelve women, and sixteen children, of H.M.'s various regiments, have proceeded by the ship *Cospatrick*, to London.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN MR. LODWICK AND THE JUDGES OF HER MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT.—The dispute between Mr. Lodwick and the Judges of her Majesty's Supreme Court, has resulted in the former having had to tender an apology to the latter. Our contemporary of the

*Gazette*, to whom we are indebted for this information, says:—"Mr. Lodwick, it is true, has apologised, but only for a breach of discipline, he still holding to the justice of the principle on which he acted, and being backed by the Supreme Government. It appears that the civil auditor refused, when requested by the Bombay Government to do so, to suspend action on orders he had received from the Government of India to make deductions from the next pay-abstract of the Supreme Court. He also called on the chief translator to submit to this deduction, without sending his instructions through the Bombay Government, and for this conduct, which was not in accordance with precedent, an apology has been required of him. But, as we have said, Lord Canning supports Mr. Lodwick on the principle of the deductions, and the Bombay Government has now suspended the orders of the Government of India, pending further reference."

**RAILWAY EXTENSION.**—On Wednesday last, Jan. 9th, the first engine ran along the new piece of railway from Shawpore to the Thul Ghaut, under the auspices of his excellency Sir George Clerk. The excursion was made with the usual expedition and regard to business which characterise the present Governor of this Presidency. A special train, conveying only his Excellency and staff, the chief executive officers of the company, and the contractor, Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee, started from Boree Bunder at half-past 2 o'clock, and, after a sharp run to Shawpore, proceeded at a steady pace along the new line, stopping for the examination of the principal works. These consist of very deep cuttings in basaltic rock, lofty embankments, and four high and massive viaducts, of which two are 110 and 120 feet in height. In fact, the stupendous character of the works, and the grandeur and beauty of the mountain scenery, render this portion of the railway quite unrivalled, except by the Thul and Bhore Ghaut inclines. The return journey from Kusara to Wassind, twenty-six miles, was done within an hour. Running as the line does along the course of the notorious Thul Ghaut road, a striking contrast is presented between the ancient and modern travelling systems, such as will probably be met with in no other country in the world, and we imagine it must have been a source of considerable gratification to Sir George Clerk to witness this further evidence of the rapid march which civilisation has made in our Presidency since his Excellency relinquished the reins of Government in the year 1848, and to find himself in contact with a native contractor of such skill and enterprise as Jamsetjee Dorabjee, who has completed this extensive portion of the railway, as well as nearly the whole of the Concan division. We are informed that the train has also made a successful trip from Egutpoora, at the top of the Thul Ghaut, to Nassick, and that the line to that town is likely to be publicly opened in ten days or a fortnight hence. This will add fifty-five and a-half miles to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, making a total of thirty-three and three-quarters miles already opened to the public. While upon this subject, we cannot forbear to notice the wonderful progress which is being effected upon the Bhore Ghaut incline during the present season, under the management of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser. There are now forty thousand men employed upon that incline alone, and work of the estimated value of nearly five lacs of rupees was executed in the course of last month. At this rate, the early completion of so grand an undertaking may be looked upon as a certainty. The advantage to commerce and the community of effecting this railway passage across the Ghaut is inestimable.

—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE BOMBAY TROOPS.**—We (*Bombay Times*) recently expressed our surprise at the rumour that had reached us of the Indian medal being denied to the troops engaged in suppressing mutiny and rebellion in Western India. From what we have now heard, we fear that this extraordinary decision has actually been passed. The medal is limited to the operations in Bengal and in Central India. Upon what principle operations in other quarters are deemed unworthy of this medal we

are at a loss to conjecture, and should be glad if any one could inform us. At Kolapore, where the native regiment rose on its officers, the most desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, for which one officer was selected for the Victoria Cross. So critical was the state of affairs there and in the Southern Mahratta country generally, that for the first time in our history troops were landed on the coast during the height of the monsoon, at the imminent peril of all concerned. They were marched upon Belgaum and Kolapore through torrents of water above and below the ghats, and after their arrival, such was the disturbed state of the country and the necessity of instant readiness for service, night and day, that many of them never took their clothes off for weeks together. The outbreaks at Kolapore, Sholapore, Nargoond, and several other places were mere volcanoes showing the existence, but not the extent, of the subterranean fire. The Sawunt rebels kept large bodies employed in the Belgaum, and Canara, and Waree districts (not to speak of more than a thousand Portuguese troops), from March to November, 1858, when General Jacob's mission to Goa released them from their labours by leading to the surrender of the chiefs. Be it remembered that some three hundred inches of rain fell on those ghats which were the strongholds of these rebels, and the exposure and suffering of our troops may be imagined. It is generally understood that but for the energy and vigour shown in forestalling as well as crushing rebellion, all that part of India would have been in arms against us. In 1844 and 1845 Kolapore and Sawunt Waree alone called for ten thousand men to restore order, and they were employed from September to May in effecting it; but in 1857-58 the danger was far greater, because far more extensive and deep rooted. The officers who commanded at Kolapore, Nurgood, and Copal were rewarded by the Order of the Bath, or by brevet rank. Are the soldiery, to whom they are indebted for their honours and Western India for its safety, to be slighted by this unjust refusal of the medal they have so richly earned? Will no one inquire of Sir Charles Wood the reasons for this extraordinary refusal?

**FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY.**—The good people of Bombay, after a period of deep anxiety about the state of the city and harbour defences, have been indulging in mutual felicitations of late, on account of the energy displayed by the Government in pushing on the new fortifications. No doubt much credit is due to the local authorities for their activity and vigilance. It was only the incessant prayers and remonstrances of Lord Elphinstone which at last prevailed over the reluctance and indifference of Indian Secretaries of State, so far as to obtain power for constructing such works as, in the opinion of the local Government, would at least give the shipping in our harbour security in time of war against the attacks of wandering cruisers. But there are now some unpleasant rumours that, when these new works are completed, we shall be no better off than we were before. A crescent battery of forty-one guns is in course of erection on Oyster Rock, but it has been found that there is no place within two miles of the Rock where a similar battery can be built, and that, consequently, no cross-fire can be established. Now, it is a well-known and, indeed, self-evident fact, that land batteries, which are intended to cover the approaches to a harbour, but from which no effectual cross-fire can be maintained, are just as useful as the defences of a town would be, if constructed in other respects on the principles of Vauban's system of fortification, but consisting merely of bastions without ravelins. It is a misfortune that our hopes should be thus nipped in the bud, and that all the measures so vigorously prosecuted for making the harbour defences stronger than they are at present should result so badly. But worse than this frustration of the efforts of Government is the fact, if fact it be, that the discovery of this fatal flaw in the new plan of fortifications was not made till within the last month or two, because the surveys of the harbour now in use are so imperfect that the engineer officers were for a long time

completely misled. It is said that the latest published chart is of the date of 1828; and these inaccurate charts our officers are compelled to take as guides, while there is not a foreign nation with ships that visit Bombay which has not exact and accurate descriptions of the harbour.—*Gazette.*

**MAHABULESHWAR, Jan. 5.**—The weather is everything we could wish. The market is well supplied with everything that is wanted, both good and cheap, the best mutton costing only from six pice to two annas a pound; excellent beef 21lbs. per rupee, first sort bread ten loaves per rupee, brown bread twenty-two ditto; and there are plenty of vegetables in every variety. A large cheeta, between seven and eight feet long, has been shot at General Barr's bungalow here, by the Mallee, who generally manages to kill three or four of these animals every year, for which he obtains the reward, which is something handsome (Rs. 12 each, I believe), from the superintendent. Another large cheeta has also been shot by a Mallee, on the Sattara road. We have just got word from Sattara that the Rev. W. Wood is very ill from the effects of a severe beating he received from some villagers about five miles from that station, whether he had gone, in company with another missionary, to preach. They were attacked by the villagers with stones, and had to fly for their lives. This is the first time I ever heard of missionaries being so treated in these parts. The detachment of the 10th Regiment N.I., at Mahabuleshwar were relieved to-day by a detachment of the police corps from Sattara.—*Bombay Times.*

**PROGRESS OF BOMBAY.**—The valuation of houses, grounds, &c. in the town and island of Bombay, was in 1859 estimated at Rs. 54,13,465, and the amount of assessment thereon at the rate of five per cent. was Rs. 2,70,673. The valuation of houses, &c. in 1860 was estimated at Rs. 61,19,210, the assessment on which at the same rate is Rs. 3,05,960, thus showing an increase of Rs. 35,000 and upwards.

**THE INCOME TAX, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.**—From a report of the Madras commissioners of Income-tax we learn that up to the 13th of December the collections on account of the tax amounted to Rs. 21,817-5-6, the amount of assessments up to the same date being Rs. 102,521-14-0. This estimate includes about four months and a half of the first half year, so that the proceeds of the half year would be about Rs. 1,30,000, and of the year Rs. 2,60,000, or not so much as three lacs of rupees. The tax in the city of Bombay alone will, it is calculated, produce very nearly twenty lacs a year, the total yield for the year from the whole Presidency being estimated at twenty-five lacs. No doubt the immense wealth of Bombay ought to bring in as much as this; but we hope that no attempt will be made to increase the revenue by hasty and general surcharges on the returns of the taxpayers. The Madras commissioners state that only sixteen surcharges had been made, up to the 1st December, on upwards of six thousand returns, and the fairness of the increase in the cases in which it was made is shown by the fact that but one of the sixteen was appealed against. There are very different rumours in Bombay of the extent to which the Assessors propose to carry the system of surcharges; but we have full confidence in the judgment and love of justice of Mr. Bellasis and the other commissioners, and are sure that they will not run the risk of creating wide-spread disaffection for the sake of exacting a few rupees more than they can obtain by gentle means. If the Income-tax be worked cautiously at first, and the commissioners throughout the country be careful to follow exactly the counsels laid down by Lord Canning for their guidance, not only will the present unpopularity of the tax subside, but it has every chance of superseding all other taxes and becoming the chief means of support to the Indian Government. But if the tax be levied with "raw haste" and violence, we may despair of ever with its aid satisfactorily recruiting the State Treasury.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Mr. E. Heycock has accepted the post of manager of the Central Bank of Western India.





## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp, Mirzapore, Dec. 15.*—Appointments:—  
Maj. A. L. McMullin, late 23rd N.I., to be 1st asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent for Central India.  
Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, 10th Bombay N.I., to be 2nd asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent for Central India.

Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th Madras L.C., to be dist. superint. of 2nd grade in the Oudh police.

With reference to G.O. No. 5313, dated 7th ult., Maj. H. Forbes, comdt. of the Bhopal levy, is appd. to offic. as 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Central India horse, and to be pol. asst. in western Malwa.

Col. G. St. P. Lawrence, c.b., resumed ch. of the Rajpootana agency fr. Maj. W. F. Eden on 24th ult.

*Camp, Benares, Dec. 6.*—The Gov. gen. has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Saunders to be judicial commissioner, Mysore.

On the same date Maj. W. F. Eden received ch. of the Meywar political agency from Maj. R. L. Taylor, c.b.

Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, pol. agent of Bhurtpore, resu. ch. of the agency on 13th ult., fr. leave granted him in G. O. G. No. 5312, dated 7th idem.

*Camp, Lalgunj, Dec. 19.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in the province of Pegu:—

Mr. W. Bell, extra asst. comr. of Bassein, to be extra asst. comr. of Pegu.

Mr. G. E. Barr, coll. of customs at Bassein, to be extra asst. comr. at Bassein.

Lieut. T. W. Aylesbury, I.N., master attendant at Bassein, to be also coll. of customs at that port.

Maj. W. F. Eden, pol. agent of Meywar, has leave fr. Nov. 24 to Dec. 26, to proc. to Bombay prep. to furl. to Europe on m.c.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Mirzapore, Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Dec. 17.*—Mr. A. Wilson, exec. engr. of Raichore div., to offic. for ex engineer of the Secunderabad div.

Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, engrs., is app. a probat. asst. engr. in pub. works dept., Punjab, and posted to Delhi.

*Mily. Dept., Camp Lowr., Dec. 24.*—No. 9a.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, at present in med. ch. of Nynee Tal, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of N.W.P.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Mil. Dept., Fort William, Dec. 28.*—No. 1,237.—The foll. prom. is made:—

Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Asst. Commissary of Ordnance Capt. H. Michell, vet. estab., to be dep. commissary, fr. 14th inst., in succession to Capt. W. Raynor, dep. commissary, dec.

No. 1,238.—Admitted into the service and prom. to the rank of cornets and lieuts., the former fr. the date assigned to him in G.O. No. 939 of 1860, leaving the date of commission of the latter for future adjustment:—

Artillery.—Mr. H. S. Higginson, date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 20, 1860.

Cavalry.—Mr. G. R. J. Shakespear, date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 20.

No. 1,239.—The serv. of Maj. W. E. Warrand, corps of engrs., are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

*Dec. 29.*—No. 1,240.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to pro. Eur., on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. R. N. Evans, 53rd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,241.—With reference to notific. issued by the Govt., N.W. Provs., No. 8,141a, of the 15th inst., the servs. of Surg. J. N. Tressider, late offic. civ. surg. of Cawnpore, are replaced at disp. of C. in C.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 22.*—Appt.:—Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, of engrs., is app. a prob. asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to Pegu.

*For. Dept. Dec. 28.*—The undermen. officers are app. to be assessors under Act. XXXII. of 1860:—

Capt. Wright for the cantonment of Moorar.  
The station staff officers of Seepree and Goonah for their respective stations.

Mr. T. Crawley is gazetted as an extra asst. comr. 4th class, in the province of Nagpore, fr. May 18 to July 19 last.

Lieut. col. A. Fytche received ch. of Tenasserim and Martaban provs. fr. Capt. H. Hopkinson on the 12th inst.

The priv. leave granted to Capt. E. M. Ryan, mag. of Moulinein, in G.O. dated 7th inst., No. 5,913, is to have effect fr. 25th instead of 1st idem.

Lieut. A. Cooke, of 82nd Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as an asst. to dep. comr. of province Amherst, as a temp. arrang., fr. 12th ult.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 28.*—Mr. H. A. Mangles resu. ch. of the office of 2nd asst. account gen. to Govt. of India on 27th inst.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*Dec. 21.*—Appointments:—

The following gentleman to be an assessor and dep. collector in the district of Dinagapore:—Mr. G. Lee.

*Dec. 22.*—Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of sub-div. of city Mooredabad, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Mooredabad.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 29.*—Appointment:—Maj. W. E. Warrand, who has been placed temp. at the disposal of this Govt. by Orders No. 1,239 of the Govt. of India, in the military department, has been appointed to offic. as principal of the civil engineering College at Calcutta, until further orders.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 4.*—Brev. Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdnt. 1st Punjab cav., is perm. to resign the app. of offic. comdnt. 16th irreg. cav., at his own request.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers, now at the presy., being required with the Barrackpore recruit depot, they are directed to join and do duty at the depot:—

Capt. C. M. N. Fellowes, 3rd Eur. inf.  
Capt. C. Batchelor and Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Eur. L.C.

Lieut. A. W. Cripps, late 24th N.I., is perm. to resign his app. of 2nd in com. 14th Punjab inf., at his own request.

Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art., is reported duly qualified to instruct in the drill and practice of the Armstrong field gun.

Lieut. J. Forsyth, late 49th N.I., and do. du. with 17th Punjab inf., has been declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindustanee on 30th July last.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.:—

Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, Bengal engrs.  
Ensign W. T. Stuart, unatt.

With reference to G.O. of 10th Oct. last, Ensign H. P. Kirke, gen. list, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 89th, instead of 70th foot, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester, Bombay estab., placed at disp. of C. in C. by G.O. No. 1,109, is posted to 1st regt. Sikh irreg. cav., on service in China; to join forthwith.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Brig. H.A.—2nd Capt. W. Delane for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Late 25th N.I.—Brev. col. T. Sewell, from Nov. 26, 1860, to Jan. 20, 1861, to remain at presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Late 28th N.I.—Lieut. T. A. Scott, from Nov. 9, 1860, to Jan. 8, 1861, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c.

## HORSES FOR DRAGOON REGIMENTS.

*Dec. 5.*—The C. in C. is pleased to notify for general information and guidance that all dragoon regts. and batteries of artillery serving in this presy., are now and henceforth to be restricted to the estab. of horses prescribed for these branches by regulation.

Capt. G. A. F. Hervey, invalid estab., is perm. to reside and draw his allowances in the presy. div.

Capt. C. Batchelor, 3rd Eur. L.C., has received a 1st class certificate from the School of Musketry at Hythe, and is perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

Capt. C. Clark, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., now at presy., is app. to do du. at Barrackpore depot; to join.

Lieut. C. H. Ewart, late 25th N.I., is app. to do du. with Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.; to join.

Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, late 41st N.I., is app. to do duty with the Rohilcund horse, as a tempy. arrangement.

*Dec. 7.*—Capt. Baron F. A. Von Meyern, late 53rd N.I., recently ret. from furl., is app. to do duty in Oude division.

With reference to G.O. of 12th July last, app. Lieut. H. H. Lyster, late 72nd N.I., to personal staff of the C. in C., that officer is perm. to remain in the N.W. Provs. and join head qrs. camp on its arrival at Cawnpore.

## The Penal Code.

*Camp Futehpore Seekree, Dec. 5.*—The Penal Code was passed by the Legislative Council, and received the assent of the Governor-general in Council on the 9th Oct. last.

The English version of the Code has been already published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, and an approved edition of it, as finally settled, will be in the hands of all officers before the end of the year. It is desirable that before it come into force on the 1st of May, all young officers should make them-

selves acquainted with the provisions of the law which they will be required to administer from and after that date. On the other hand, it is obviously useless to require from them evidence of familiarity with a system of law which will be very shortly abrogated.

The Hon. the Lieut. governor has therefore resolved and hereby notifies for the information of all concerned, that all officers acquainted with the English language, who are required by existing orders to appear before the Committees of Examination in April, 1861, will be expected to possess a competent knowledge of the provisions of the Penal Code, and that in the judicial criminal branch of the examination, the said Code will be the principal subject of examination.

No translation of the Code in Oordoo having yet been completed, and there being no probability that such a translation will be in the hands of native officers entrusted with magisterial powers before March or April next, it will be obviously impossible for such of them as are unacquainted with the English language to acquire a knowledge of its provisions enabling them to pass any examination in it.

The Lieut. governor has therefore resolved further, that these officers shall be permitted to attend the April examination in respect of revenue subjects only, and that those who succeed in passing according to the required standard in that branch, shall appear before the Committee of Examination in October, 1861, with a view to their examination in the Penal Code.

In republishing for general information the following Resolution from the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 126, dated 12th instant, the Hon. the Lieut. governor earnestly begs the careful attention of all officers serving under the Government of the N.W. Provinces to the remarks and admonitions which it contains regarding the necessity of reductions of expenditure.

Each officer will particularly bear in mind that this is not to be regarded as an ordinary instruction, or as a mere indication of the wishes of the Government of India, but as a positive and absolute injunction.

The strictest economy in every branch, and in every detail of every branch of the administration, must be enforced.

Not a rupee must be expended, the expenditure of which is not absolutely essential to the furtherance of the public service.

The Lieut. governor is confident that every officer who is charged with the regulation of departmental expenditure will not only acknowledge the necessity, under present circumstances, of reducing all charges which are not indispensable to the efficiency of his department, but will also see that it is a duty incumbent upon him to second and assist within his sphere, however small it may be, the earnest endeavours now making by the Government of India to retrieve the finances of the State.

[Government of India's Financial Resolution, No. 126, dated Nov. 19, 1860, published in the Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated Nov. 24, pp. 86 to 87.]

By order,

G. E. W. COUPER, Sec. to Govt., N.W.P.

## Assessors of Income-tax, N.W. Provinces.

*Revenue Dep., Camp Bhurtpore, Nov. 29, 1860.*—The Superintendent general of Irrigation, the Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops, all executive engineers, whether in the department of public works, or in the irrigation department, and all other officers of the department entrusted with the payment of salaries or wages without audit, are hereby appointed to be special assessors, under Section XXXI. of Act XXXII. of 1860.

## Stamp Duties.

*Oct. 26.*—Under the authority given by Section XVIII. Act No. XXXVI. of 1860, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following rules, to be in force from the promulgation thereof in all districts in India not annexed to any presidency, or not subject to the general regulations of any presidency:

I. Subject to the exceptions mentioned in the two following rules, there shall be charged upon petitions of plaint on suits and appeals instituted in any civil court, or in the court of any revenue officer vested with judicial powers and acting in a judicial capacity the following scale of stamp duty in lieu of that prescribed in Article 6 Schedule B of the said Act, that is to say:—

	Rs. As.
If the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed Rs. 8	0 4
Above Rs. 8 and not exceeding Rs. 12	0 8
" Rs. 12 " " " Rs. 16	1 0
" Rs. 16 " " " Rs. 32	2 0

And thereafter as in Schedule B of the said Act.  
II. Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the court of any revenue officers as aforesaid for the recovery of arrears of rent, or of money received by any agent employed in the management of lands or collection of rents shall be written on



paper bearing a stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for petitions of plaint on suits instituted in a civil court. Provided that no such petition of plaint shall be written on paper bearing a stamp of less value than eight annas, if the amount or value of the property claimed shall exceed eight rupees, or on paper bearing a stamp of less value than four annas if the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed eight rupees.

III. Petitions of plaint in suits and appeals instituted in the court of any revenue officer as aforesaid for any matter or thing of nature described in Section XXIII. Act No. X. of 1859 (except the recovery of arrears of rent), shall be written on paper bearing a stamp of eight annas.

Nothing in these rules is to be held to apply to petitions or applications not being petitions of plaint in suits or appeals to civil or revenue courts or offices. Such petitions or applications are provided for under Article 5 Schedule B of Act No. XXXVI. of 1860.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Judicial Dep., Fort St. George, Dec. 29.*—Leave of abs. from his station:—Mr. G. H. Ellis, civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, priv. leave for 3 mos.

*Revenue Dep., Dec. 29.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. R. Cockerell to act as civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, during absence of Mr. G. H. Ellis on leave.

#### Appointments:—

Mr. G. B. Tod to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of South Arcot, during employt. of Mr. McDonnell on other duty; Mr. Tod's appt. under date the 9th ult., to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely, is cane.

Mr. F. M. Kindersley to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely, dur. employt. of Mr. Cockerell from other duty, to join immediately.

*Public Works Dep., Dec. 31.*—Leave of absence:—Asst. surg. J. P. Nash, in med. charge of the Krishna Works, Bezwarah, prep. leave for 4 weeks, from date of quitting his app. to the date of his embarkation to Eur. on m.c.

*Mily. Dept., No. 541.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms.:—

Art.—Senr. Lieut. W. D. O. Kerrich to be 2nd capt., v. Stewart, res. the serv.; date of comm., Dec.

Senr. capt. (brev. maj.) B. W. Black to be lieut. col., Senr. 2nd capt. R. Morton to be capt., and Senr. lieut. A. R. Gloag to be 2nd capt., v. Burgoyne, ret.; date of comm., Dec. 31.

Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, art., is entitled to the pay and allowances of his rank fr. Dec. 28, in succ. to Kerrich, prom.

Lieut. col. J. B. Mawdsley and Lieut. P. M. Roland, art., are entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank, fr. Dec. 31, in succ. to Burgoyne, ret.

52nd N.I.—Ens. W. G. Hughes to be lieut., v. Eagar, dec.; date of comm., Dec. 26.

#### Returned to duty:—

Capt. (Lieut. col.) J. L. Barrow, art., commy. of ordnance, Hyderabad subsidiary force, and act. princ. comy. of ordnance; arr. at Madras, Dec. 25.

Capt. R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I., and Capt. E. S. Wilson, 52nd N.I.; arrived at Madras Dec. 22.

Lieut. col. C. J. Elphinstone, 47th N.I., and Lieut. A. R. Gloag, art.; arrived at Madras Dec. 26.

The underment. officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. dates specified against their names:—

Lieut. J. C. Wyse, 84th L.I., Dec. 27, 1860.

Lieut. A. Francis, 12th N.I., Dec. 27, 1860.

The underment. officers are perm. to proo. to Eur.:—

Lieut. W. Johnston, dep. comy. in the comis. dept., on m.c., under old reg., and to embark fr. Madras.

Asst. surg. J. P. Nash on m.c. for 18 mo., under reg. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

The underment. gentlemen who arrived at Madras on the dates specified opposite to their names, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the art. and inf., in conformity with their apps. by the home Govt., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively, leaving the date of commission of Mr. Winslow to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. M. R. West, art., Dec. 26, 1860.

Mr. J. Winslow, inf., Dec. 25, 1860.

#### Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 8.—Appts:—

Mr. W. Boulth, dep. coll. of Salem, to be marriage regis. of that dist.

Mr. T. G. Ward, dep. coll. of Cuddapah, to be marriage regis. of that dist.

#### Jan. 4.—Leave of abs.:—

Rev. J. D. Ostrahan, B.A., jt. chap. of Secunderabad, for 18 mo., to proo. to Eur. on m.c.; also for 4 weeks, prep. to his embarkation at Bombay.

*Revenue Dept., Jan. 4.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Mr. H. B. Adlis to be an asst. director of rev. settlement on probation.

Mr. R. Mayer, to be prob. asst. director of rev. settlement.

Dec. 24.—Mr. S. R. Locke, 2nd class dep. coll., North Arcot, to be in ch. of Treasury.

*Public Dept., Jan. 4.*—Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, attained the rank of 2nd class civ. servant from 24th Dec. 1860.

*Judicial Dept., Jan. 4.*—The leave granted under date Dec. 29, 1860, to Mr. G. H. Ellis, civil and sess. judge of Cuddalore, and the appt. of Mr. J. R. Cockerell to act for him dur. his abs., are cancelled.

*Revenue Settlement Office, Madras, Jan. 8.*—Mr. J. Howell has been apptd. uncovenanted asst. in the office of the director of revenue settlement fr. 1st inst.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Notification.—The underment. individuals among the civil candidates have passed the exam. for entrance into Civil Engineering College:—

John Fonseca, George Digue, J. W. Fox, A. Wylie, Robert Shaw, Charles Shaw, F. W. Dillon, J. Carpendale, captain.

#### ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF BRIGADIER MAJOR.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 4.*—No. 1.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has resolved that the office of brig. maj. H.M.'s British forces at this presy., be discontinued from 31st inst., and the duties transf. to the fort adjt. of Fort St. George.

#### SERVICES OF LIEUTENANT W. JOHNSTONE.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 4.*—No. 2.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Dated Nov. 30, 1860, No. 185.—13. In compliance with your recommendation and that of H.E. the C. in C., and in consideration of the high testimony borne to the merits of Lieut. W. Johnstone's services,\* you are authorised to promote him to the rank of capt. on the veteran establishment from the date of the receipt of this despatch.

2. Under the authority granted by the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer on Lieut. W. Johnstone, dep. commissary in the commissariat dept., the rank of capt. on the vet. establishment, with date of commission from Dec. 31, 1860.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 4.*—No. 3 of 1861.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

Maj. gen. M. Carthew, to the div. staff of the army, in succ. to Maj. gen. J. Bell, whose tour will expire on 15th inst.

Maj. (brev. col.) W. D. F. Patton, H.M.'s 74th highlanders, to be a brigadier, to complete the estab., in succ. to Brig. J. F. G. Campbell, C.M., who vacates on prom. to maj. gen.

Infantry.—Sen. maj. G. Fitzmaurice, fr. the 89th N.I., to be lieut. col., in succ. to FitzGerald, prom.; date of com., Aug. 30, 1860.

39th N.I.—Sen. capt. (brev. major) R. Shedden Dobbie to be maj., and Sen. Lieut. W. R. Johnson to be capt., in succ. to Fitzmaurice prom.; date of coms., Aug. 30, 1860.

Infantry.—Sen. maj. (brev. col.) N. J. Gordon, fr. 31st L.I., to be lieut. col., in succ. to Clemons, prom.; date of com., Oct. 7, 1860.

31st L.I.—Sen. capt. (brev. lieut. col.) W. H. Budd to be maj., Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) R. G. Lewis to be capt., and Ens. E. MacD. Stevenson to be lieut., in succ. to Gordon, prom.; date of comms., Oct. 17, 1860.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Sen. ens. J. E. Baines to be lieut., v. Foster cashiered; date of com., Jan. 1, 1861.

Returned to duty.—Capt. R. Chester, 7th N.I., arr. at Bombay on Dec. 26, 1860.

Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 13th N.I., 2nd in com. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent; arr. at Bombay, Dec. 26.

Lieut. G. P. Worster, 52nd N.I.; arr. at Madras, Dec. 26.

Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, 40th N.I., adjt. 2nd inf. Nagpore irreg. force; arr. at Bombay, Sept. 28.

2nd Capt. C. L. Yeoman, inv. pension estab., is perm. to proo. to Eur., on m.c., under new reg., with leave for 18 mo.

The underment. med. officer, having completed 20 years' serv. in India, to be surg. maj., under Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860.

Surg. J. Mackintosh, fr. Dec. 22, 1860.

#### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The foll. movements of corps are ordered:—

1st regt. L.C., fr. Trichinopoly to Bangalore.

2nd regt. L.C., fr. Jauluah to Secunderabad.

No. 4.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India is republished:—

*Camp Benares, Dec. 10.*—No. 7a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Nagpore irreg. force, with effect fr. Oct. 29:—

2nd Regt. Inf.—Lieut. T. E. L. Higginson, 40th Madras N.I., adjt., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. W. Playfair, 4th Bengal N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Higginson.

\* Letter to Engam, dated June 30, 1860, No. 163, forwarding, for favourable consideration, a memorial from Lieut. W. Johnstone, deputy commissary in the commissariat department, praying for a captaincy on the veteran establishment.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 31.*—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) D. Archer, of the Eur. veterans, is perm. to resign the ch. of the sick depot at Ramandroog, and is directed to join the hd. qrs. of the Eur. vets. of Vizagapatam.

The following removal is ordered in the arty.:—Lieut. col. G. Briggs, 1st batt., to horse brigade, effective, in success. to Burgoyne, ret.

With reference to the leave granted in G. O. of Aug. 14, 1860, to Capt. C. C. McCallum, 7th N.I., dep. judge adv. gen., northern div., that officer is perm. to remain as presy. until an opportunity offers for his rejoining his appointment by sea.

The following removals are ordered in the arty.:—2nd Capt. G. G. J. Campbell, fr. 4th batt. B comp. H. B., to F comp. in success. to 2nd Capt. J. Stewart, res. the service.

2nd Capt. E. S. Milman, D troop horse brig., is app. to do du. with F troop till the arrival of 2nd Capt. Campbell.

Jan. 2.—The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to command a company at batt. exercise, are relieved from doing duty with H.M.'s 74th highlanders, and appd. to do duty as specified against their names, until fur. orders:—

Ens. R. Hunter, to do duty with 18th N.I.—to join.

Ens. J. H. Gausson, to do duty with 50th N.I.—to join.

Ens. J. L. G. Silver, to do duty with 18th N.I.—to join.

Jan. 3.—The following removals are ordered in the artillery:—

Capt. (Bt. maj.) G. P. Eaton, from C troop horse art., to do duty with 1st batt. art., as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice to his appt. in the horse art.—to join the hd. qrs. at the Mount.

2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, from troop horse art., to do duty with the C comp. 1st batt. art., as a temp. arrangement, without prejudice to his appt. in the horse art.—to join.

2nd Capt. A. R. Gloag, from 5th battn. to d. d. art. recruit depot; to join.

Lieut. C. J. McMahon, from H battn. B comp. to H battn. A comp.; to join.

Jan. 4.—The following postings are ordered:—

Maj. gen. M. Carthew to the Pegu div.; to join at once.

Brig. W. D. P. Patton to brigade at Tonghoo.

Maj. gen. Campbell will retain command of the brigade at Tonghoo, till relieved by Brig. Patten.

The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (Maj. gen.) J. FitzGerald from 3rd Madras Eur. Regt. to unatt.

Lieut. col. (Maj. gen.) C. Clemons from 31st L.I. to unatt.

Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) N. J. Gordon from late promotion to 31st L.I.

Lieut. col. G. Fitzmaurice from late promotion to 3rd Madras Eur. Regt.

Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) J. H. B. Congdon from 9th N.I. to 47th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. J. Elphinstone from 47th to 9th N.I.

The underment. officer having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battalion exercise, is relieved fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and app. to do du. with 16th N.I.; to join:—

Ens. F. R. B. Byrch.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the underment. officers are app. to do du. with regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. C. E. L. Eastall, with H.M.'s 1st batt. 19th royal Irish; to join, under orders fr. the adjt. gen. of the army.

Ens. G. Looky, with 1st Madras fus.; to join, under orders fr. the adjt. gen. of the army.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. A. Borradaile, 5th L.C., fr. Jan. 1, 1861, or date of dep. subsequent thereto, for 40 days, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

Capt. A. F. Place, 84th L.I., till Nov. 6, in ext. to Mysore div., on m.c.

Lieut. H. Featherstonhaugh, 3rd batt., art., fr. Dec 14 to Feb. 14, 1861, to Secunderabad, on m.c.

Lieut. H. F. Pritchard, C co. 4th batt. art., fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 11, to enable him to join.

Lieut. J. Ewing, 45th N.I., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave, for 2 mo., to Madras.

Ens. A. C. Williams, do. du. 13th N.I., fr. Dec. 29 to Feb. 28, 1861, to Tranquebar, on m.c.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 27.)

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 26.*—Mr. G. B. S. Karr, polit. agent in Southern Maratha country, has 15 mos. furl. to Eur., on m.c., under sec. 6 of the absentee rules.

Under the provisions of Act 4 of 1851, Mr. G. Pritchard, actg. 3rd asst. mag. of Belgaum, is in-

vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Under the provisions of Act 4 of 1851, Mr. C. J. Davies, 1st asst. mag. of Kaira, is vested with the powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of lodging and review.

Mr. F. H. Souter, superint. of police at Ahmednagar, availed himself of the leave granted to him on 15th ult., and ret. to his duties on 28rd idem.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, supernum. asst. to the superint. of the rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has leave for 10 days, fr. 8th to the 17th prox., to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Marathi.

Mr. H. M. Grant, supernum. asst. to the superint. of the rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has leave for 10 days, fr. 8th prox., for the purpose of appearing before the civil and military exam. committee.

Lieut. Merewether is app. a special asst. to super. of Kurrachee harbour works, fr. Dec. 1, 1860.

Lieut. Ducat, engr., is app. spec. asst. to the superint. engr., Central Circle, for the purpose of superintg. public works at Asseerghur.

Lieut. Manson, asst. to exec. engr., Khandeish, now in ch. of pub. works, Asseerghur, will join Capt. De Lisle's office in his present grade, after delivering over his office to Lieut. Ducat.

Rev. Mr. Brereton, actg. chapl. of Kirkee, has 1 mo. priv. leave fr. date of his leaving the station.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

Jan. 2.—Mr. W. Price has been app. to offic. as dep. superint. of the Sattara rev. surv. in room of Lieut. Waddington, who has prod. on furl. to England. This app. has effect fr. Nov. 1 last.

The leave for 3 mo., granted to Mr. Robins, asst. engr., N. Konkan, by Govt. notific., dated July 11, is annul. at his request.

The leave granted to Mr. W. Whittenbury, 1st cl. asst. engr., on Dec. 11 last, is ext. to Jan. 4, 1861, to enable him to rejoin his station.

Rev. F. Gell, junr. chaplain of Poona, is allowed 1 mo.'s priv. leave, to date fr. the day on which he may leave his station.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, 3rd asst. to political agent in Kattywar, has leave for 15 days, from Feb. 6.

Maj. W. W. Anderson, superint. of Gaikwar contingent in Kattywar, has leave for 1 mo., from 20th inst., under military rules, subject to the usual deduction.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 2nd asst. to pol. agent in Kattywar, has leave, on m.c., for 1 mo., fr. 10th inst.

Appointments:—

Mr. F. Lloyd to be judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Mr. R. F. Maclier to be judicial asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Mr. R. White to be senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Lieut. F. W. Atkins, com. of the Khandeish Bheel corps, to be principal Bheel agent in Khandeish.

The appt. of Mr. A. E. Grey as judicial asst. to the commissioner in Scind is to have effect from 21st Sept. last.

Mr. S. Mansfield is confirmed in the appt. of commissioner of police in northern div.

Mr. J. N. Rose is confirmed in the appt. of commissioner of police in the southern div.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm Surg. G. M. Ogilvie, c.s., in appt. of inspector gen. of prisons in the Bombay presy.

The dep. consulting engineer for railways in Sind is appd. a special income-tax assessor, for the purpose of assessing the salaries of employes of the Scinde Railway and Flotilla Companies in that province, instead of the agent, Sind Railway Company, as notified under date Oct. 17 1st.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell has been appd. superint. of Botanical Gardens, from June 26 last, the date on which he joined his appt. as conservator of forests.

Mr. H. M. Birdhood, acting 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave for 15 days, to Bombay and Sholapore.

Mr. J. A. Keys, asst. timber agent, southern branch, and dep. conservator of forests, has an ext. for 15 days of the leave granted to him on May 12 last.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, offic. coll. and mag. of Surat, has leave of absence for 1 mo., under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. J. Christie, offic. 1st asst. to the Accountant-gen. is appd. offic. sec. to the Mint Committee.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, 1st asst. mag. in charge of the district, is appd. vice president of the Municipal Commission for the town of Panwell.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Dec. 26.—No. 716.—Lieut. J. Hills, engr. corps, 2nd class asst., garrison engr., Fort William, was on 7th inst. granted a furl. to Eur. without pay for 3 mo., by the Govt. of India.

No. 717.—Brev. maj. E. Brown, 1st Bengal fus., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old reg.

No. 718.—Capt. Thompson, Bombay engr., has a

furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. reg.

Dec. 27.—No. 719.—The furl. granted to Principal inspec. gen. med. dep., B. Rooke, by G.O. No. 287, of the 24th April last, is ext. to Nov. 14, the date of the arr. of the Overland Mail.

Dec. 28.—No. 720.—Asst. surg. G. E. Seaward has a furl. to Eur. for 8 mo., on m.c., under new furl. reg.

Dec. 29.—No. 721.—The foll. order is conf.:—  
Dated Dec. 17, 1860.—By Brev. col. Pelly, appg. Capt. Bates, staff officer of Aurungabad, to receive ch. of the treasure chest at that station.

#### STORES.

*Bombay Castle*, Dec. 31.—No. 722.—From the 1st January next stores hitherto supplied to the ordnance department by the commissariat will be obtained under departmental arrangement by officers of the ordnance dept. from the local markets, with the exception of such stores for the supply of which contracts are in existence. Lists of such stores will be supplied by executive commissariat officers to the officers of the ordnance dept. from whom they are in the habit of receiving indents, and intimation will be given of the dates on which existing contracts will expire.

Tenders will be invited and contracts made by officers of the ordnance dept. under the control and supervision of the inspector general of ordnance and magazines, and subject to the regulations in force (arts. 336 to 346, sec. xv., pages 255 to 258 of Jameson's Code) in the commissariat dept., information regarding which will be communicated by commissariat to ordnance officers on application.

Stores not provided for by contract will be purchased in the market by ordnance officers, or, if circumstances permit, tenders will be called for, but it is probable that at the presidency only will emergent demands occur unprovided for by contract.

Contractors' bills will be paid monthly, commissaries of ordnance will be allowed to draw advances not exceeding the amount of the monthly bills. The final adjustment of the actual outlay will be made at the end of each month on bills passed by the inspector general of ordnance, and supported by contractors' or dealers' bills, and rendered in duplicate to the military auditor general for final examination and record.

The inspector general of ordnance and magazines will issue such subsidiary orders for the guidance of the officers of the ordnance department, as he may consider necessary.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 4.—No. 1.—The following promotions are made:—

H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. Regt.—2nd Lieut. F. Reeves to be 1st lieut. from Oct. 1, 1860, vice 1st Lieut. R. B. Anderson, dec. on Sept. 30.

H.M.'s 5th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. A. Desvieux to be capt. of a company, from Dec. 17, 1860, v. Capt. C. E. Boodle, dec. on 16th idem.

Jan. 5.—No. 4.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 26, 1860:—

Infantry.—No. 606.—M. C. M. Ryves.

No. 5.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appts. as cadets of art. and inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 28, 1860:—

Artillery.—No. 516.—Mr. A. C. Gardner.

No. 523.—Mr. H. C. Seton.

Infantry.—No. 551.—Mr. J. Bicke.

No. 568.—Mr. E. C. Jackson.

#### THE PAY AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 7.—No. 7.—A revised edition of Section XXXIX., "Pay and Allowances," of Jameson's Code, having been prepared and published, it will be used and quoted as authority in official documents.

Copies will be supplied to public departments to which the code was furnished from the office of the secretary to Government in the military department.

Copies may be purchased of the collector of Bombay at 8 annas each.

No. 11.—Col. J. V. Hughes, of the 84th regt. Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c.

No. 13.—The following transfers and promotions are ordered:—

Transfers.—Ens. R. M. Chambers is transf. from H.M.'s 10th N.I. to H.M.'s 5th N.I., at his own request.

Ens. W. Reynolds is transf. from H.M.'s 1st gr. N.I. to H.M.'s 16th N.I., at his own request.

Promotions.—H.M.'s 5th N.I.—Ens. R. M. Chambers to be lieut. from Jan. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. Des Væux, prom.

H.M.'s 19th N.I.—Ens. W. Reynolds to be lieut. from Jan. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) Creagh, prom.

Jan. 10.—No. 14.—Capt. J. Blair, 2nd L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old reg.

No. 16.—The following promotions are made:—

H.M.'s 2nd L.C.—Lieut. H. P. Sykes to be capt., from Dec. 25, 1860, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) E. H. Simpson, dec., on 24th idem.

H.M.'s 17th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Griffith, to be capt. of a compy., and Ens. J. Ducat to be lieut. from Jan. 1, 1861, in succon. to Capt. (brev. maj.) W. H. Godfrey, ret. on Dec. 31.

H.M.'s 19th N.I.—Ens. E. S. Beville to be lieut. from Nov. 16, 1860, v. Lieut. Gordon, dec., on the 15th idem.

Capt. (brev. maj.) W. B. Salmon to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Creagh, to be capt. of a compy., from Jan. 2, 1861, in succon. to maj. (brev. col.) E. H. Hart, ret. on the 18th idem.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona*, Dec. 26.—The following order is confirmed:—

Capt. Bayly, comdg. No. 5 batt. royal art., at Aden, will proc. to England without delay for the purpose of assuming the appt. of asst. superint. of the Royal Laboratory at Gosport, to which he has been nominated. He will report himself to the adjt. general, Horse Guards.

#### H.M.'s 8th HUSSARS.

The government of Bombay have notified that H.M.'s 8th hussars will be transferred to the Bengal presidency from the 1st Jan., 1861.

Lt. E. H. O. O'Dowd, 7th drag. gds., at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, has leave to England, m.c., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India. This officer is available for duty, and will join the general depot at Khandalla for du. with invalids proc. to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, and on arrival he will report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards.

Asst. surg. Jones, 72nd highlanders, who arrived with the invalids fr. Mhow, will be available for du. at the Colaba sanitarium, under Dr. Erskine.

#### THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Under the orders of government, the hd. qrs. of the army will be permanently established at Poona from 1st prox., and the officers of the undermentioned staff will be removed to that station:—

Adjutant general,

Quartermaster general,

Judge advocate general,

Deputy adjutant general, H.M.'s British troops,

Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, British troops.

All correspondence and returns of the army to be addressed accordingly.

General orders No. 1, dated 14th July, 1859, and 710 of the 5th July, 1860, are cancelled.

Capt. F. Harvey, 18th N.I., is directed to proc. to Bombay, reporting himself on arrival to the president, standing medical committee.

#### TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Poona*, Dec. 27.—The C. in C. being about to proceed on duty to Bombay, will be accompanied by the undermentioned staff:—

Acting adj. general.

Qrmr. general.

Judge advocate general.

Dep. adj. gen. H.M.'s British troops.

All army correspondence of an emergent nature, requiring to be submitted to H.E., to be addressed from the receipt of this order to the above officers at Bombay.

Referring to G.O. No. 711, of 22nd inst., Lieut. Cotgrave, H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. reg., is directed to proc. and join his regt. on 1st prox.

Lieut. H. C. Brown, of 2nd batt. art., is transf. fr. 2nd to 3rd comp., with No. 14 lt. field batt. attached.

*Bombay*, Dec. 27.—Inf. cadet C. M. Ryves, recently arr. fr. England, is attached to do du. for 6 mos. with 83rd foot.

Dec. 28.—The underment. officers returned to du. without prejudice to their rank, by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council on Dec. 26, 1860.

Lieut. col. (bt. col.) A. Sheppard, 13th N.I.

Capt. E. K. Dawson, 31st N.I.

Lieut. and adj. C. J. De Laney, 81st N.I.

Lieut. H. T. Vachell, regt. of art.

Lieut. P. R. Leinpriera, regt. of art.

#### RESTRICTIONS UPON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By M. j. gen. J. Hale, com. P.D.A., Poona, Dec. 20. In publishing the accompanying G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated Camp Benares, Nov. 10, 1860, the maj. gen. com. the div. requests that brigadiers and comg. officers will abstain from granting leave to officers under their command, except under most urgent circumstances (which are in every case to be reported), and from forwarding applications for leave requiring the sanction of the superior authority, during the drill season.

*Head Quarters*, Poona, Dec. 24.—The undermen. enses are attached to regts., as follows, and directed to join accordingly:—

Ens. C. M. Erskine, 3rd Eur. regt., att. to 2nd grenadier regt. N.I.

Ens. J. J. Tinling, 64th foot, att. to 23rd regt. N.L.I.  
Ens. E. G. Strutt, 56th foot, att. to 6th regt. N.I.  
Ens. E. Hemsted to remain att. to 2nd Eur. regt. L.I.

#### BARRACK REGULATIONS.

Agreeably to G.O. No. 3,886, dated Nov. 10, 1860, and with ref. to G.O. No. 645 of 1859, dated July 20, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to publish a compilation from H.M.'s and the Bengal Barrack Regulations, for the information and guidance of all comg. officers, staffs, and barrack masters of the Bombay army, who are hereby directed to conform thereto in supercession of all former orders upon the same points of detail. Copies of this work may be obtained from the q.m.r. gen.

These rules will have effect fr. Feb. 1, 1861, inclusive, arrangements to be made accordingly. Section 1 contains the relative duties of comdg. officers and barrack masters.

Section 2 contains the distinctive duties of internal economy.

A third section regarding the establishment for the regimental and general conservancy of stations is under consideration; the latter, however, will, in accordance with para. 2 of Govt. resolution, No. 1,886, dated Nov. 10, 1860, be handed over by barrack masters to cantonment magistrates, on Jan. 1, 1861, from which date, inclusive, it will be under their control.

#### REGIMENTAL SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

Referring to G.G.O. No. 621 of the 5th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that from the 1st prox. all the accounts of the men attached to the school, both European and native, shall be kept by the asst. superint. The men will no longer be attached to regts. at Poona.

The servs. of the underment. officers proc. to England, on m.c. and private affairs, are placed at disposal of brigdr. comdg. the Bombay garr., for du. with the invalids and time-expired men proc. round the Cape to England; and Sir C. Stuart will be pleased to allot them to the several ships as required:—

Col. R. R. Younghusband, 20th N.I., and acting dep. adjt. gen.

Capt. C. M. W. James, 6th N.I.

Capt. J. Oliver, inv. estab.

Capt. Hutcheon, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Poona, Dec. 28.—The foll. order is confirmed:—By brigadier comdg. at Neemuch, dated Dec. 20, granting leave to asst. Surg. Scott. H.M.'s 8th hussars, to Bombay, m.c.

Bombay, Dec. 29.—Inf. cadets J. Beeks and E. C. Jackson, recently arr. fr. England, are attached to do du. for 6 mos. with 1st Eur. regt. fus.

Lieut. O'Dowd and Cornet Goldsmith, 7th drag. gds., and Ens. Sweny, 4th foot, are appd. to do du. with the invalids and discharged soldiers procg. to England on board the ship *Cospatrick*.

The underment. officer returned to du., without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council, on Nov. 26, 1860:—

Lieut. J. Hills, engrs.

Brev. maj. M. J. Soppitt, H.M.'s 12th N.I., is att. to do du. with H.M.'s 25th N.I., at Poona, to join.

The foll. proms. are made:—

Commissariat Department.—Lieut. M. A. Chaldecott, regt. of art., having completed the course at the art. depot of instruction, is posted to 3rd batt., to join 4th comp.

#### BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.—DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.

Poona, Dec. 28.—Referring to G.O. No. 674, dated 4th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to intimate that although the organization of the three regiments of L.C. has been changed for reasons of State economy, H.E. is confident they will continue to set an example of discipline and good conduct, such as that they have displayed since they were raised, more than forty years ago. They retain their places at the right of the Bombay cavalry line, and they retain the title under which they have participated and won honour in many campaigns, at Guznee, in Afghanistan, at Mooltan in the Punjab, and Rajpootana, in Scinde, and in Persia.

H.M.'s Gov., while sanctioning the change which has been recently ordered, were most anxious that the character and traditions of these excellent and distinguished regiments should not be forgotten in the arrangement of the scheme for the reorganization of the native cavalry of this army.

The following distribution of officers of the three regiments of light cavalry will have effect from Jan. 1, 1861, and the newly posted officers will proceed to join the regiments to which they are respectively nominated after the receipt of this order, excepting those appointed to the 2nd regiment of Goozerat Horse, who will receive orders hereafter:—

1st Regt. Silladar L.C.

Lieut. col. W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C., comdt.

Capt. C. A. Loch, 1st L.C., 2nd in com.

Lieut. E. E. Stack, 1st L.C.

Lieut. C. J. Anderson, 1st L.C., adjt.

Lieut. E. G. Jenkins, 1st L.C.

2nd Regt. Silladar L.C.

Maj. J. McK. Taylor, 2nd L.C., comdt.

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. W. Bannister, 2nd L.C., 2nd in com. (Eur.).

Capt. J. Blair, 2nd L.C., actg. 2nd in com.

Lieut. W. E. LeGeyt, 2nd L.C., adjt.

Lieut. A. W. M. Macnaghten, 2nd L.C.

Cornet W. S. Peat, 2nd L.C.

3rd Regt. Silladar L.C.

Maj. (brev. col.) J. Forbes, c.b., 3rd L.C., comdt.

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. H. B. Dennis, 1st regt., 2nd in com. (Europe).

V.C. Lieut. A. T. Moore, 3rd L.C., adjt. and actg. 2nd in com.

V.C. Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd L.C., actg. adjt.

Cornet W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd L.C.

Cornet A. Currie, 3rd L.C.

4th Regt. Poona Silladar Cav.

Capt. R. M. Westropp, comdt.

Lieut. C. D. A. La Touche, 2nd in com.

Lieut. R. Tragett, actg. adjt.

Lieut. G. E. Erskine, 1st L.C.

5th Regt. Poona Silladar Cav.

Brev. maj. E. H. Simpson, 2nd L.C., comdt.

Capt. (brev. maj.) F. J. Oldfield, 3rd L.C., 2nd in com. (Europe).

Capt. H. E. Forbes, 1st L.C., actg. 2nd in com.

Lieut. A. T. Spens, 3rd L.C., adjt., to rem. with 3rd regt. for settlement of accounts.

Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson, 2nd L.C.

6th Regt. Goozerat Silladar Cav.

Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill, comdt.

Lieut. J. A. Pym, 2nd L.C., 2nd in com.

Lieut. B. H. LeGeyt, 2nd L.C., adjt.

Lieut. C. Grant, 2nd L.C.

7th Regt. Goozerat Silladar Cav.

Brev. maj. C. J. Graves, 3rd L.C., comdt.

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Smith, 2nd L.C., 2nd in com.

Lieut. H. S. Daniell, 3rd L.C., adjt.

Lieut. H. H. D. Owen, 2nd L.C.

8th Regt. Scinde Silladar Cav.

Capt. G. W. Macauley, comdt. (Europe).

Lieuts. J. Gordon, 2nd in com. (Europe); J. T. Forbes, adjt.; G. H. F. Codrington, and R. St. John.

9th Regt. Scinde Silladar Cav.

Brev. maj. M. J. Green, comdt.

Lieuts. R. L. Campbell, 2nd in com.; C. H. Harrison, adjt.; and A. M. Phillips.

Ensign H. Martin.

10th Regt. Scinde Silladar Cav.

Capt. W. L. Briggs, comdt.

Lieuts. W. Dickinson, 2nd in com.; C. M. Griffith, adjt.; T. W. Sanders, and B. J. Daveney.

11th Regt. Scinde Silladar Cav.

Brev. maj. E. A. Hardy, 1st L.C., comdt.

Capt. R. F. Wren, 3rd L.C., 2nd in com. (Europe).

Capt. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd L.C. (Europe).

Adjutant.

Lieut. H. P. Sykes, 2nd L.C.

Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 2nd L.C.

12th Regt. S. Maharratta Silladar Cav.

Lieut. col. G. Malcolm, c.b., comdt.

Capt. A. F. Battye, 2nd in com.

Lieut. W. P. La Touche, adjt.

Corn. R. G. Mayne, 1st L.C.

13th Regt. S. Maharratta Silladar Cav.

Capt. E. M. MacGregor, 2nd L.C., comdt.

V.C. Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 2nd in com.

Lieut. J. A. Watts, adjt.

Lieut. C. A. Moore, 2nd L.C.

14th Regt. S. Maharratta Silladar Cav.

Capt. W. Ashburner, 3rd L.C., comdt.

Capt. R. B. Moore, 3rd L.C., 2nd in com. (Neill-cherries).

Act. 2nd in com.

Lieut. S. W. O. Stevens, 3rd L.C.

Lieut. A. P. Currie, 3rd L.C., adjt.

The C. in C. will be happy to meet the convenience of officers with respect to any change of regt. which may be mutually arranged, provided that applications are received within 3 months from the 1st prox., and that the number of officers in each corps is not exceeded, and no supersession or difficulties as respects rank are occasioned thereby.

Officers posted to Silladar regts. of cav. must consider themselves as on staff employ, and will hereafter be subject to all rules relating to staff appts.

Officers appointed acting 2nd in command must be prepared to vacate on their seniors returning from duty on furlough, the juniors being the first to move, or as may be ordered, according to circumstances.

Orders will subsequently be issued for the disposal of the veterinary surgeons, riding masters, and European non-commissioned staff of the three regiments of regular cavalry.

Medical officers will continue as at present until further arrangements shall be decided on.

Until the 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, and 14th regts. of Silladar cav. are reported to be thoroughly organized under their new officers by Capt. Westropp, Maj. Whitehill, Maj. Merewether, c.b., and Col. Malcolm, c.b., the new commanding officers of those corps will respectively comply with the orders and instructions of the above-named officers in every particular.

Poona, Dec. 29.—The undermentioned officer

returned to duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India in Council on 26th Nov., 1860:—Lieut. J. Hills, eng.

Brev. Maj. M. J. Soppitt, H.M.'s 12th N.I., is attached to do du. with H.M.'s 25th N.L.I. at Poona, to join.

Lieut. M. A. Chaldecott, regt. of art., having completed the course at the art. depot of instruction is posted to 3rd bat. to join 4th comp.

Bombay, Jan. 2.—Serg. W. Rice, 2nd Eur. L.I.; and Lance Sergs. Halloran and Walker, 1st Eur. fus., at present attached to the school of musketry, are to be sent to join their respective regts.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.—Leave of absence:—

72nd Highlanders.—Lieut. Best, in extn. for 6 weeks, from 4th Jan. to enable him to rejoin his regt., subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India.

Consequent upon the removal of the hd. qrs. of the army to Poona, to prevent delay to officers proc. to Eur. or elsewhere out of India on m.c., the following arrangements have been sanctioned by Govt.:

The medical certificates furnished by the Principal Inspector gen. to officers are to be forwarded by the med. dept. direct to Government.

The G.O. granting the leave recommended will be transmitted by the mil. sec. to the Brig. maj. of the garrison, whose duty it will be to furnish an authenticated copy thereof to the officer concerned forwarding the original to army head quarters.

A supply of furlough certificates, &c., will be deposited in the brig. maj.'s office, who, on an officer appearing in orders for leave on furlough, or m.c., will obtain the signature of the sec. to Govt. thereto, and deliver the same together with the printed forms to the officer.

The Principal Insp. gen. will cause it to be carefully ascertained under what rules officers may have elected to take leave, inserting the same in the usual report of officers recommended for furlough, which is to be transmitted to head quarters as early as possible.

The following transfs. in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. H. P. Harcourt, from 4th batt. to 1st batt., to join No. 1 compy. with No. 7 lt. field batty. att.

Lieut. H. J. Vachell, from 3rd batt. to 1st batt., to join No. 4 compy.

Lieut. P. R. Lempiere, to join hd. qrs. 1st batt.

Lieut. R. St. John, H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, do. du. officer with 10th Scinde Silladar cav., is app. adjt. to 11th regt. Scinde Silladar cav.

The leave of the undermnt. officers is ext. to the 31st inst., to remain at the presy. on m.c.

Lieut. W. T. Brown, 5th N.L.I.

Lieut. C. B. Myers, 16th N.I.

J. Sterling, inv. estab.

Ens. J. Wright, 18th N.I.

Ens. A. D. Dowden, 8th N.I.

The foll. orders are conf.:—

Dated Nov. 1.—By Lieut. Caldecott, 1st Eur. regt. fus., appg. Serg. J. Maloney to act as serg. maj.; and Lance serg. W. Gilmore as provost serg. to a detail of 189 rank and file.

Dated Nov. 8.—By the same officer appg. Serg. C. Callaghan to act as serg. maj., v. Serg. Maloney.

Consequent on the dept. of Col. R. R. Younghusband on m.c. to Eur. the foll. arrangts. are made in the adjt. gen.'s dep.:—

Capt. C. T. Aitchinson, at present offic. as asst. adjt. gen., to act as dep. adjt. gen. from the date of Col. Younghusband's dep.

Under instructions from Govt., the appt. of asst. adjt. gen. at the hd. qrs. of the army ceased from 1st inst.

Capt. R. B. Moore, 3rd lt. cav., is appd. to com. of 5th regt. Poona Silladar cav., v. Brev. maj. Simpson, dec.

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 1st regt. L.C., will join 3rd regt. Silladar L.C.

Jan. 5.—The foll. order is conf.:—

Dated Dec. 26, 1860.—By Maj. Field, app. Lieut. Malden to act as q.m.r. and paymr. to 6th N.I., v. James, on furl.

Lieut. and brev. capt. J. F. Berthon, 18th N.I., has been rep. qualified as interp. in Hindoostanee language.

Brev. maj. Graves, app. to the com. of the Goozerat Silladar cav., is to be directed to proc. to Ahmedabad, and place himself in communication with Maj. Whitehill, for the purpose of taking com. of the above regt. when it has been organised as a mil. corps.

Leave of abs.—20th N.I.—Capt. H. Lancaster, fr. 1st to 31st Jan.; and gen. list, Ens. T. A. Buchanan, fr. 1st to 31st Jan., in ext., to remain at Mahablesch-wur, on m.c.

Jan. 7.—The servs. of Lieut. col. Wilby, Capt. J. Constable, Lieut. and adjt. Todd, and Asst. surg. Ekin, 1st batt. 4th (King's Own) regt., being no longer required in attendance on the general court martial ordered for the trial of Maj. Martin, of that corps, at Poona, they will rejoin the hd. qrs. and wing of the regt. at Ahmedabad and Aden respectively, without delay.

The undermen. officers will appear before the General Examination Committee to be assembled at the Town Hall on Thursday the 10th inst., for exam. in the native lang., as follows:—

## HINDOOSTANEE.

Lieut. C. S. Turnbull, 23rd N.L.I.  
 Lieut. H. W. Harris, 10th N.I.  
 Lieut. and actg. adjt. R. T. Tragett, 4th Poona Silladar cav.  
 Lieut. W. R. Adams, 23rd L.N.I.  
 Lieut. C. A. Moore, 13th Southern Mahratta Silladar cav.  
 Lieut. H. D. Jacob, 24th N.I.  
 Lieut. W. T. Keays, 14th N.I.  
 Ens. A. Wood, gen. list.  
 Ens. J. M. Maden, at present att. to the 15th N.I., is trans. to 7th N.I.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 4th regt. Poona Silladar Cav.—Lieut. Tragett, fr. Jan. 9 to Jan. 25, to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee before the Civil and Military Exam. Committee.  
 2nd regt. Silladar Cav.—Capt. J. Blair, fr. Jan. 27, to Feb. 27, to Bombay.

## ARMS TO INVALIDS, &amp;c.

Poona, Jan. 9. — The subjoined G.O. issued by H.M.'s British forces in India, on the 20th October, 1859, is with the sanction of Govt. declared applicable to the army of this Presidency:—

It has been arranged under the authority of Govt. that arms shall be issued from the arsenal of Fort William, to detachments of invalids, time expired and discharged soldiers proceeding to England, in the proportion of 20 per cent. with 100 rounds of ammunition per musket.

These arms will be packed up and delivered over to the charge of the officer commanding the troops on board, and will be placed so as to be available in case of need.

The officer commanding the troops on board will give a receipt for the arms entrusted to him, and will be responsible for their safe return into store on arrival in England.

The C. in C. is pleased to intimate, under instructions from Govt., that the monthly pay of the Silladars of cavalry is not subject to Income-tax.

Capt. brev. maj. G. Smith is transf. fr. 7th to 14th regt. S. Mahratta Silladar cav., as 2nd in com.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to permit the underment. officers to count as service for the retiring pension the periods of abs. on m.c. stated opposite their respective names, which they obtained on account of wounds received in action, or sickness contracted on field service:—

Brev. maj. W. F. Gordon, 1st Eur. regt. fus., 15 mos.  
 Capt. W. Montrieux, 24th N.I., 18 mos.  
 Lieut. E. H. Davidson, 26th N.I., 9 mos.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE CAVALRY.

Bombay, Jan. 11.—Referring to G.O. No. 674, dated Dec. 4, 1860, the foll. will be the distribution of the native cav. for the present:—

1st regt. Bombay L.C. lancers, at Nusseerabad, to stand fast.  
 2nd regt. Bombay L.C. lancers, at Neemuch, to stand fast.  
 3rd regt. Bombay L.C. lancers, at Aurungabad, to stand fast.  
 4th regt. Bombay L.C. lancers, from Seroor to Malligaum.  
 5th regt. Bombay L.C. lancers, at Seroor, to stand fast to furnish a troop as the escort of H.E. the Gov.  
 6th regt. Guzerat horse at Ahmedabad, to stand fast.  
 7th regt. Guzerat horse at Ahmedabad, to stand fast.  
 8th regt. Scinde horse at Jacobabad, to stand fast.  
 9th regt. Scinde horse at Jacobabad, to stand fast.  
 10th regt. Scinde horse at Jacobabad, to stand fast.  
 11th regt. Scinde horse at Jacobabad, to stand fast.  
 12th regt. S. Mahratta Kulladhee.  
 13th regt. (furnishing detachments at Belgaum, Kolapore, Sattara).  
 14th regt. S. Mahratta horse from Kulladghee Sholapore (furnishing escort to H.E. the C. in C.).

## NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 27.—No. 198.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz.:—

Lieut. F. Yates and Mr. C. S. Mainwaring, midshipmen of the *Clive*, to reside at the sanitarium, for the benefit of their health, fr. Nov. 30.

## PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.

Actg. Lieut. W. H. Ogilvy, in ch. of the *Georgiana* to the temp. ch. of the *Mahi*, fr. Aug. 17.

Actg. Lieut. Clark, of the *Falkland*, to the temp. ch. of the *Georgiana*, fr. Aug. 17.

Lieut. R. W. Whish, of the *Semiramis*, to the com. of the *Mahi*, fr. Aug. 25.

Actg. Lieut. Clark, in temp. ch. of the *Georgiana*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Falkland*, fr. Sept. 3, to fill a vacancy.

Actg. Lieut. Ogilvy, returned fr. Basra, reassumed ch. of the *Georgiana*, fr. Sept. 3.

Lieut. R. W. Whish, com. the *Mahi*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, fr. Aug. 26, there being no other officer available.

Mr. H. Robinson, clerk in ch. of the *Falkland*, to be off. commodore's clerk, fr. Oct. 24.

Mr. Fotheringham, captain's clerk, of the *Elphinstone*, transf. to the *Falkland* as commodore's clerk, fr. Nov. 6.

Actg. Lieut. Ogilvy, in ch. of the *Georgiana*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Auckland*, fr. Nov. 7, to fill a vacancy.

## NEGOTIATING BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Dec. 28.—No. 199.—With reference to Articles 32 and 33, page 105, of the code of pay and naval audit regulations, disbursing officers of the I.N., Bombay, are prohibited from negotiating bills of exchange in the market for public purposes when a treasury, belonging to any of H.M.'s Governments, is available at the station where the funds are required.

## BIRTHS.

AARON, wife of J. G., son, at Madras, Dec. 29.  
 BINNY, wife of J., son, at St. Thomas' Mount, Dec. 30.

BIRDWOOD, wife of Dr., son, at Malabar-hill, Dec. 29.  
 CAVE, wife of E., son, at Kamptee, Dec. 24.

COOMBS, wife of Capt. J. R. R., son, at Darjeeling, Dec. 21.

FAGAN, wife of Capt. C. S., daughter, at Jaulnah, Dec. 21.

FIRTH, wife of Capt. H. H., daughter, at Secunderabad, Dec. 27.

GABAN, wife of G. F., son, at Madras, Dec. 20.  
 GEORGE, wife of A., daughter, at Mirzapore, Dec. 16.

GONNE, wife of C., daughter, at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 9.  
 GORDON, wife of Capt. R., son, at Mhow, Jan. 7.

GRANT, wife of Capt., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 30.  
 HAMILTON, Mrs. R. D., son, at Parseewaulkhan, Jan. 20.

JESSOP, wife of Capt. C. S., son, at Poona, Dec. 26.  
 KEMBALL, wife of Capt., son, at Belgaum, Jan. 4.

LATIMER, wife of W. D., daughter, at Pakour, Dec. 22.  
 LAWRENCE, wife of T. B., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

LEPPER, wife of W. G., twin sons, at Calcutta, Dec. 31.

MAITLAND, wife of C. W., son, at Combaconum, Dec. 27.

MERCER, wife of Capt. T. W., son, at Jhelum, Dec. 28.  
 MORGAN, wife of W., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.

NISBET, wife of A. C., daughter, at Paekparah, Dec. 20.

PATON, wife of R., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 22.  
 PURCHASE, Mrs. R. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.

RADFORD, wife of G., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 29.  
 RAYNEAU, wife of A., son, at Chundernagore, Dec. 21.

ROBERTSON, wife of J. L., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 28.

STRACHEY, wife of J., daughter, at Moradabad, Dec. 22.

STUART, wife of S. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.  
 SWARIS, wife of J. F., son, at Sylhet, Dec. 20.

TOZER, wife of Capt., son, at Ferozepoor, Jan. 5.  
 WATSON, wife of A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.

WILLIS, wife of A. J., daughter, at Bareilly, Dec. 20.  
 YELSMORE, wife of J. M., son, at Madras, Jan. 2.

## MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Capt. T. C., 12th Bengal N.I., to Isabella C., daughter of the late D. Z. Herklots, at Nuilmahgaur, Dec. 24.

BROOKE, R. P., to Miss Isabella C. Mezere, at Gorruckpore, Dec. 22.

BURRETT, J. H., to Miss Ann Honet, at Poona, Jan. 3.

BYRNE, F. J., to Miss Henrietta Poulson, at Sealkote, Dec. 18.

DALE, R., to Miss A. Hamilton, at Calcutta, Dec. 27.

EARLE, E. W., to Caroline M., daughter of the late J. E. Becher, at Calcutta, Dec. 27.

ERKINE, A., to Miss Mary A. Dun, at Bellary, Dec. 27.

FREERORN, E. R., to Miss Ellen Howell, at Bombay, Dec. 26.

HARRISON, W. G., to Jeine J., daughter of Major Candy, at Poona, Jan. 10.

JACKSON, W., to Margaret, daughter of the late P. Murphy, at Penang, Dec. 1.

JACOB, Capt. H. E., 18th Bombay N.I., to Charlotte, daughter of the late T. H. Graham, at Belgaum, Dec. 22.

LOWIS, Lieut. R. F., Bengal artillery, to Caroline M., daughter of G. W. Llewellyn, at Tirhoot, Dec. 29.

MARRETT, W. W., to Miss Belinda F. Long, at Hyderabad, Dec. 29.

ROWE, J. W., to Harriet T., daughter of the late J. Hughes, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.

WHITE, T., to Miss Charlotte J. Bailie, at Kurra-  
 chee, Dec. 18.

WILLIAMS, B., to Georgiana E., daughter of T. C. Pantou, at Bombay, Dec. 21.

## DEATHS.

ANGES, John W., infant son of J. W., at Kidderpore, Dec. 26.

BARRETT, C. H., at Simla, aged 67, Dec. 28.

BOODLE, Capt. C. E., 5th regt. N.L.I., at Jacobabad, Dec. 16.

BOMAUD, Madame L., at Calcutta, aged 92, Dec. 30.

BOYCE, wife of G. R., at Allyghur, Dec. 22.

CARVALHO, F. A. D., jun., son of F. A. D., at Bombay, aged 31, Jan. 7.

CHEEK, Laurie M., wife of Lieut. W. A., at Nagpore, Dec. 7.

COLLINS, Georgiana C., relict of the late R., at Madras, aged 52, Jan. 2.

CURTIS, Alice D., infant daughter of Lieut. col. W., at Trichinopoly, Dec. 25.

DAVISON, infant son of Capt., at Poona, Jan. 9.

D'LANG, Alfred A. N., infant son of J. R., at Chandah, Dec. 18.

ELSON, Capt. Francis J. A., at Calcutta, aged 55, Dec. 30.

ENGLISH, Eleanor, wife of Rev. G., at Nellore, Jan. 1.

EYRE, Maria, wife of E. W., at Bellary, Dec. 27.

FERNANDES, Anne C., relict of the late N., at By-  
 culla, aged 71, Dec. 28.

FORBES, Katherine A. Z., inf. daughter of A. K., at Surat, Dec. 22.

GRAHAM, John, at Poona, aged 1, Jan. 6.

GRANT, Harriet, wife of G., at Kurra-  
 chee, aged 25, Dec. 11.

HALLUM, Maj., Invalid Estab., at Bombay, Jan. 1.

HARPER, R., at Napore, aged 53, Dec. 19.

HOWARD, Catherine, wife of C., at Madras, Dec. 25.

HUMPHREYS, Jemima, at Poona, aged 30, Jan. 6.

HYLES, Louisa, at Poona, aged 9, Jan. 5.

JENKINS, Michael, at Vepery, aged 45, Dec. 25.

JOHNSON, Rebecca C., infant daughter of A. W., at Hissao, Dec. 19.

LEA, John T., at Calcutta, aged 55, Nov. 26.

LENNEGAN, Frances E. S., at Poona, aged two  
 months, Jan. 2.

LIFFICK, Elizabeth, at Poona, aged 35, Jan. 5.

MARSHALL, Louis M. D.M., at Calcutta, aged 16,  
 Dec. 12.

M'KEON, Margaret J., at Poona, aged six months,  
 Dec. 30.

MILES, Georgiana C., infant daughter of J., at Shi-  
 karpore, Dec. 17.

MILMAN, Capt. Wilbraham D., royal artillery, at Cal-  
 cutta, aged 26, Dec. 20.

MORGAN, Patrick, at Poona, aged 26, Dec. 20.

OLIVEIRO, T. T., at Calaba, aged 50, Dec. 27.

POWELL, James, sen., at Saharunpore, aged 85,  
 Dec. 25.

REID, T., at Ootacamund, aged 35, Dec. 22.

ROBERT, Catherine J., wife of P., at Cochín, Dec. 25.

SCOBLE, Emily A., inf. daughter of W., at Madras,  
 Dec. 22.

SIMPSON, Capt. Edward H., 2nd Bombay Lt. Cav., at  
 Neemuch, Dec. 24.

SMALL, James A., inf. son of D. H., at Beaur,  
 Dec. 24.

SMALL, James, at Calcutta, aged 47, Dec. 24.

SOWZA, Francis A. D., at Bandora, aged 25, Dec. 24.

STRANGE, inf. daughter of T. P., at Black Town,  
 Dec. 30.

SULLIVAN, Bridget, at Poona, aged 1, Jan. 9.

SULLIVAN, Edward, at Poona, aged 2, Jan. 4.

VENANT, Clementina T., inf. daughter of W. A., at  
 Madras, Dec. 21.

VENANT, Hannah C., wife of W. A., at Madras, aged  
 22, Dec. 19.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 Jan. 29.

Royal Artillery.—Acting Vet. surg. T. J. Lang to  
 be vet. surg., v. Cleveland, dec.

1st Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. W. Smith, from Royal  
 Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v.  
 Wheeler, prom.

7th Foot.—Ensign W. L. Geddes to be lieut., by  
 purch., v. A. J. Arnott, ret.

21st Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. R. Warters to be asst.  
 surg., v. Greer.

23rd Foot.—Capt. R. Eckford, from 70th foot, to  
 be capt., v. D. M. Fraser, who exch.

34th Foot.—Lieut. T. S. Holroyd to be capt., by  
 purch., v. F. Peel, ret.; Ens. C. M. Fox to be lieut.,  
 by purch., v. Holroyd.

35th Foot.—Capt. E. R. B. Barnes, from 37th foot,  
 to be capt., v. J. Davis, who exch.; Lieut. E. Mac-  
 pherson, from h.p. 59th foot, to be lieut., v. A. J.  
 Ford, prom.; Ens. W. Trocke to be lieut., by purch.,  
 v. Macpherson, ret.

37th Foot.—Capt. J. Davis, from 35th foot, to be  
 capt., v. E. R. B. Barnes, who exch.

64th Foot.—A. G. Spencer, gent., to be ensign, by  
 purch., v. Wright.

70th Foot.—Capt. D. M. Fraser, from 23rd foot, to  
 be capt., v. R. Eckford, who exch.; Staff Asst. surg.  
 J. A. Scott to be asst. surg., v. Deakin, app. to staff.

## BREVET.

The brevet rank of lieut. col. conferred upon Maj.  
 H. W. Evans, 9th Bombay N.I., on Dec. 20, 1859, to  
 be antedated to July 20, 1858.



## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 5, 1861.

## ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

We understand that her Majesty's warrant authorising the formation of a staff corps for Indian service will very shortly be promulgated in this country. In the mean time, for the satisfaction of our readers, who are naturally anxious as to its operation, we may state some of its leading provisions. A staff corps, then, is to be formed at each Presidency, to be respectively denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay staff corps. Officers at present holding staff appointments, and in future officers of any corps in India, under the rank of regimental field officer, who have served three years with a regiment—two of which shall have been passed in India—will be eligible to enter this corps, but will not be permanently transferred to it until pronounced properly qualified. Ensigns when permanently transferred will have the rank of lieutenant; other officers will take with them the rank they held in their regiments. Promotion is to be governed by length of service:—

Officers after twelve years' service, of which four in the staff corps, to become captains; officers after twenty years' service, of which six in the staff corps, to become majors; officers after twenty-six years' service, of which eight in the staff corps, to become lieutenant-colonels.

Five years' service in staff corps as lieutenant colonel will entitle officers to brevet rank as colonel. Officers now holding staff appointments in India, or joining the staff corps on its formation, to count their previous service towards promotion, to the following extent:—

One step of rank to be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it according to the above rules. An interval of two years to intervene between each succeeding step.

Officers of the corps will be eligible for brevet rank in common with the rest of the army. Those holding military appointments will take military commands according to army rank, but officers holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such commands. Exchanges will be allowed between staff corps officers under the substantive rank of field officer, and regimental officers of the same rank. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will go in as juniors of their regimental rank. Pay will be fixed according to the following scale:—

	Whilst required to remain in India.					Out of India.		
	per mensem.					per diem.		
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Gen. officers ...	1,295	5	0	...		1	5	0
Brev. col. and lt. col.	827	14	0	...		1	0	0
Major ...	640	14	0	...			16	0
Captain ...	374	1	6	...			10	6
Lieutenant ...	225	12	0	...			6	6

Every officer on active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold. Eventually, a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance.

Officers will be allowed to retire on the present Indian rates of pension, namely:—

	Per annum.		
	£.	s.	d.
After 20 years' service in India ...	191	12	0
" 24 " " " ...	292	0	0
" 28 " " " ...	365	0	0
" 32 " " " ...	456	5	0

provided not less than half the required period of service shall have been performed in the staff corps. Officers of the Indian forces joining, will receive pensions under Indian rules. Staff corps officers in England unable

to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list, who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pensions, will be placed on a half-pay list, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps, on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in the line.

## COTTONPOLIS IN ALARM.

WHAT has Mr. Buckle to say on the subject of the panic by which Manchester is now so greatly agitated? What has become of his grand theory of "material laws?" Was it not the drift and purport of his bulky volume to illustrate and develop the doctrine that the grandeur and decadence of nations, communities, and individuals, alike depend upon material causes, eternal, omnipotent, and universal? Astounded by the audacity of his assertions, and bewildered by the variety of his illustrations, that large class of individuals who fancy that they think because they dimly reflect the thoughts of others, were almost disposed to imitate the fool and say in their hearts, "There is no God." Or if they dared not to adopt that extreme dogma of the materialists, they at least regarded the Deity and the laws of Providence from the Epicurean point of view, and refused to believe that the affairs of earth could be a care to the dwellers in heaven. The only law they were prepared to recognise was that of demand and supply. This alone regulated all things. This was the motive power of success; this, the sole cause of failure. And yet the experience of history was all opposed to this cheerless and depressing theory. Was it the law of supply and demand, or any other material law, that converted England from being simply a producing to being a manufacturing country? Was it not rather moral than material causes that depopulated the once flourishing cities of Flanders, and drove their skilful and industrious artisans into exile? To persecutions in the name of religion England is indebted for her woollen manufactures, which the Flemings, fleeing from the Duke of Alva, introduced into her eastern counties. To a similar cause she owed her silk manufactures, and in many other instances, the violation of moral laws by the rulers of foreign States has largely contributed to her power and opulence. It is by moral laws, again, that one great source of her wealth and of the individual prosperity of her people is now so seriously threatened. Never was there a greater demand for the raw material that pours such fabulous riches into the lap of the Lancashire mill-owners, and furnishes employment and food to four millions of industrious workmen. Never was there more imminent danger of the supply being wholly inadequate, and this not from any material cause, such as excessive drought or excessive moisture, but solely and entirely from social and political—that is, from moral causes. Carelessly and securely riding at a single anchor, the Lancashire manufacturers suddenly beheld a storm-cloud rushing up from the westward, and then discover that, though other anchors are on board, they are not yet rove, and, therefore, cannot be turned to immediate account. In their shame and terror they ascribe the fault to any one but themselves, and seek to make the Government responsible for their own shortcomings and selfish shortsightedness. And what is it they now propose to do? Of themselves, literally nothing. They inveigh against the enormous expenditure of the Indian administration; they charge the civil servants of that Government with carelessness and incompetency; they inveigh against the suspension of public works; and then wind up with a

vote of thanks to the chairman. A most lame and impotent conclusion, but strictly in keeping with all the antecedents of this presumptuous and egotistical class. They insist upon the application to India of the same principles that are recognised and prevail in this country; and then, having laid down this as an undeniable postulate, they coolly require of the Indian Government to make roads, canals, and railways, in order that Manchester may not be deprived of the staple material of her industry. No doubt there is abundance of cotton in India—enough, and more than enough, to render Great Britain entirely independent of the Slave States of North America. Equally undoubted is the fact that, with very little additional labour—in other words, at a slightly-enhanced price to the producer—this cotton would prove as excellent in quality as it is ample in quantity. One thing alone is wanting—the means of safe and speedy transit. But this clearly is a difficulty which private enterprise can overcome, and which, moreover, belongs only to private enterprise to deal with. Who would have raised a louder outcry than the Manchester men had our own Government presumed to construct a railway to Manchester from either Liverpool or London? We should have been told, with all the fury of demagogic declamation, that such a proceeding was impolitic and unjust, a wrongful appropriation of public moneys, and an iniquitous supercession of private enterprise. Now, what is radically true in England, say they, cannot be radically untrue in India; and in the same breath they declare that it is the duty of the Indian Government to enable them to obtain raw cotton at a price that will enrich them in a few years—to bestow upon them, in short, "the means of potentiality beyond the dreams of avarice." This, we humbly submit, is not by any means the duty, or province, of any Government. All that the Government can be called upon to do is to ensure to every individual perfect security of life and property, and equality before the law. All interference beyond this is unbecoming to a free people, and positively injurious to the national character and to individual enterprise. If Manchester requires the cotton of Berar, it is for Manchester to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose; but the Lancashire millowners have no title whatever to demand that the revenues of India shall be devoted to the increase of their profits, or the relief of their embarrassments.

## THE MYSORE PRINCES.

CALCUTTA is in a ferment of agitation against the Home Government of India for having ordered a settlement of the claims and future position of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sooltan, on a basis which evidently is not consistent with the views entertained of those claims by the leading authorities of the Presidency. Sir Barnes Peacock, who has taken the lead in the opposition to those orders, and who called for the papers in the Legislative Council, with the avowed intention of refusing his assent to any future tax Bills, if he should not be satisfied of the expediency of making the outlay, pledged his reputation as a lawyer to the opinion that none of the members of this family, except the one remaining son of Tippoo Sooltan, the Prince Gholam Mahomed, who was recently here in England, had ever any legal or moral right to receive any stipend or provision of maintenance from the British Government; and also to the further opinion that the claim of this one was forfeited by the participation, not of himself, but of one of his brothers in the mutiny and massacre of Vellore. He moved for papers to enable him to prove this, and then, being refused, the people of Calcutta, who were smart-

ing under the inquisition and other odious measures for enforcing the Income-tax, recently imposed, took up the question, and what is called a monster meeting has been held, in which, for the first time, men of all creeds and professions concurred in passing resolutions protesting against the lavish expenditure of the resources of India, by order of a minister of the Crown, and asking in effect for self-government in matters of finance; and so the matter rested when the last mail left.

Now it is a curious thing that in the midst of all this local agitation there has been no attempt made to explain to the people of Calcutta, either officially or through the local press, the grounds or character of the measures ordered from England for the benefit of this family. When the reflex of this agitation was spread by the *Times* in this country, there appeared immediately, in the shape of letters to that diurnal, and of articles and communications to other journals, full, and, we have no doubt, accurate, explanations of the entire measure, even to the detail of its financial effect, present and prospective. Why should not this have been submitted, in some form or other, to the public of Calcutta? Had it been so, we have no doubt that the explanation would have much mitigated, if it did not satisfy and put an end to, the agitation. We apprehend that there is but one interpretation to be put upon this silence, and that is, that the members of the Supreme Government and high public officers were themselves opposed to the measures ordered, and were in their secret hearts not at all sorry to see their own views so generally supported. It may not be generous to attribute such motives to those high authorities; but there are two circumstances connected with the case which will go far to justify the imputation. These are:—First,—It was known that the Government of Lord Dalhousie had given a careful consideration to the case, and, as Sir Barnes Peacock was a member of that Government, his declared opinions were looked upon as the deliberate judgment of that Government. Secondly,—Whatever has now been done, was done by the home authorities in contravention of that judgment, and was settled by them in direct concert and communication with the Prince Gholam Mahomed in England; and it is but natural to suppose that the Viceroy was very jealous of such a passing by of his authority in a matter which concerned a family of native princes and political stipendiaries.

Without inquiring further into the reasons for it, we may regret the effect of thus leaving the community of Calcutta in complete ignorance of the real merits of the case, which has been taken up as the peg upon which to hang their opposition to Mr. James Wilson's Income-tax. The demand for an explanation of expenditure before asking for new taxes, once commenced, will not be satisfied even by the clear demonstration of the propriety of this particular measure, which we expect will be laid before Parliament at the very commencement of the Session. The extent of the European force, and consequent increase of military charges, will next be taken up: the lavish expenditure upon works of a professedly productive character, but which have not produced, and will never produce, a fair return of revenue: the £800,000 thrown into the Red Sea in the shape of telegraph wires that never con-

veyed a public message; all these, and many similar sources of expenditure, will be taken up as evidences of wanton waste, proving the necessity of submitting the issues of public money to the control, in some way, of the taxpayers, so that they may not be subjected arbitrarily to imposts to meet such waste. This is a question for Parliament to deal with in the coming Session. In the mean time, we should not be dealing rightly with our readers if we did not endeavour to lay before them such an explanation of the particular case which is the subject of present agitation as can be offered, in anticipation of the full exposition that will be made by presentation of all the papers to Parliament.

If a reference be made to the Treaty of Seringapatam, concluded between the East India Company and the Nizam for the partition of the territory acquired by the fall of that fortress, and by the death of Tippoo Sooltan in its storming, it will be seen that the East India Company obtained, beyond its equal share, territory yielding 240,000 canteria pagodas, or seven lakhs of rupees, upon the condition of providing a suitable maintenance for the whole of the families of Hyder Ali Khan, and of Tippoo Sooltan. By the terms of one article of that treaty, the East India Company engaged to spend not less than that amount, but with reservations explained in another article, which provided that the Company were to benefit by lapses, forfeitures, or re-arrangements, showing that the condition was limited to what might be considered a "suitable maintenance" for all the members of these families.

This obligation was at first satisfied by removing the families to Vellore, and there providing for their maintenance and expenses on a liberal scale, but without assigning specific stipends, except to the elder sons, who were grown up men. While the families were thus at Vellore, the mutiny of Madras sepoys occurred, who brought out one of the sons, Moizooddeen, and placed him nominally at their head; but upon subsequent investigation, no previous concert or instigation of the mutiny was proved against him, nor was any other member of the family in any way concerned. But consequently upon this event the whole of both families were brought round to Calcutta, and located by Lord Minto at Rusapugla, a suburb of that city, where they were required to live under the surveillance of a Government officer, styled the Superintendent of the Mysore family.

Lord Minto recorded on this occasion a minute laying down the footing on which he proposed to deal with the family, and assigning stipends for sons and daughters and other members of the family, which they were to receive when of proper age, and capable of managing their households for themselves; and in this minute his lordship distinctly declares that he does not consider the claims of the family to receive liberal provisions for their maintenance to be affected or diminished by the occurrences at Vellore. Every stipend was to be only a life grant, and on decease of the incumbent the Government was to make or refuse a new distribution, according to its own judgment of what was suitable.

Since 1807, when these arrangements were made, the Government of India has acquitted itself of the obligation to provide suitable main-

tenance for the whole of these families, by granting stipends of various amount. After 1841 the stipends were treated as other political pensions, and upon each lapse some saving has generally been made in the renewals; but all this while the expenditure upon these families was entered in a special head of account, in which the seven lakhs of Rupees acquired by the Treaty of Seringapatam were annually credited, and the stipends and other disbursements debited per contra, the balance being carried on from year to year, until it reached an amount considerably exceeding half a million, and is so shown under the head, "Appropriated Deposit Account of the Mysore Family," in the printed accounts for the year 1854-55, as laid before Parliament. In that year the Prince Gholam Mahomed came first to England, and the result of his visit was to obtain the establishment of a new principle for the grant of stipends, viz., that all of equal degree in descent from a reigning sovereign should receive the same amount. His own stipend was then increased to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, or £3,600 per annum, he being the only surviving son of Tippoo Sooltan, and the acknowledged head of the family. The stipends of grandsons and great grandsons were fixed respectively at Rs. 600 and Rs. 200 per mensem, or £720 and £240 per annum.

Upon the return of the Prince to India, Lord Dalhousie took into his consideration the circumstances and claims of this family, and together with his Council came to the conclusion that the junior members of it had no treaty rights at all, and that the Government, therefore, might deal with the stipends at pleasure. He accordingly proposed to declare by resolution the intention to give no stipends or other provision of any kind for maintenance after the fourth generation, that is to say, beyond the great grandsons, who, as above stated, were to receive £240 each per annum. This is the decision rested upon by Sir B. Peacock in his speech in the Legislative Council. As a member of Lord Dalhousie's Government he had concurred in that decision. If that be just and tenable, then is the opposition to the present orders of the Home Government well founded; but that it is not, will be manifest from a brief statement of the grounds on which it rested, and which have been stated to be the following:—

First, that members of these Mysore families could claim nothing as matter of right under the Treaty of Seringapatam, because they were not themselves parties to it. This is a special pleader's argument, which we wonder to hear was ever advanced. As well might it be argued that British subjects had no right to participate in the compensation obtained for them by the Treaty of Paris, because they were not themselves parties to that treaty.

Secondly, That if the existence of a legal or moral claim be conceded, it could be urged only on behalf of members of the family living at the time of the treaty, not of members of the family born afterwards. This is what Sir B. Peacock meant when he declared that Prince Gholam Mahomed was the only member of the family who ever had any right. The argument is based on the interpretation of the words, "the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ali Khan and of the late Tippoo Sooltan." Lord Dalhousie and Sir B. Peacock construed

these words strictly as meaning the whole of the existing members of those families only. But it is evidently a forced construction of the word families to limit it to living members, and such a construction is opposed to the consecutive practice of the Government, which has invariably renewed stipends to descendants, in full until 1841, and subsequently with some reduction of amount. The public of England will, assuredly, not consider a grant to a family as not carrying with it rights of inheritance so long as any legitimate members of that family are in existence. The Court of Directors took this broader view of the construction of the article in question, and disapproved of Lord Dalhousie's resolution to grant no stipends after the fourth generation.

But there was a third ground taken up by Lord Dalhousie's Government, and which also is referred to in Sir B. Peacock's speech, and that is, that admitting rights to have existed under the Treaty of Seringapatam, they were forfeited by the participation of Moizooddeen in the Vellore mutiny and massacre, there being an express stipulation in the treaty declaring this penalty for any hostile attempt against the East India Company. There is no doubt that if this ground had been taken at the time of the occurrence, it might, perhaps, have been maintained. But Lord Minto's minute and the arrangements of 1807 expressly abandoned and condoned it; nor was it ever revived or urged at all against the family until 1854. It would, therefore, be ungenerous and discreditable to press it now against the family, and to ground upon it any adverse proceedings.

As the result, therefore, of the measures adopted in 1856, there was a large and increasing number of grandsons and great-grandsons, all heads of families, subsisting on stipends, and living in a separate community in the Calcutta suburb. The evil of a perpetuation of a separate privileged community of this description had long been seen, and the desire was often expressed of finding a remedy for it. On one occasion, as far back as 1837, the late General Canfield, then Superintendent of the Mysore family, proposed to devote a portion of the accumulated Mysore Fund to setting up members of the family in separate independence, as a means of prospectively breaking up this separate community, and cutting off their prospective claim to stipends. The proposition was not adopted, but the Court of Directors declared themselves favourable to its principle. Lord Dalhousie's proposition for cutting the Gordian knot, by stopping wholly the grant of stipends at the fourth generation was, as we have stated, disappointed. The evil, therefore, remained. How was it to be remedied? Could the Government of India be called upon to frame a scheme for the purpose, when its view of the claims of the family was so different from that entertained in England? Clearly the question was one proper to be taken up by the authorities, who were not satisfied with the scheme of the local Government, and the second visit of the Prince Ghulam Mahomed to England afforded fortunately the means of settling the question in concert with the head of the family, whose full assent to any scheme for cutting off their prospective claims was evidently a necessary condition. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Sir C. Wood

was justified in taking up the question here instead of remitting it back to India.

The scheme finally determined upon by Sir Charles Wood and his Council appears to have been the following:—

To give to the existing heads of families a capitalised sum representing half their stipends, as the permanent provision for their families, in extinction of all claim to the continuance of any part of the existing stipends on the incumbent's decease. Increasing the stipends of grandsons by this means from Rs. 600 per mensem to Rs. 1,000, one-half of this was given in the shape of 4 per cent. stock, yielding interest of the amount, and the stipends of great grandsons who are now heads of families being increased to Rs. 300 per mensem; Rs. 200 per mensem was similarly capitalised for their descendants. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was ordered to be given to pay off the debts contracted during the period of insufficient income before the arrangements of 1856, and the Government was ordered to purchase at a fair price the residences of any members of the family who might claim to remove from Rusapugla.

The exact financial effect of these arrangements will not be known till the papers are laid before Parliament; but as there are twenty grandsons, and about fifteen great grandsons to participate in the benefit, the capitalisation and other payments will approach half a million. But this will be no issue from the Treasury, that it should be complained of as an unwarranted application of the receipts of the Income-tax. The main item will be a creation of Four per Cent. Stock, not by any means equalling in amount the sum that stood in 1854-5 in account under the head of deposit, being the accumulation of the surplus of the seven lakhs of annual receipt over the annual payment in stipends and other expenses.

By the arrangements ordered, therefore, prospectively, when existing stipends lapse, the total annual charge against that treaty receipt will be the interest on the stock created, which will be less than £20,000, or two lakhs of rupees per annum. The present annual payment in stipends exceeds £50,000, or five lakhs, and if the system of granting stipends were to continue indefinitely to future generations, it would be out of the question to hope for the means of ever much reducing this aggregate, consistently with the fulfilment of the obligation to provide a suitable maintenance to the whole of the two families.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan '25. Cambrian str., Strutt, Cape of Good Hope; Glenah, Harrison, Akyab; Burita, Bradford, and Golden Age, Woodbine, Bombay; Cassiterides, Jenkins, and John O'Gaunt, Smith, Mauritius; John Scott, Harrison, Calcutta; Maria, Lawson, Java; Salmi, Larin, Maulmain.—26. Theresa, Kennedy, Madras; Queen Mab, Glendinning, Singapore; Hotspur, Thompson, Mauritius; Elizabeth, Donthwaite, Inkester, Cochran; Agrippina, Reid, Ceylon; Spirit of the Deep, Hewett, Whanpon; Toronto, Tarrance, Penang; Auxilium, Frankland, Ceylon; William Melluish, Duff, Calcutta; Lady Valiant, Cruickshank, Mauritius.—28. Washington Irving, Durrant, Akyab; Flora, Deans, Madras and coast; Alice, Little, Madras; Oryx, Gill, Singapore; Daylight, Smith, Mauritius. 29. Newton, Milne, Mauritius.—30. Hebe of the Exe, Gray, Mauritius; Palestine, Stevens, Ceylon; Propontis, Barnes, Akyab; Lady Wharmcliffe, Shearer, Akyab.—31. Otodini, Hill, Ceylon; Crystal Palace, Davie, Hong Kong; Rising Sun, Smith, Akyab; Queen, Wilkes, and Dabha, Hodgson, Mauritius.—Feb. 1. Aris, Hall, Ceylon; Samuel Boddington, Whitaker, Calcutta; El zabeta, Kelso, Maulmain; Maida, Black, Foo-chow-Poo; Allies, Gardyne, and Tiedler, Shaw, Mauritius.—2. Testimonial, Stephens, Tutuoreen; Conference, Webster, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Gre-

gorie, Capt. Musgrave, Lieut. Morier, Rev. W. H. Holman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Melling and child. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. H. Stewart, Mrs. Vanrenen, Capt. Waterman, Maj. Chippendale, Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. R. V. Riddell, Lieut. Spragge, Ens. Hon. W. P. Moreton, Capt. Tucker, Capt. H. V. Maisey, Mrs. Erskine, Mr. A. Hooton, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. H. M. Bromley, Miss Nelson, Capt. J. Pilly, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bixby and child. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Pasken, Capt. F. Dawson, three Misses Salmon, Ens. Andrews, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Warrington, Mr. Cooper. For CEYLON.—Asst. surg. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Vane and two infants, Mr. Pringle. For HONG KONG.—Ens. Price, Mr. J. Studd, Mr. J. M. Rainbow, Mr. P. Friedland, Mr. G. Mackay. Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 13, to proceed per str. — from SUZ.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Palmer, Mrs. H. D. and Miss Phillips, Mr. Buler, Mr. Lacombe, Mr. Nollet. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. J. Lamb, Lieut. Lambert, Lieut. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Cripps, Maj. R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. L. Lawrence, Mr. E. J. Mare, Mr. E. Focke, Capt. F. Seymour, Capt. Fielden, Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Capt. Meham, Lieut. G. A. Bishop. For HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Forbes, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. J. Middleton. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. McNeil and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Van Heel and two children, Mr. J. Buttery.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

GOLDINGHAM, the wife of Lieut. J. A., Madras Infantry, of a daughter, at Saltwood, Hythe, Jan. 29. RACHES, the wife of H. C., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Les Meriennes, Guernsey, Jan. 27. RIMINGTON, the wife of George, of Bombay, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, Jan. 25. ROBERTS, the wife of W. H., Commander Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Service, of a son, at Marseilles, Jan. 24.

### MARRIAGES.

MULOCK, Major, H.M.'s 70th Regt., to Julia F., daughter of the late Lieut. John L. D. Sturt, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., at Wimborne Minster, Jan. 24. TEED, Henry, 23rd Madras N.I., to Amelia H., daughter of Charles M. Teed, Esq., Supreme Court, Madras, at Ivybridge, Devonshire, Jan. 30. WAKE, Edward B., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, younger son of Sir Charles Wake, of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, Bart., to Mary, second daughter of Ross Donnelly Mangles, of Woodbridge, Surrey, Esq., Member of the Council of India, at Stoke next Guildford, by the Lord Bishop of London, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Albert Mangles, uncle of the bride, Jan. 26.

### DEATHS.

BOYD, Isabella P., wife of James, Hon. E.I.C.S., formerly superintending Surgeon, Presidency division and Indian Navy, Bombay, at Orchard, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, Jan. 21. DAMPIER, William, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at 50, York-street, Portman-square, aged 61, Jan. 27. FAIR, General Alexander, C.B., of the Madras army, at 5, South-crescent, Bedford-square, aged 85, Jan. 29. LE BAS, Rev. Charles Webb, M.A., prebendary of Lincoln, formerly Principal of the East India College, Haileybury, and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, at 74, Montpelier-road, Brighton, aged 82, Jan. 25. OLIPHANT, Mrs. Jane, widow of John H., H.E.I.C.S., at 2, Athol-crescent, Edinburgh, aged 88, Jan. 24. OXLEY, Lucy C., wife of Thomas, Bengal Medical Service (retired), at Kyre House, Worcestershire, Jan. 29. PATRICK, George, E.I.C.'s service, at Whitley, York, aged 81, Jan. 3. PLAYFAIR, Lieut. col. Sir Hugh Lyon, LL.D., &c., Provost of St. Andrews, at St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, Jan. 21. WELSH, General James, of the Madras establishment, at 10, North-parade, Bath, aged 86, Jan. 24. WILLIAMS, John S., formerly of the 3rd Bengal cavalry, at 16, Russell-street, Bath, aged 69, Jan. 27.

## India Office,

February 2, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. J. H. Richardes; Mr. W. C. Plowden; Mr. A. G. Macpherson (uncov.). Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. B. Seton-Karr.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, 67th N.I., insp. gen. of hospitals; C. Mackinnon, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. M. Scanlan, Med. Estab.; Ens. R. Beavan (unposted); Maj. R. Morrisson, 52nd N.I.; Asst. surg. R. Rhind, Med. Estab.; Brev. maj. E. Brown, 1st Fus.; Lieut. W. Ryan, 45th N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Tyler, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. G. Cracklow, Art.; Capt. H. Philpots, 15th N.I.; Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, 10th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I.



**Madras Estab.**—Conductor W. Walker; Capt. W. H. Baynes, 3rd N.I.; Capt. T. Sweet, 21st N.I.; Lieut. R. W. Duff, 47th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery, Med. Estab.; Lieut. P. Stafford, 34th N.I.; Lieut. col. R. Cotton, 16th N.I.; Lieut. G. Murray, 21st N.I.; Brev. maj. W. F. Eden, 1st N.I.; Capt. C. Elliott, c.b., Art.; Capt. E. A. Saunders, 7th N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Osborne, c.b., 24th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Webster, Med. Estab.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. D. Thomson, Engrs.; Lieut. T. Waddington, 7th N.I.; Capt. E. Waddington, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. J. Hills, Engrs.

## NAVAL.

**Bombay Estab.**—Midshipman A. H. Parker.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Maj. W. D. Harris, 2nd Eur. regt.; Lieut. A. W. Broadhurst, 2nd Lt. Cav.; Capt. W. H. Stubbs, 33rd N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. H. McLeod, Art.; Lieut. C. H. Meeham, 27th N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. A. Hogg, 81st N.I.; Capt. J. H. Malcolmson, Art.; Lieut. col. G. Pope, 14th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. W. J. Bramley, 6 mo., s.c.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. F. S. Child, 6 mo., s.c.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. F. Browne, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. E. Lake, Engrs., 6 mo.; Maj. O. Wilkinson, 4th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Surg. J. White, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. L. P. Eld, 9th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. R. Stapleton, 1st Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Millett, 69th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. E. Cahill, 40th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. J. Hughes, 62nd N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. R. H. Miles, Inv. Estab., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Surg. A. Lorimer, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Godson, 52nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. H. Clarke, 7th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Anderson, 4th N.I., 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. W. C. Stillman, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. T. Maclean, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Vaughan, 17th N.I., 6 mo.

## TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

## MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Brev. col. R. R. Ricketts, Inv. Estab.

**Bombay Estab.**—Brev. col. H. Jacob, 20th N.I.

**RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH.**—The report of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph has appeared. The directors enter into a detail of the operations now in progress between Suakin and Aden, and other portions of the line, together with the consequent negotiations with Messrs. Newall, by which the company agreed to pay Messrs. Newall a sum of £65,000 in full of all demands. The directors further state that they laid the whole facts before the Commissioners of the Treasury, who, in reply, left to the Board "the exercise of their own judgment." On the usual application being made by the directors relative to the payment of the dividend, a communication was received from the Treasury, stating that, having obtained the opinions of the law advisers of the Crown on the matters at issue, "they are not prepared to authorise the issue of money for a dividend," intimating, however, that they intend to submit a Bill to Parliament on the opening of the session to give effect to the understanding with which the Act was passed. In conclusion, the directors—the whole of the capital of £800,000 having been paid up—recommend the conversion of the shares of the company into a consolidated stock.

**DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.**—The *Telegraph and Courier* is informed that notice has been given to Lieutenant Gayer, 2nd European Light Infantry, the secretary to the late Belgium race stewards, of an action having been instituted against him by Dr. Robert Millar, for defamation of character—a defamation leading, on the official showing of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Dr. Millar's continued deprivation of employment, and to the risk of the loss of his commission. The damages have been laid at 20,000 Rs. Lieutenant Gayer, who is aide-de-camp to Major-general Farrell, has only just reached Mhow. It will be a long and irksome journey back again to Bombay.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, Feb. 4, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon .....	£1,000	£100
Madras .....	17,116	19,705
Calcutta .....	—	55,980
Singapore .....	—	2,532
Hong Kong .....	—	1,531
Foo-Chow .....	—	753
Shanghai .....	—	17,111
	£18,116	£97,712

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan) .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India .....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock } Sicca Rs. ....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	93½ 94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55 .....	—	—	76

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal .....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras .....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay .....	2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	220	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	99½	
	India Enfaced Paper 4 pr. ct. ....	80½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper .....	93½	
	India Stock, Enf. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	101½ to 101	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	95½ ½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	95½	
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	101½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	20s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	15s. dis.	
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	91½ to 92½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	18	
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	15	2½ to 2 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	97 to 98
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	97 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....	75	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 1856-70 .....	all	1½ to ½ dis.
20	Jubbulpore .....	100	½ dis. par.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	8	94 to 95
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	15	1½ to 1 dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	18	2½ to 2 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	83 to 85
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	91½ to 92½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	85 to 87
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	96½ to 97½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	91 to 93
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 2½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia .....	all	68 to 70
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China .....	all	21½ to 22½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	34 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	17½ to 18½
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ to ½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	5	½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1½ to ½ dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1½
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L.) .....	3	3½ to 3½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	71 to 73
20	Ditto New .....	25	11 to 13
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	16½ to 17½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	2 to 2½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	2 to 2½

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER,  
28th January, 1861.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA**  
in COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE, that he will be prepared to RECEIVE on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at or before One o'clock, TENDERS for a LOAN of £3,000,000, on security of Stock to be created under the provisions of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 5th January and the 5th July in each year.

The Stock not to be redeemable until 5th July, 1860, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all Assignments and Transfers will be made. No Stamp Duties whatsoever will be charged on the Transfers.

The Tenders to be for the whole or any part of such Loan, but not for sums of less than £500 Stock, and to state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said Stock. The Tenders are to be delivered in, sealed, at the Accountant-General's Department, at this Office.

A Deposit of 2 per cent., upon the amount of Stock tendered for, must, at the same time, be paid at the Accountant-General's Department, to be returned in the event of the Tenders not being accepted; and parties tendering must be careful not to enclose the Deposit in the sealed Tender.

So much of the amount tendered and accepted to be paid at the Bank of England, on account of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on Friday, the 15th of February, 1861, as, when added to the Deposit paid, on the Tenders being delivered, will leave Eighty Pounds for each Hundred Pounds of Stock, to be paid as under, viz.:

£20 per cent. on Tuesday, the 12th of March, 1861;

£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 9th of April, 1861;

£30 per cent. on Friday, the 10th of May, 1861;

but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the anticipated payments.

The Dividend payable on the 5th of July, 1861, to be a six months' Dividend upon the Capital amount of Stock contracted for on the said 8th February.

In the event of the receipt of Tenders (at or above the minimum price to be fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 8th February) for a larger amount than that proposed to be raised, the Tenders, at the lowest price accepted, will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution.

Due notice will be given when the Scrip Receipts are ready, and these will be delivered only to the parties entitled, or to their order, at the Chief Cashier's Office at the Bank of England, in exchange for the receipt for the first instalment.

For each instalment after the payment of the first, which is due on the 15th of February, 1861, a proportional amount of Stock will be created for the contributors. The Stock for the first instalment, including the Deposit, to be created at the same time with that which will be due on the last.

No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the said 8th day of February, nor unless upon a printed Form, which must not be enclosed in an envelope.

This Form may be obtained at the Accountant-General's Department of this Office, or of Mr. Henry Scott, the Broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council, 16, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C. J. COSMO MELVILL.

**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON; AND  
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.  
CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.  
SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.  
CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL.  
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## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Is one of the largest Fire Offices in the Kingdom.  
At the Annual Meeting held in August, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1853—disclosing an advance of 50 per cent. in three years.

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole Fire Branch, running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premium received.	Inc. of the year above each preceding one.
1850 .....	£44,027 10 0	£9,557 19 8
1852 .....	76,925 4 2	24,251 18 3
1854 .....	128,459 11 4	15,895 7 0
1856 .....	151,733 9 6	21,672 17 7
1858 .....	196,148 2 6	21,988 17 10
1859 .....	228,314 7 3	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest offices in the kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are NOW ONLY THREE OFFICES IN EXISTENCE WHICH EQUAL IT IN FIRE REVENUE.

## LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the LIFE BRANCH of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an Appendix containing the fullest particulars of the investigations made, and is illustrated by TWO COLOURED DIAGRAMS, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the "ROYAL," as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands who have hitherto given no heed to its principles and advantages.

The BONUS apportioned to the assured, with participation, amounts to £2 per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of every Participating Policy effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858, for each entire year that it had been in existence since the last appropriation of BONUS thereon, and is ONE OF THE LARGEST BONUSES EVER DECLARED.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.



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No. 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

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Sir Godfrey J. Thorne, Bart.  
John Thornton, Esq.  
James Tulloch, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

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John Henry Smith, Esq.  
Thos. Tallmach, Esq., Sec.  
Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.  
Cornelius Paine, jun., Esq.  
Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, with Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without Participation of Profits.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in Cash value £660,000, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of £1,058,000.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas, 1859, the Life Assurances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of £4,730,000, the Income from the Life Branch £207,000 per annum, and the Life Assurance Fund exceeded £1,618,000.

**LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—No Extra Premium is required for service therein.

**INVALID LIVES** assured at corresponding Extra Premiums.

**LOANS** granted on Life Policies to the extent of their value, if such value be not less than £50.

**ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.**—Written Notices of, received and registered.

**MEDICAL FEES** paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamps.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at Moderate Rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

**PERSONS** proceeding to INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £40,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON ..... 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,  
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH (Head Office) ..... 5, George-street.

DUBLIN ..... 65, Upper Sackville-street.

GLASGOW ..... 58, St. Vincent-street.

**THE AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK**  
(LIMITED): ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, JULY, 1833.  
INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT, 1857.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING.  
RESERVED FUND—£175,000.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, HONG-KONG, AND SHANGHAI.

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Current and floating accounts opened on same terms as by other London Bankers.

Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in Indian Government paper, &c.; and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised at the India house.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received on terms favourable to Depositors, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank.

Bills issued at the Exchange of the day, and free of any extra charge, on the Branches of the Bank.

Approved Bills drawn against Funds, or upon Parties in India, purchased.

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Interest on Indian Government Securities drawn, and the equivalent paid to parties interested, without charge.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

Officiating General Manager.

## CLAPHAM COMMON—UNFURNISHED.

**MR. JAMES STEVENS** is instructed to LET No. 1, THE CRESCENT, Rent £90. This house is within a few yards of that delightful and healthy spot—Clapham Common, and overlooks a beautiful ornamental enclosure. It has just been thoroughly drained with glazed pipes, and put into substantial and ornamental repair, and is fit for immediate occupation. The house contains, on the ground floor, entrance-hall, dining-room and library. Above—double drawing-rooms with five bed-rooms, very convenient store closets, and excellent domestic offices. Within one mile of the Balham Station for Brighton, Crystal Palace, West-end, &c. Omnibuses to West-end and City pass constantly.

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**TABLE GLASS** of the Finest Quality and Design, at Low Prices, manufactured by GOODWIN, 33, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London, W.  
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The Rev. C. J. HUGHES, M.A., who has Prepared nearly TWO HUNDRED PUPILS for the above, occasionally has VACANCIES.  
Adelaide Lodge, 61, Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

### HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

**LESSONS** in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years' Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.  
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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Jan. 9	Burmah(Rangoon) .....	Jan. 1
Madras .....	" 14	Bombay .....	" 12
Agra .....	" 5	Ceylon .....	" 16
China(Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 1.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

NEITHER the Calcutta Mail of the 8th of January, nor the China Mail of the 31st of December, brings any intelligence of an exciting, or even interesting, character. The latest accounts from Darjeeling show that on the 2nd of January a sense of perfect security prevailed at that station, owing to the arrival of the anxiously expected reinforcements. Colonel Gawler was making preparations for a second and decisive occupation of the disputed territory, and was to be accompanied in a political capacity by Mr. Ashley Eden, the young civilian whose rash insolence was one of the chief causes of the late indigo riots in Lower Bengal.

In all other parts of India profound tranquillity prevails, and yet trade and industry languish through want of confidence. There have been so many changes of late, and there is the certain prospect of so many more, that no one knows what next to expect, or by what rules to be guided. Of money there is even a superfluity, because in the existing state of transition, no one cares to make long investments. The Government Five and a Half per Cent. Paper is unsaleable at 101. The rate of discount is 8 per cent. at Calcutta, and 11 per cent. at Bombay. The

market is glutted with cotton goods, the demand for which has been checked by the dearth in the North-west. With all this there is a glimmer of light on the horizon. Sir Charles Wood's sanguine calculations as to the future condition of the Indian finances are fairly borne out by facts. The Income-tax will probably produce not less than three and a-half millions sterling before the close of the financial year 1861-62, and there is no apparent reason why the military expenditure should not be further reduced to the extent of three millions. The scarcity in the Upper Provinces will, no doubt, cause a loss of revenue, and also a positive outlay in the relief of the most destitute. But on the other hand, this very outlay is of a remunerative character, and nothing is so likely to augment the finances in a permanent and healthy manner as the completion of canals of irrigation, good cross roads, and, above all, of railways. If, therefore, there be a deficit in next year's Budget, it will probably be of a small amount, and the last that will disgrace the annual financial statements of that great dependency.

The brightening prospects of India are naturally reflected in the home money market. Not only has there been no difficulty in raising the loan of three millions advertised by Sir Charles Wood, but there has even been a warm competition for the advantage of subscribing to it. Upwards of 1,100 applications have been rejected, representing a total sum of more than £10,000,000. The minimum fixed by the Council was 98½, at which and upwards about £6,000,000 were tendered, but the lowest tender accepted was 98. 11s. 3d., and the highest—one for £1,000—at par.

In our correspondence columns we have inserted a letter on a very important subject, and one that closely concerns the Anglo-Indian public. Foiled in his attempt to extort a double Income-tax from that already well-fleeced community, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, nevertheless, determined to make a stand on another point, not a whit more tenable on just and equitable grounds. Since the amalgamation of the two armies the domicile of English officers serving in the East is declared to be in England, and consequently their estates are liable to English legacy duties. Assuming this to be a correct exposition of the law, its action cannot be retrospective, and yet it appears from our correspondent's statement that these duties have been exacted on the estate of an officer who died before the amalgamation took place—and, in fact, it has not yet taken place. But, it may be asked, will officers of the local European corps which is to be formed in each Presidency, be specially exempted from this reading of the law? If so, it is rather a singular proceeding to show favour to those who narrow their services to a limited sphere, while those who volunteer to serve their country wherever danger is imminent are not only put to many extra expenses in their lifetime but are mulcted after death. Civilians, merchants, and others, of course, entirely escape from the Chancellor's gripe, who reserves his squeezing

powers for those who are least able to endure their effects, and also the least able to offer any resistance. We trust, however, that the Secretary of State for India will not permit such a gross injustice to be perpetrated at the expense of those who look to him for protection against the "Ramdialism" of his unscrupulous colleague.

From China the news is satisfactory. The troops at Tien-tsin are comfortably housed for the winter, and the townspeople are represented as being on excellent terms with their new found friends. Lord Elgin was still at Shanghai making the necessary arrangements for opening the Yang-tse to trade as far as Hankow. Two instalments of the indemnity had already been paid to both the French and English authorities. Owing to unpleasant news from Japan the admiral had sailed thither from the mouth of the Peiho. There is no reason, however, to entertain any serious apprehensions, as both a Russian and a Prussian squadron were in the Japanese waters. The Prussian expedition is said to have proved a complete failure—the Japanese declining to make any additional treaties with European Powers.

The following gentlemen passed their examination as direct cadets on the 5th of February:—C. B. Chase, G. M. Onslow, N. V. Showers, W. E. Simpson, J. T. Whish, H. M. Clarkson, R. A. Clerk, R. M. Clerk, R. Hennell, L. S. Sewell.

## CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Ceylon*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta at noon on the 8th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 17th inst.

The *Jeddo* brought the Australian Mail to Ceylon, arriving there on the 14th January (two days early).

## OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Delta*, from Southampton on the 27th January, reached Malta at 9 A.M. on the 5th inst., and left for Alexandria on the same day at 6 P.M.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. C. W. Grey, 3rd Bengal Eur. Cav., at Meccid Meer, Dec. 8.  
MADRAS.—Maj. Henry J. Nicholls, 25th Madras N.I., at Madras, Jan. 8.  
BOMBAY.—Gen. Peter De La Motte, c.b., 3rd Bombay L.C., at 15, Craven-hill-gardens, aged 79, Feb. 5.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES (from CALCUTTA).—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Goodenough, Mr. A. Apear, Master Apear, and three children, Mr. Azabeg, Capt. Milward, Mr. H. Balfour. From CEYLON.—Mr. Dundas, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Cargill. From MADRAS.—Mr. De Souza, Capt. Brooke. From HONG KONG.—Col. Walker, Mr. Marston, Mr. Thorburn.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ceylon*, Feb. 17.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Venables and infant, Lieut. Branden, Lieut. Evans. From GALLE.—Capt. Crocker. From HONG KONG.—Brig. Gen. Crofton, Capt. Hay, Capt. Hicks, Dr. Pearce, Surg. Harford, Capt. Minto, Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Smith's infant, Maj. Donner. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brown. From ADEN.—Mr. J. Clarke. From SUEZ.—Mr. H. E. Brown. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. Smith.



## BENGAL.

## A NOVGOROD AND AN ORENBURG FOR INDIA.

We have received, and regret that we cannot publish, a minute by Sir Robert Montgomery, preliminary to the establishment of a fair either on the Indus or on some other of the Punjab rivers, for the commercial interchange of the products of England and India with those of Central Asia. It has long been abhorrent to the mind of the British statesman that the ladies of Cabul and Bokhara should waste their money upon Russian fabrics, when they might so easily be supplied from the Punjab and Sind with the superior article from Manchester; or that they should drink Banca tea out of Russian porcelain to the injury of the Himalayan plantations and the Staffordshire potteries. But the matter is slow to adjust itself under the ordinary laws of political economy. No doubt things are better than in Burnes' time, when the only instance of upward communication between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Kalabagh was that of an adventurous merchant from Shikarpoor, who took up molasses and brought down salt, but did not make a second voyage in the same direction. But in those days there were heavy tolls and transit duties which have long been done away with, and already an increasing export of the raw agricultural produce of the Punjab, towards Kurrachee, gives employment to numerous country boats, which just now frequently return laden with materials for the railway. But still our manufactures do not make way in Central Asia.

The traveller on the Trunk Road will frequently find his *Glucose* impeded in its progress by long strings of camels led by tall red-faced, bearded men clad in heavy turbans and yellow postheens. These are the Cabulees and Povindias merchants, the latter composed of Lohanees, Nassars, Neeazees, and Kharotees, with subdivisions known only to Colonel Lumsden. But how do they come here, and to Cawnpore, Benares, even Calcutta? It must be bad enough taking a convoy of silk and indigo, sulphur and pistachios, from Bokhara via Orenburg to the great Russian Fair at Nijni-Novgorod, "through an inhospitable desert in which water is scarce, provisions bad and forage not to be found, firewood scanty, and the only inhabitants roving predatory bands"—to pay five guineas hire for each camel, 5 per cent. on all goods, if you be a Jew, Hindoo, or Armenian, on leaving Bokhara, not less at the first Russian custom-house, and perhaps much more to the stray Kirghiz, Turcomans and Ozbegs whom you may meet on the road. But, though the route is certainly less difficult and dangerous, a journey from Bokhara to Calcutta is still a serious undertaking, and horses, dye-stuffs, and dried fruits must fetch good prices to pay for it. Things in Khorassan do not as yet go at railroad, but at camel's pace, and the Povindias are not in a hurry. Emerging at the end of October or beginning of November—perhaps after a fight with Afreedees, Wuzerees, Bozdars, or other robber tribes—from the Suliman Mountains, through the Gobeyree, the Zao, the Sikhee Surwur, or the Bolan Passes, they first try the markets of Peshawur, Dehra Ismail, Dehra Ghazee Khan, or Shikarpoor. Then leaving their families and flocks in the Derajat, these traders pursue the several routes to India—by Umritsur or Bhawalpore to Delhi and Calcutta, by Mooltan and Shikarpoor to Bombay. The Cabulees, again, more frequently reach the plains through the Tartara and Abkanah passes, eschewing the Khyber, and supply the Peshawur bazaars. About the beginning of March the Povindias wend their way back, through the rugged passes which afford pasture to their flocks, towards their black tents in the Ghuzni and Khelat-i-Ghilzye districts, whence their caravans again start off for Herat, and Bokhara.

Obviously these spirited and hardy traders would greatly benefit by the establishment of an annual fair at some convenient place in the Punjab, and it may confidently be expected that the

merchandise of Europe and Hindostan will be forthcoming under good arrangements. Whether the commerce of Chinese Tartary can be directed from its present channel through Yarkand, Kashgar, and Kokan; whether British fabrics and commodities can be made to supersede the Russian which now have the monopoly of those markets, is to us doubtful. The route through Kooloo or Cashmere to Leh and Yarkand is long and difficult. Still we would not despair. The fame of an entrepot exhibiting for sale, at cheap prices, the collected products and manufactures of Europe, India, and Central Asia, might well lead the Tartar merchant at Yarkand to hesitate as to his best direction, and the Maharaja of Cashmere might not be indisposed to favour a trade which would increase his revenues. If this international Fair shall be permanently instituted it will not merely enable us to compete with Russia in supplying the markets of Central Asia, and so most effectually raise our prestige in countries which have not forgotten the bones of our army in the Afghan passes, but will be both politically and socially beneficial to the various races which it will bring together.—*Friend of India.*

## THE FRANKENSTEIN MONSTER.

A native army and a financial deficit are the two curses of India. They render insecure the very foundations of our power, they obstruct every attempt at progress. There is not a thinker in India who does not acknowledge this, yet there is not an administrator invested with power who will put forth his hand to help in extinguishing either. Twelve months ago there was a nearer prospect of their destruction than there is now. Then Lord Canning had appointed a commission for the reduction of military expenditure, and his new zeal encouraged hopes of stern energy and effective action. Then Mr. Wilson urged on him the creation of a new constabulary, and the reduction of the whole native army of India to 40,000 men. Then the tax-paying classes welcomed a policy which, while it pressed with heavy weight on themselves, promised a speedy removal of the insolvency which was fast choking all the channels of commerce and all the springs of capital. Since that time the military commission has worked with singular zeal and unusual judgment. They have laid bare the causes of extravagance, they have recommended plans of reform. The fiat has gone forth for the reconstitution of the police force in India, so as to form a great army of constabulary administered and disciplined on the English system. And now at the close of this year 1860, where are the results? Actual reduction has been effected only in one Presidency, and that is of too homœopathic a character. The forces of Bengal and Bombay have been increased, and the whole native army of India is as large as it was in 1857. In addition to its numbers, a new force altogether is being created, established ostensibly as a substitute for it, but, so far as we see, likely to prove a permanent addition to it. By destroying the native army, a smaller European force would be necessary, and the deficit of 1860-61, which will be at least five millions sterling, would, with a little extra taxation, be extinguished. Yet the native army is increased in two Presidencies, and is not sufficiently reduced in a third. To check it a larger European army is maintained in the country than is absolutely necessary. To allow it to fatten in the idleness which leads to treason and mutiny, a police force costing two millions sterling is being fast organised.

To begin with Madras. Sir Bartle Frere recently, in the Legislative Council, took great credit to Government for the reduction of the Madras Army from 92,651, to 64,110. He maintained a most suspicious silence as to Bengal and Bombay. While we give the authorities of Madras all credit for this reduction we must withhold anything like an expression of satisfaction till it is carried out still further. In the panic of 1857, extra native regiments were raised, and 1,000 was the minimum strength of all the corps. Up to 1859, a force of 15,000 men was added to the army, and now the

whole number has been reduced by only 25,000. Moreover, a large transport establishment of elephants, bullocks, and doolybearers was maintained in Pegu, at a cost of £160,000 a year. That will be almost extinguished. But on the other side a new army of 23,000 constables has been created, each costing no doubt £10 a year less than a Sepoy; and the whole will form when the new police of Pegu is raised a force of 30,000 men, for which only 25,000 Sepoys have been surrendered. With a population so peaceful, regiments so organised that mutiny is impossible, territories geographically so consolidated that there is no frontier to defend, and no internal foe to quell, what does Madras want, when she has 23,000 policemen, with 64,110 Sepoys paid at a rate much higher than their brethren in the other Presidencies?

But if we come to Bombay and Bengal, the conduct of Madras will seem positively self-denying. Sir W. Mansfield delights the Supreme Government and deceives the public by lengthy general orders reorganising the Bombay cavalry on General Jacob's sildar system, and nominally reducing the strength of regiments. Will it be believed that after these delusive orders have been carried out, the army of Bombay is larger at the beginning of 1861 than it was in 1857? Bombay is proportionally as rich in levies, local corps, and other nondescript bodies useless for either civil or military purposes, as Bengal. It has an army of 25,000 men. But even the stoutest defender of the Native army, while he proves to his own satisfaction the impossibility of reducing further the Madras and Bombay armies, confesses there is a noble field for reduction in Bengal. Its army destroyed itself; only fifteen skeletons of regiments were left out of the gigantic suicide of 1857. The levies which were so thoughtlessly sanctioned in 1857, and still more culpably perpetuated in 1858, have no claim to a permanent existence. They should all have been disbanded on 1st January, 1859. Then Lord Clyde declared that the last rebel had crossed the frontier, then only a few dacoits haunted like affrighted ghosts the jungles of Central India. But on 1st January, 1860, how stands the resuscitated, reorganised, reinvigorated Bengal army? At a strength of 87,000 men, exclusive of military police in Bengal proper, in Oude, in the North-West, and in the Punjab. At the very time that Lord Canning was signing pitiful entreaties instead of stern commands for reduction, a few hundred yards from him his subordinates were raising the Alipore militia, now dignified by the name of a regiment, to its war strength. After reduction, after Sir Bartle Frere's somewhat premature self-gratulation in the Legislative Council, with what Native army do we begin in 1861?

Madras	...	...	...	64,110
Bombay	...	...	...	25,000
Bengal	...	...	...	87,000

176,110

We do not take into account the 57,000 military police, as it is said they will be soon swept away. But their destruction, while it adds to our security and increases the comfort of the civil population, will not relieve the finances much, for a civil constabulary takes their place. If ever figures condemned an administration, if ever statistics spoke eloquently against a government, these do. An army of 170,000 sepoy, plus a second military police force of 57,000 plus a third constabulary force of 23,000, in the fourth year after a mutiny which a native army of less strength rendered almost successful! And it is we tax-payers who support these men, that they may pierce our own bowels with the sword; it is we who pay the extra number of European soldiers required to check them.

We believe a native army of 40,000 men is sufficient for all purposes, but we shall fix our limit at Mr. Wilson's second figure of 70,000. Indian officers, whom amalgamation has led to fear that they will find no place in the royal army, cling to the native regiments as their only hope. Well, we shall be content to organise it at first so as to employ them, leaving out of account the

staff corps which they overlook. Will the Government go so far as immediately to get rid of all regiments for which there are no officers? Then the native army would stand thus:—

	Regiments for which there are officers.	Present Strength.
Madras ... ..	52	53
Bombay ... ..	29	34
Bengal ... ..	68	87
	149	174

That is, the native army of India has twenty-five regiments more than it has officers for. If each corps be reduced to a maximum of 800 men, the native army of India will amount to 89,400, instead of 176,000 as at present. Let us once see it at that point, let the staff corps once be established, and the great obstacle to the diminution of the native army—the vested rights of the Company's officers—will be removed. Then we may with success agitate for its reduction to 70,000, and ultimately to 40,000, with a civil constabulary of 138,000 men in place of the present military, darogah and thannah police who fleece and torture the people.

Who is to blame for this vast army? For a whole year the Military Commission has urged its reduction with a wisdom and a pertinacity which are now almost wearied out. Lord Canning and Sir Bartle Frere have expressed the warmest approbation of the labours of its members—but nothing more. Lord Canning is convinced of the propriety of certain reductions and the order is given. But the head of the department affected sees his Excellency, reasons with him; his nicely balanced judgment and vacillating will lead him to the fatal promise that he will "consider" the matter, and it is boxed. For twelve long months this process has been going on. Who is to blame?—First and foremost, Sir Richard Birch. We must speak plainly, for it is he who is the chief obstacle to the reduction. Timid, irresolute and destitute of all imagination, he trembles at the suggestion of a reform, his conservatism is shocked at the whisper of a change. Yet he is the Sydney Herbert of India. Till he is removed there will be no reduction of military expenditure. Who is to blame?—Sir Hugh Rose, an admirable soldier, and therefore determined to keep up to its full strength the army he commands; great as a general, but, unfortunately, frivolous as a statesman. Who is to blame?—Sir W. Mansfield, who hates interference with his command, would double the army of Bombay if the money were allowed, and would make it the finest as well as the most dangerous in the world. Who is to blame?—Sir Robert Montgomery and Mr. Edmondstone, the former of whom, in the police papers just published in the *Gazette*, studiously avoids any allusion to his gigantic Sikh army, though he promised to reduce it last June; and the latter of whom stoutly resists all attempts at diminution of expenditure. And yet, if we except General Birch, all these men are distinguished soldiers or administrators, are admirable servants of the State. Will this convince the home authorities, will Lord Palmerston condescend to understand that there will be no sufficient reduction of military expenditure in India, that Lord Canning, between the departments and the military commission, is reduced to a state of hopelessness—were in not so serious we would say ludicrous—impotence? When he would reduce, the Military Secretary says it is impossible. When he gives the order for reduction, Mr. Edmondstone pleads, Sir Robert Montgomery promises, Sir Hugh Rose shrugs his shoulders and disobeys, and Sir W. Mansfield refuses. Thus it is that

"—the native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale caste of thought,  
And enterprises of great pith and moment  
With this regard their current turn away,  
And lose the name of action."

Thus it is that we are taxed to pay for a large native army to hatch a mutiny, and for a European force to watch the process.—*Friend of India*.

EDITORIAL LONGEVITY.—Mr. E. A. Harley, editor of the *Madras Crescent*, has died in his 81st year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR has abandoned his intention of visiting the Terai country, made over to him, this cold season.

CAPTAIN MACNEILL has reported that in the Khond tracts of Jeypoor the Meriah sacrifices are still continued, and he proposes to proceed against them with the assistance of a Sebundee corps from Madras. Orders to this effect have been given.

THE ROYAL TROOPS IN INDIA.—In the beginning of last year the Government recommended that certain Royal regiments should be withdrawn. The all-powerful Secretary of State disapproved, and ordered them to stand fast. A strong remonstrance was sent home, stating that the finances could not stand the expense of more troops than were required. Orders—the result of this remonstrance—have come out to the effect that H.M.'s 2nd and 6th Regiments of Dragoon Guards, and the 5th, 6th, 24th, 37th, 64th, and 73rd Regiments of Foot are to return home immediately. By this movement the Delhi, Sealkote, and Rohilcund Brigade commands will fall vacant, these being now held by Colonels Grey, c.b., 5th Fusiliers, Brown, 24th, and Milman, 37th Regiments. Their successors will probably be Colonels Haly, c.b., H.M.'s 38th Regiment, Colonel Renny, c.b., H.M.'s 81st, and Colonel Holdich, c.b., H.M.'s 20th Foot, or perhaps Colonel Smith, 81st.—*Englishman*.

MORE JOBBERY.—We (*Englishman*) have lately noticed the rumour of two remarkable appointments—the Hon. Ashley Eden to be Special Commissioner with the force proceeding to Sikkim, and the Hon. Humphrey Bohun Devereux to be his successor as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue. The first is an officer of nine years' service, the latter of upwards of thirty years' service. The former has risen steadily through the ordinary grades, the latter has held high appointments, and in the beginning of last year was Judicial Commissioner in Mysore. We are not well informed as to the true history of these appointments, but they do not look well. We wish to get at the facts of Mr. Devereux's case. \* \* \* The Hon. Bohun Devereux was put out of employ by Lord Canning in February last year; he proceeded immediately to England, and immediately on his return, in less than a year, he is replaced in an inferior office with a respectable salary. The symptoms are suspicious, and amongst other questions that occur to us, we should like to ask the difference between Mr. George Plowden's conduct at Nagpoor and Mr. Devereux' at Mysore? There is evidently a great deal in a name. Under the old regime Plowden was, under the new Bohun Devereux is, a good name.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.—The following gentlemen have been associated with the Civil Finance Commission, to aid the latter in reviewing the expenditure and establishments of the several departments mentioned below:—Customs Establishment, Mr. C. Chapman, collector of Customs; Salt and Opium ditto, —; Marine ditto, Commander J. Rennie, c.b.; Sudder Court ditto, Mr. H. T. Raikes, c.s., Judge of the Sudder Court; Board of Revenue, Mr. H. L. Dampier. For the Mofussil Establishments: Mr. E. Lautour, c.s., in the Judicial Department; Mr. C. F. Montessor, c.s., Magisterial Department; Mr. C. A. Campbell, c.s., collectorate; Mr. E. H. Lushington, Commissioners' establishments. The Commission have the materials all ready for a searching review of these establishments, and they expect to show a considerable saving in all departments. We (*Englishman*) have also heard that the Commission has finished the review of the larger proportion of the establishments of the North-West Provinces—all Pengu, Oude, and Nagpore, as well as a portion of the Punjab. It is not expected that there can be the same large reduction in the civil as in the military expenditure, but there is room for a very large saving even in the civil, if the heads of the various offices would but lend their hearty co-operation, instead of defending their own offices and pointing to their neighbours, as the more deserving of close inquiry.

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 29.—The expedition about to proceed into the Kookie Hills, for the purpose of punishing the atrocities committed by the Kookie tribes in February last, is being quietly organised at Chittagong. It is commanded by Captain H. Raban, formerly secretary to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and not by Capt. Magrath, and consists of 350 Sikhs of the 1st Battalion Civil Police, under Lieut. Weldon, Head Quarters, 5th Battalion, under Lieut. Graham, Head Quarters, 7th Battalion, under Capt. Fagan, a howitzer and small party, from the Eurasian Company, under a sergeant, and a few men of the Cachar Kookie Levy. The expedition will proceed six days' journey into the hills by water, taking with it its own supplies, &c., and will then land and endeavour to perform the work cut out for it. A surveyor will be in company, from whose labours great future results may be expected. As regards natural obstacles and want of information, the expedition will, probably, have great difficulties to contend with, for by all accounts, the jungle is almost impervious, and our information as limited as it was ten months ago; the officer commanding (Capt. Raban) has, however, been selected on account of his experience in Kookie warfare, and will, no doubt, do whatever can be done.—*Englishman*.

BENGAL EXPORTS.—The Board of Revenue has published its report on the External Commerce of Bengal for the year 1859–60 in less than six months after the conclusion of the official year. It states the total value of merchandise and treasure imported and exported during the year to be Rs. 38,95,07,128, of which sum Rs. 23,89,69,414 represents imports, and Rs. 15,05,07,714 exports. The imports show an increase of Rs. 6,38,98,545 over those of the previous year, and the exports a decrease to the amount of Rs. 3,05,00,379. Exclusive of treasure the value of the imports of 1859–60 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2,48,04,500, and the principal items on which there was an increase were beads, cotton twist, cotton piece goods, machinery, malt liquor, metals and silk goods. The value of exports, exclusive of treasure, shows a decline of Rs. 1,72,78,148 in the following articles—indigo, grain, gunny and gunny bags, hides, jute, opium, (Behar) seeds, sugar; on the other hand, the shipments, especially to the United Kingdom, France and China, of cotton, wool, drugs, opium (Benares) and raw silk have been progressive. The great deficiency (to the extent of over twenty-six lakhs) arises, according to the report, from diminished exports of indigo and opium. The Customs revenue is Rs. 2,03,67,437, or an increase of more than Rs. 62,000 on the average of the three preceding years. Thus in ten years the Customs revenue of Bengal has increased from seventy-three lakhs to upwards of two crores of rupees.—*Hurkaru*.

BABOO GOBIND PERSAUD PUNDIT, the proprietor of several large collieries in Beerbhoom, was lately concerned in an affray attended with loss of life. He has been sentenced by the Bengal Sudder to two years' imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 10,000.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.—A committee to assist the Syrian Relief Fund has been formed in Calcutta, with Lord Canning president, Sir Barnes Peacock vice-president, and Mr. Fitzwilliam chairman. Mr. Fitzwilliam has been collecting subscriptions on his own account, and has already forwarded £800 to Beyroot. The sufferings of the Eastern Christians appeal strongly to the sympathy of Anglo-Indians, who were so nobly relieved in the hour of their trial in 1857.

THE MINTS.—In November, 1860, the following amount of silver was received and coined at the three Presidency mints:—

	Received.	Coined.
	Govt. Merchants.	
Calcutta .....	49,410 ...	2,78,863 ...
Madras .....	40 ...	2,47,656 ...
Bombay .....	1,189 ...	...
	50,639	5,26,719
		2,10,948

KUNDER PERSHAD SING, Raja of Sarung, in Assam, at present a State prisoner in Burdwan, has received an allowance of fifty rupees a month, which is to be continued to him as long as he continues to behave well.

**ROHILCUND, Dec. 29.**—The Commander-in-Chief got a "cropper" on the morning of the 28th, whilst reviewing the troops at Shahjehanpore. He came to grief as he was charging with the Irregular Cavalry; his horse came down with him. He was fortunately not much hurt, I am happy to say. He mounted Captain Moore's horse for the remainder of the parade. The Chief is as plucky a rider as he is a soldier, and rather prefers a fiery charger to a steady going one.

**DARJEELING, Dec. 29.**—The first instalment of troops has arrived. The detachment of H.M.'s 6th Foot, under command of Captain Unwin, came in yesterday, and are located at Senchul. Captain Baker's Sikhs and the 73rd N.I. are quartered in Darjeeling, and a further reinforcement of the latter regiment is daily expected, as also the artillery. Colonel Gawler has been here some days, and, report says, is making active preparations for an advance into Sikkim. No date has as yet transpired for the commencement of operations. The enemy still hold stockades on the opposite bank of the Runjeet river, and will probably annoy the working party of sappers sent down to bridge it.—**Jan. 2.**—It is expected that a force of about 1,500 men will leave here under the command of Lieut. Colonel Gawler in ten or twelve days hence. Officers as well as men will have to rough it, as they will get but few coolies to accompany the force. Another detachment of H.M.'s 6th regiment has arrived at Punkabarric. The invalids and a few other men left here yesterday for Calcutta, under command of Lieutenant Evans, of H.M.'s 16th regiment, Dr. Maclean, in medical charge. One of the 73rd regiment N.I. broke open the Commissariat chest a few nights since, and walked off with more than Rs. 2,000. A circular letter was sent round the station addressed to Mr. Grant, to ask him to push on our cart road from Punkabarric to the station, as the Municipal Commissioners are willing to give as much as Rs. 10,000 out of the funds towards the same.

**DEBROOGHUR, Dec. 4.**—The meeting called for the 1st inst., for the purpose of forming a Tea Planters' Association, was as well attended as could be expected, considering that this is the busiest period of the year, and those who are hard at work upon new clearings find it difficult to leave their factories and come in fifteen to twenty miles to attend a meeting. Those, however, who could not attend sent proxies, and a society was formed and a committee duly elected to carry on the good work. After the chief business of the meeting was over, there was a great deal of discussion on various subjects, and matters suggested ready cut and dried for the Association to commence work upon; amongst them the grand question of obtaining our lands in fee simple occupied a prominent place. In my humble opinion, it was the most important subject discussed, and offers a field worthy of the maiden efforts of the Association. The Rifle Club has been a success: about twenty names have already been enrolled (comprising nearly the whole of the residents of Debrooghur), and many more will join now they see it has become a fact. A committee, consisting of Captain Bivar, Lieutenant Ross, and Mr. Wagentreibar, has been elected by vote, and Enfields and accoutrements indented for from Government at cost price. Meantime, the number goes on increasing; the committee meets and discusses the propriety of selecting a neat uniform, and of inviting votes for the election of a president. Members are quietly expending powder and lead at their factories in order to come out strong at the "butts," and all are looking forward impatiently to the arrival of the Enfields and practice ammunition.—*Hurkaru.*

**MR. THOMAS SKINNER**, of Balasore, a son of the late Colonel Skinner, C.B., has, on the recommendation of Mr. Sapté, the commissioner, received from Government the proprietary right of confiscated Goojur villages, paying Rs. 5,000 per annum, as a reward for his gallant action in receiving several Christian families from Delhi, and protecting them during the whole of the recent outbreak.

**BANCOORAH, Jan. 8.**—We hear that a railway line is going to be constructed from Burdwan to Juggernath, and that the line falls in our district eight miles east of Bissenpore, between the villages of Joypore and Moynepore, and some gentlemen have come to the spot to mark the direction. Such a plan of the railway company is entirely to be approved of, for the excellence of its design, for the convenience of millions of people who daily go to Juggernath on pilgrimage, and the great advancement that commerce is expected to reach by such contrivance. The assessment work of this district has commenced. The istahars and purwannahs are seen to be issued daily, but how the management goes on is a question of future consideration.

**CAPTAIN W. H. LOWTHER**, writing on the Flora of Bourbon, urges the cultivation of the Vanilla plant with tea and coffee in India. A well managed plantation of one acre in the compound of a villa in St. Denis yielded last season a profit of Rs. 6,000.

**NATIVE ENTERPRISE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that a company has been formed at Cawnpore, chiefly supported by native shareholders, to construct a railway between that station and Lucknow, and that the sum of fourteen lakhs has been subscribed on the spot.

**TRIAL BY JURY.**—A draft of proposed rules for trial by jury has been issued by Mr. George Campbell, judicial commissioner of Oude. All are liable to serve, excepting the chief commissioner and judicial officers. Special juries will be composed of the most respectable, and will be employed only in important cases, when parties can afford to pay for them. The juries are to consist of five, and will each receive four annas a day, while each special jurymen will be paid a rupee. When a disagreement takes place, the jury will be confined for one hour, after which the decision of the majority will be final.

**CAPTAIN H. HOPKINSON.**—Five hundred of the principal native merchants of Moulmein, in an address to Captain H. Hopkinson on his appointment as Commissioner of Assam, express their regret at his departure, and their sense of the fairness of his administration. In Assam Capt. Hopkinson will do well to emulate the career of Colonel Jenkins, his predecessor, and to assist the European capitalists there in the struggle for the fee-simple of the land, and to secure labourers.

**LONGEVITY AMONG EUROPEANS** in this country is rare. It is seldom we see them live to the age of a hundred years. The *Delhi Gazette*, however, records the death at Chunar of an old couple, one of whom, the husband, Sergeant Dale, a pensioner, died at the age of 104 years. His wife's age was 64. They died within a month of each other.

**MAJOR RICHARDSON** is to be presented with an address from several native gentlemen, expressive of the sense their countrymen entertain with regard to the services he has rendered in the enlightenment of the natives of Bengal. The form of the testimonial will be an elaborate address and purse.

**PROSELYTISM IN THE PUNJAB.**—Since the publication of the Governor-general's despatch declaring that missionaries are not prohibited from visiting the sepoys of the native army in their lines, and that the intercourse of officers with native converts is not forbidden, a chapel has been erected for the 24th Punjab infantry at Peshawur. Four of the sepoys were recently baptized.

**MR. GORDON**, who conducted the *Mofussilite* during the years 1857 and 1859, and the early part of the present year, has now succeeded to the editorship of the *Lahore Chronicle*, the late editor being compelled by ill-health to vacate the editorial chair.

**CALCUTTA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.**—Major Chesney, the retiring principal, has exposed the imperfect character of the means for instructing the students of the Calcutta Engineering College. He recommends that it be withdrawn from the control of the Education Department and put under that of Public Works, and that it should be assimilated in its constitution and curriculum to the Roorkee College.

**MR. FORLONG** has resigned his appointment as secretary of the Income-tax Commissioners, and accepted the appointment of superintendent of the property of the Durbungah Rajah, on the same salary as his late appointment—Rs. 1,200 a month. We (*Hurkaru*) can congratulate the Tirhoot planters, many of whose factories lie within the Rajah's estates, upon their having to deal with a gentleman of such large Mofussil experience as Mr. Forlong. We are given to understand that Mr. Forlong resigned the one appointment and accepted the other at the request of the Lieut.-governor, at the same time that he gratified his own predilection for a Mofussil life.

**INDIGO IN THE PUNJAB.**—From an interesting memorandum on the cultivation of indigo in the Mooltan district, which is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th December, we learn that the total produce, at the rate of one maund for five beegahs, is in round numbers 10,000 maunds, which in money value is equal to Rs. 9,50,000, at Rs. 50 per maund. This is manufactured by the natives in their own rude style, and Mr. Morris, the author of the memorandum, has no doubt that "a large export trade might be established in a few years could European capital and enterprise only be introduced into the country." He states, however, that the tenures are peculiar, that the canal irrigation is variable, and that there are no proper arrangements regarding remittances. It appears from the following interesting sketch, that under native rulers the production of indigo flourished much more than it has done under our dominion:—"The production of indigo in this district appears to have arisen simultaneously with the introduction of irrigation by inundation canals. The Puttan rulers, as also their successor, Devan Savan Mull, invariably realised the revenue due from this product in kind, at rates varying from one-third to one-fifth of the gross produce. Money assessments on land growing indigo were entirely unknown, whilst the 'bhaolee' rates depended chiefly on whether the canals were, in the first instance, made by the Government or the Zemindars; in the former case one-third and one-fifth was taken, on the latter one-fifth or one-sixth. Although the Puttans may be said to have introduced the growth of indigo, still it is to Sawan Mull that the chief credit is due for having greatly extended the production of this most valuable crop, and made it, as it now is, the principal staple of this district. By him the old canals were enlarged and improved, in addition to two or three new ones constructed, whilst large branches or cuts were multiplied to such a degree that the lower portion of the Peninsular presented the appearance of a perfect net work of canals. Having by these means provided the irrigation necessary for the production of indigo, its growth was encouraged by lighter bhaolee rates being fixed for all new lands brought under this crop, so that in the course of a few years there was a very visible and large increase in the amount of indigo annually produced. This was particularly the case with the Sutlej canals, from one of which alone, the Sirdawah of Tehseel Ladran, the Dewan realised from nine hundred to one thousand maunds per annum of excellent indigo, where the Puttan did not get two hundred. Such was the state of things on the accession of British rule in 1849; but from that time up to the present date I fear there has been a gradual falling off in the production of this most valuable produce, which may, I think, be ascribed chiefly to two causes, first, to the want of direct Government interest in the production of this or any other particular crop; and secondly, to the absence of any satisfactory arrangements for the effectual clearance of the Inundation Canals. Under the Sikh Government it was the principal object of each ruler to realise as much revenue as possible, and consequently, with collections made in kind, the more valuable the crop, the larger the amount realised; hence one and all were personally interested in encouraging the growth of so valuable a produce as indigo, towards which they assisted, not only with their power and influence, but also with their capital, by lending pecuniary aid to those who without it

would have been unable to make a beginning. So again with the Inundation Canals; each kardar was made responsible that the supply of water was plentiful and regular; indeed, so well aware was Sawan Mull that the successful production of indigo depended on an early, plentiful, and constant supply of water, that the effectual clearance and punctual opening of the canal was considered as much the duty of the kardar as the collection of the revenue."

**CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.**—The question of abolishing the strict conservancy of the teak forests of Pegu and throwing them open to the commercial public has been fairly raised. A deputation of the merchants of Rangoon had an interview with the commissioners, Colonel Bruce and Mr. Temple, in which they urged the opening of the forests to private capitalists. Dr. Brandis, the superintendent of the forests, stoutly adheres to the policy of keeping them strictly closed, and the difficulty has been referred to the Governor-general. When Lord Dalhousie appointed Dr. Brandis, his object was to maintain a strict conservancy. Things have changed since then. We believe a moderately strict conservancy is quite compatible with the opening up of the forests. Ten years hence iron will be almost exclusively used where wood is now employed. Meanwhile let India have the teak.

**THE "PRIJAHIT."**—The *Delhi Gazette* states that a native paper, the *Prijahit*, published in Hindoe and Oordoo, has a circulation of 4,000 copies. It was originally issued for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of the Etawah district "with a paper inculcating sound moral principles, and correct notices of public affairs, in a spirit of loyalty towards the British Government, expressed in plain and simple language, and in idiom and style easily understood." The North-west Government subscribes for 600 copies. The journal is almost the cheapest in the world; it is published twenty-four times a year, and costs on country paper twelve annas only, on French paper one rupee two annas per annum. When more than fifty copies are taken the packet is sent banghy paid. It is only by thus competing with the ludicrously cheap literature, hawked in every village, and filled with the most disgusting details of mythological obscenity, that the masses will be reached.

**STAMPS.**—The Government have fixed the 1st of May, 1861, as the date on and after which the duty chargeable on the transfer of the shares of any banking corporation or joint-stock company which can be effected by simple endorsement shall be denoted by stamps. All drafts, except those at sight, must be stamped on and after 1st January.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. Mutlah, Lemon, Bombay; str. Rangoon, Greig, Hartlepool; Brechin Castle, Wallerstone, Glasgow; Comete, Dubois, Singapore; str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein, Rangoon, Akyab; Duc de Brabant, Dore, Mauritius; Loothica, Jackson, Bombay and Mangalore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mutlah.—Mrs. Lemon and child.  
Per str. Rangoon.—Lieut. E. H. Mac Naughten.  
Per Comete.—Mons. Risler, Mons. McGregor.  
Per Baltic.—P. Hall, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Merrindle, Miss Hastie, Capt. and Mrs. Rejan, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Miss Montgomery, two Miss Davies, — Hyde, Esq., — Robert, Esq., Capt. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Heilbrund, J. L. Watson, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Leisk, Capt. Light, Capt. Vicars, Lieut. Stuart, Lieut. Marshall, Ens. Clifton, Dr. H. Anderson, J. Barnell, Esq., Mr. Naoh.  
Per Duc de Brabant.—Mrs. Dore and child.  
Per str. Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. Thring, Dr. and Mr. White, Maj. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bright, two infants, and sister, Mr. Hartsborn, Col. Landers, Miss Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Lennox, Mr. Finch and infant, Miss Sherwood, three Misses Gossett, Mrs. Wroughtman, Miss Newton, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and infant, Mr. C. Young, Mr. Jervoise, Mr. Twezy, Mr. R. Hume, Mr. A. Hume, Mr. Bebbett, Lieut. Thomas, Mrs. Weld, Mr. Webber, Mr. French, Ens. Roe, Ens. Verney, Rev. — Browne, Mrs. Erxson, Mrs. Ridgeway, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Hunt, Capt. Gale, Mr. Blake, Mr. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Lester, Miss Lester, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Piskinton and infant, Mrs. Nutt and infant, Mrs. Johnston and two children, W. McCourt, Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Hutton, Mr. H. Laing, Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Peel, Mr. Brebner. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Dayle. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Newbhardt, Mrs. Reynold, Mrs. Gontire, Mr. Gibbons, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Cornet Jones, Rev. — Baly, Mrs. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer. From SUZZ.—Capt. and Mrs. Iyas, Mrs. Martin. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Albrecht. From BOMBAY.—Col.

Desalis, Lieut. Hemmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ruzcomila, Mr. Gerbay, Mr. Capelle. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Peachey, Mr. Hutchinson, Gen. Sir A. Napier, Col. Stewart, Miss Cheappins, F. Lushington, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Knatchbull and infant, Serg. maj. Butler, J. Maclear, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29. Dragon, Upton, New Orleans.—30. Warjakka, Wettergero, Rangoon and Moulmein; Midnight, Brock, Colombo; Raritan, Dodds, Moulmein; Japan, Balme, Aden; Anne, Reegs, Falmouth.—31. Lydia, Strong, London; Charlotte, Pearson, —. Jan. 1. B. L. Baniman, Barclay, Glasgow and Dundee; Agenoria, Johnson, Liverpool.—2. Anne Royden, Affleck, London; Devonshire, Taylor, Mauritius; Silistria, Muller, Bombay; Eudora, Wiebes, Akyab; str. Burmah, Grey, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; France, Crois, Havre.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis, for MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. T. Anderson, A. Carriol, H. A. Mangia, Poullin. For GALLÉ.—Major and Mrs. O'Brien and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Dyer. For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Hampton, Surg. G. F. Bone. For AUSTRALIA.—Col. Warre, C.B. For MALTA.—Mr. C. H. Brown. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. F. A. Goodenough, H. Balfour, Mr. Agabeg, H. Blunt, Mr. A. Apcar and family, Capt. Lawrence, Col. Bushe. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Venables and infant, Mrs. Hamilton and family, Mr. W. Trotter, Capt. Kenny, R.A., Lieut. J. B. Brauder, Lieut. R. N. Evans, Mrs. Maling.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	95 0	to 96 4
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	80 8	81 0
Dit o, 5 do.....	95 8	95 12
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	79 8	80 0
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.....	101 0	to 101 4

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper.....	5½ per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	6 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 ½
Do. with documents, do.....	2 ½
American Bills under credit, do.....	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	"

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 90
5½ ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	6200 to 6225
Agra Bank (Limited).....	500	600 to 670
Delhi Bank.....	500	500 to 510
India General Steam.....	1000	1550 to 1575
Ganges Company.....	500	640 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	1725 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	600	560 to 575
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	68 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	620
Calcutta Docking Company.....	70	1010 to 1025
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	100	" par
Assam Company.....	300	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company.....	£20	" Rs. 3 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	75	70 to 71

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doubloons.....	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	21 14 to 22 8
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 0
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do.....	"	227 0 to 228 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 10s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 8).**—The produce market has remained in the same discouraging state as last represented; business has been done on a very moderate scale, and more so since the unfavourable communication received from home and America per steamer Nubia, and via Bombay. Linseed alone keeps firm at former prices; the demand is more speculative than bona fide. Saltpetre is much neglected, with large stocks in the hands of dealers, finer qualities are scarce; the bulk of the stocks consists of 8 to 10 per cent. shipping quality, and of lower refining grades. Sugar is declining rapidly, the demand for Bombay and the Gulph having subsided. Jute is abundant, and has fallen 2 to 3 annas the maund. Indigo, especially of fine qualities, continues to engage attention of shippers at full former prices.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 8).**—The accounts from the Upper Provinces are still discouraging, and our market continues as depressed as last reported. The demand for Grey Shirtings is confined to local requirement. Sales of 5 to 7 lb. cloths of 39 and 40 inches wide have been made at former rates; but heavier descriptions continue neglected; 45, 50, and 54 inches

are still dull of sale. Grey Madapolams are in very limited request at about former prices. Grey Jaconets are also in very limited request. White of low qualities are in little local demand, and have slightly improved in value; middling and fine are rather neglected. Grey Mulls continue quite neglected. White are a little in request by the Affghans. Chintzes are out of season. Mule Twist continues quite depressed, and very little business has been done; prices of all counts have again slightly fallen. Metals.—No business has been reported in Copper; a little has been done in Iron, Spelter, and Tin Plates. There is no demand for the Upper Provinces, and importers do not wish to force sales.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE SOUCARS OF MADRAS** have made the following modest and patriotic proposals to the Income-tax Commissioners. They state their inability to make the necessary returns, owing to the complicated nature of their accounts. They therefore request the Commissioners to fix the amount at which they shall be assessed, but require at the same time an assurance that the tax shall not be in operation for a longer period than five years, and also make their payment of the tax conditional on the impost being also paid by their brethren in Calcutta, Bombay, and the North-west Provinces. Yet, the *Madras Times* assures us, there is no class more successful than the Marwaree Soucars and money-lenders, who start life with very little capital, and by cunning, oppression and frugality, become great bankers in a short time.

**HINDOO ESSAYS.**—When Lieut.-gen. Cullen was asked to resign his appointment as Resident at the Court of Travancore his native admirers raised a sum of Rs. 2,500, the interest of which is to be devoted to prizes for essays. Remembering that Travancore is the only instance of a pure Hindoo State in India, the subjects assigned for 1862 are remarkable:—"Compare the effects upon India of Mahomedan and of British conquest." "Give an imaginary conversation between two lawyers, one condemning and the other defending the use of corporal punishment." The Dewan who assigned the latter subject must be anxious to enlighten the Legislative Council on the subject of the Flogging Bill.

**IMPROVED TRANSIT.**—The Madras Government have decided on arrangements for the convenience of travellers by dak, and at the same time abolishing impressment. Bearers and bullocks will be posted at proper distances on the most frequented roads. Travellers will be provided with way bills, showing the stages, and the amount they will have to pay at the end of each. When payment is not made after each stage, the aid of Government is stopped. Circular notes will be issued, payable on demand at the treasuries on the route, to avoid the necessity of carrying a quantity of coin.

**THE RANEES OF TANJORE.**—The *Madras Times* states that Sukkeram Saheb, to whom one of the Ranees of Tanjore was recently married, has had a son. This is the man of whom Mr. John Bruce Norton observed that the Madras Government selected him as a husband for the Tanjore princess, in order that the family should become extinct.

**A MAHOMEDAN CONVERT.**—A Mahomedan of a noble family received the rite of baptism at Secunderabad on the 9th December from the hands of the Rev. N. Parenjody. He was for many years a resident in the city of Hyderabad, and was in the habit of reading the Koran in the grand central mosque of the capital of the Nizam. His age is 28.

**PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.**—We notice that in this the 55th year of the labours of the London Missionary Society, among the Tamul, Telugu, and Canaruse-speaking peoples of South India there are 11,072 youths, who daily receive a Christian education. Of these 2,120 are girls, and of these 500 are maintained as boarders. Mr. Morehead, the Acting-governor of Madras, presided at the last examination of the institution in Madras.

**SIR MARK CUBBON** has resigned the Commissionership of Mysore, on account of his ill health; being subject, the local journals say, to frequent attacks of gout. He leaves for England by the second steamer of February.



**THE RICE CROPS** for twenty or thirty miles round Madras have failed this year, to which circumstance is to be attributed the dearth of provisions in that presidency.

**THE INAM COMMISSIONER.**—The report of the Madras Inam Commissioner for the month of last November shows the following results:—"The number of cases decided by the deputy collectors during the month was 9,663, which raises the total number of cases decided from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of November to 94,358. Besides these, 4,032 cases of village service Inams were recorded during the month, making a total to the end of November of 20,980. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of November was 74,928; of which 8,649 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 40,853 were personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 23,966 were personal grants enfranchised compulsorily, and 1,460 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. Total number of title deeds issued up to the end of last month was 41,684. The total amount of quit-rent now payable to Government in addition to former jodi is Rs. 1,20,245. The amount paid in redemption of quit-rent is Rs. 7,580-8-0. The combined quit-rent annually payable to Government for the future upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders amounts to Rs. 2,12,437-4-0, which is about one-fourth of their full assessment, viz., Rs. 8,10,774."

**PETITIONS.**—The people of Madras have addressed a petition to the Legislative Council of the same character as that presented by the taxpayers of Calcutta. They have also forwarded a petition to Parliament against the policy of centralization in India, and asking for a Government for each Presidency, like that of Ceylon.

**MALABAR COAST, Dec. 13.**—Nothing important on the coast in the shape of news; the only stir is about the Income-tax, which the outsiders have not as yet commenced paying. As mentioned in my last, the assessors have called on the sowcars and other merchants to fill up their returns; none have as yet complied with the order; it is distasteful to them to allow the assessors to scrutinise their accounts. It is of no use—they must very soon comply with orders. Medical invaliding committees are now frequent, discharging and pensioning the sepoy of the native regiments on this coast to reduce the strength to 600 rank and file. One jemadar and one fifer of one of the native corps, the former having served upwards of thirty years, and the latter forty, preferred their discharge instead of pension, finding that they would receive pretty round sums in the shape of gratuity—one month's pay for every four years' service—and travelling allowance offered to discharged men; the former received above 700 rupees, and the latter about 500 rupees. With this they may now settle themselves quite snug in their country, purchase land and secure subsistence for their families on their demise. An order has just been received by telegram, prohibiting men, after twenty years' service, the option of taking their discharge, but too late, as the jemadar and fifer have received their share, and are now on their way to their homes. The European general court martial on Lieutenant Alexander Chrystie, of the 18th Regiment N.I., assembled on Tuesday, the 4th, and the proceedings closed the next day. The charges on which this officer was tried were for having been drunk and absent from duty, and for leaving his quarters whilst under arrest. A district court martial is to assemble at Calicut next week for the trial of Assistant-Apothecary D. Phillips, attached to the detachment of H.M.'s 60th Regiment at Calicut. The charge is for having been incapacitated for the performance of his duties from the 25th to the 30th of last month, by the use of opium and ardent spirits and having become delirious. H.M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, from Madras to Bombay, is expected at Cannanore about the 20th of this month, by which vessel Brigadier J. Fitzgerald, commanding the provinces, proceeds to Mangalore, to inspect and review the two native regiments stationed there. —*Englishman*.

**MR. NORMAN POGSON** has been appointed Astro-nomer of Madras.

**THE INCOME-TAX COMMISSION** of Madras have sent in their report for the first quarter. The Commission was organised on 1st October, and had issued 12,526 notices up to the 1st December, the total number to be issued being about 30,000. One-half of the persons served had made their returns. There were sixteen surcharges, against which there was only one appeal. The assessment made up to the 13th November was Rs. 102,521. The assessment made by the special commissioner was Rs. 45,047, of which three-fourths were assessed by private numbers. There was not one instance of complaint.

**SLATE IN INDIA.**—Mr. Oldham, superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has written a long memorandum on the use of slates in India generally, and on the slabs of the Kurnool district particularly. After explaining, at length, the nature of true slate, namely, that it is "capable of almost infinite division, thin plates or slabs splitting with tolerably even surfaces of considerable size," he goes on to show that the Kurnool slabs and the same material found in other parts of India are incapable of this infinite division, &c. And he is of opinion that "the Kurnool slabs referred to by Lieutenant Beckley and the Madras Government are entirely unfitted for sloping roofs; that they cannot be procured in slabs dividing naturally of such size and thickness as would adapt them for such roofs; that sawing them would, even if practicable, be too expensive; that the slabs thus procured would be either too thin to give the requisite strength, or, if of sufficient strength, would be too heavy and thick for economical or effective use." But for flat roofs or floors he thinks they may be used with advantage. Mr. Oldham adds:—"I would further urge that such stone slab floors, where the proper material can be procured with a moderate amount of carriage, and at a fairly reasonable rate, will prove much more durable, economical, more cleanly, and in every respect better floors than either wood or 'pucka' for barracks, hospitals, court houses, or any place where there is constant intercourse, and also for the verandahs of such buildings. I have just alluded to the cleanliness of such floors; and I consider this to be by no means a trifling advantage. They can be mopped out with clean water or washed with soap and water in the same way as ordinary wooden floors, and can thus be kept sweet, clean, and free from vermin with the smallest amount of labour. There are several localities in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces where such slabs could be obtained as would be suited for flooring. The hills to the south of Monghyr, the Sikkim Hills (poor), the Soane Valley, the Kumaon Hills, &c., the Gwalior Hills. But in few cases will such materials admit of any great length of carriage; and they can therefore only be used economically when procured within a reasonable distance of the works where they are required."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. A. N. Gabriel, Pinian, Newport.—7. Str. Bengal, Farquhar, Suz.—8. Richard le Moir, Langeneaux, Karnal.—9. Sirius, Poppe, Peiho.—10. H.M.'s str. Assaye, Adams, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sirius.—Colonels Bregadore and Pattle, Capt. T. Gunter, Lieut. C. R. K. Thabback, Asst. surg. E. L. McSheehy. Per Bengal.—Major H. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Plant, Misses Porteous, Messrs. Buller, Crawford, L. A. Steele, Kerakosse, F. E. Spry, Cotton, Mrs. S. C. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Prother, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jordon, Mr. and Miss Dawson.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5. Marlborough, Toynee, Cape and London.—6. British Monarch, Can, Masulipatam and Ganjam.—7. Str. Bengal, Farquhar, Calcutta.—8. Aliquis, Crowndt, Calcutta. 10. Jane Ewing, Comie, Ganjam; H.M.'s str. Assaye, Adams, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Marlborough.—For the CAPE.—Mrs. Lushington and three children, Maj. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Arbuthnot, and child, J. T. Kindersley, Esq., Mrs. Kindersley and three children. For LONDON.—Maj. J. O. C. Farman and infant, Col. J. Bying, Mrs. Bying, and three children, Col. J. C. Bouldersou, Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, Mrs. Blenkinsop, and two

children, Mr. and Mrs. Blenkinsop, Miss Gompertz, Mrs. Halley and three children, Maj. Usher, Mrs. Usher, and two children, G. B. Mackenzie, Esq., Capt. C. L. Yeoman, Lieut. Johnstone.

Per str. Bengal.—For CALCUTTA.—T. Peachey, Esq., Mrs. Peachey, R. C. Hutchinson, Esq., Gen. Sir A. Napier, Col. and Mrs. Knatchbull, Miss Knatchbull, and infant, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Miss Cheppins, F. Lushington, Esq., Surg. maj. J. H. Butler, J. M. Maclure, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 12, 1861.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 7 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 7 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 6 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 1/2  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0/4  
" " " 3 do. ... 2 0/4  
" " " 1 do. ... 1 11/2  
" " " Sight ... 1 11/2  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1/4 per cent. pm.  
Do. on Bombay ... 1/4 per cent. dm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 1 pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 4 dis.  
4 per cent. ... 1832-33 ... }  
" ... 1835-36 ... } 20 dis.  
" ... 1842-43 ... }  
" ... 1854-55 ... }  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts  
Tanjore Bonds ... 1/2 per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 14 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-10-4.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 5 do. do. ... 90 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Secured ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. ... per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £3 to £3. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BASSEIN RIOT.**—According to the *Bombay Gazette* the case against the rioters who assaulted Mr. Hunter, the magistrate of Bassein, when he was explaining to them the clauses of the Income-tax Act, has broken down. Mr. Hunter fairly owned, in court, that out of the twenty-five prisoners he could only identify one as having been present when the riot occurred, while he was unable to state that even one of them had taken any part in the assault on himself. On cross-examination, Mr. Hunter admitted that he had, by mistake, assaulted and knocked down with a washing-stand one of his kelassies who came to help him, and that he was "overawed" and "confused" on the occasion. The sepoy corroborated this by saying that the sahib was "cold and frightened," and that not one of the prisoners was guilty, adding that one of them had come forward, not to assault, but to give help to the sahib and keep the people quiet. This is worse than the Moulmein affair.

**BUSHIRE.**—A letter from Captain Jones, British Resident at Bushire, relating to the tombs of the Persian expeditionary force, appears in the *Bombay papers*. The arrangements for the preservation of the tombs are now completed. The outer walls of the cemetery have been raised fourteen feet. The parapet is covered with broken glass, and the door is built up. The whole of the tombs within the enclosure have been freshly repaired, and the place altogether displays a neatness in accordance with its sacred character. Prince Murad Mirza, Sultan of Faristan, has issued orders for the preservation of the cemetery for the future.

**PALI INSCRIPTIONS.**—The Pundit of the Temple Cave Commission of the Bombay Asiatic Society, which is subsidised by Government, has, assisted by Dr. Wilson, finished the translation of eighty-eight of the Pali inscriptions on the Caves of Salsette, Karba, Nasik, and Ajunta. His work will be closed at the end of another year, by which time the remaining inscriptions, amounting to one hundred and forty, will be deciphered. The Pundit (Vishna Shastree) will afterwards revise the Gimar Tablets, at the request of the late Horace Hayman Wilson.

A NEW PAPER is to be started at Kurrachee, which will rejoice under the name and style of *The Last of the Mohicans*. It is to advocate free-trade principles and total abstinence.

**THE BUIST FUND.**—The receipt of Rs. 1,500 on account of the Buist Fund is acknowledged by the *Bombay Gazette*. Among the subscribers we observe the name of Sir George Clerk for Rs. 200.

**MARRIAGE OF A WIDOW.**—The Bombay papers mention a marriage that has taken place between a Brahmin widow, aged 20, and a man aged 22 years. They both belong to the caste of Gujrati Brahmins, among whom the remarriage of widows is a thing unheard of. The ceremony was performed by two priests by oblations and other rites, which lasted three hours. The spectators were 150 in number, consisting chiefly of Young Bombay.

**WATER SUPPLY FOR KURRACHEE.**—The *Engineer's Journal* notices Mr. Brunton's report on the supply of water for Kurrachee. The scheme proposed will cost £160,000, entailing an annual expenditure of £18,000 for fourteen years, equal to about 5½d. per 1,000 gallons of water. The supply of water required, allowing 20 gallons per head to 100,000 inhabitants, and including loss by evaporation and infiltration, is 1,234,087,500 gallons.

**SCHISM IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—Bishop Bonnaud, appointed by the Pope Visitor Apostolic of the Indian Missions, to heal the breach between the Goa and the ordinary priests, after a year's inspection of the Madras and Bombay dioceses, has issued a letter to the refractory Goa priests, who refuse to recognise the authority of Dr. Canoz, Bishop of Tamasia (in Bombay). He cites Bulls and Briefs without number, in which Pius IX. removed the Archbishop of Goa, and suspended a *divinis* the Bishop of Macao for contumacy, cutting off the latter from the Catholic unity. If the Goa priests all over India and China will not obey the English bishops, they have the Pope himself to blame. His concordat with Portugal seems, by its most indefinite language, to give a colour to the opposition to the bishops. The truth is the Portuguese is older than the English Popish Church in India, and the mass of poor natives and semi-natives, who call themselves Portuguese, are attached to it.

**THE "ULWAL JUTERA."**—The Secunderabad correspondent of the *Poona Observer* gives a description of the "Ulwal Jutera," as celebrated at Bolaram. There is a large temple in this place, said to be erected by the late prime minister, Rajah Chundoolal, and which is supported by a jagheer. To this temple thousands of Hindoos of both sexes, from all parts of the country, annually repair. They enter a large well, where the Brahmins receive a fee from each for the privilege of bathing in its sacred waters, which are considered able to purify one of his sins. The amount thus realised during this festival is estimated at one thousand rupees. After this the people enter the temple in their wet clothes, and prostrate themselves before their god. The second ceremony is, they get under a car from thirty to thirty-five feet in height, and painted of a dirty red colour, believing that by passing and repassing beneath it while it is being dragged along they are sure of going to heaven. On the last celebration of the festival in question the car met with an accident. As the multitude were pulling it, the top part of it, with its goddess, gave way, killing one woman, and wounding several.

**THE BHOKE AND THULL GHAUT INCLINES.**—In a lecture to the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Berkeley, the well-known engineer, described the Bhoke and Thull Ghaut inclines on

the two branches of the Peninsula Railway. In the former the most expensive portions of the undertaking are the tunnels. There are twenty-five of them, extending to 3,003 yards. The longest extends to 437 yards; 2,619 yards of heading are completed, and about 1,300 yards of bottom. In the long tunnel of 437 yards, 300 yards of heading are completed, and very considerable progress has been made. Already two miles of the incline have been worked by powerful tank engines with success. The only tunnel on the East Indian Railway is that through quartz at Monghyr, extending for 900 yards, and just completed.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 12, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.	
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 84	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 79	100 Co.
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 79	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 79	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 95	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	100½	

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	38 ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	81 ex. div.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	8 per cent. pm.
Merchants Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	3½
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	56 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	13½ ditto
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p.	Rs. 21 (90 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	" 6 (90
Hydraulic P. Com.	" 475
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	5,000
East India Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	150
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	100
Manockjee Pity's Spinning and Weaving Co.	125
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.	
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	100
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 215-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares Rs. 31-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 7 do.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
" " at sight	98½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99 ½
" " at sight	99 ½
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 212 per 100 dols

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6-0
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230
Republic Dollars	" 218
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 8
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-9-3
Rar Silver	108½
Mexican Dollars	225

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £2. 17s. 6d. per ton.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 31.—The London Mail of the 10th November arrived here on the 26th inst.

In our last overland issue we mentioned that the greater portion of the expeditionary force had reached Hong Kong, and that the rebels in the neighbourhood of Shanghai had been keeping quiet. The fortnight just concluded presents almost nothing to record. The troops at Tien-tsin are frozen up for the winter; and we are glad to be able to say that the latest news from that quarter have refuted the unwarrantable rumours, which we alluded to in our last issue, of Mr. Adkins having been assassinated at Peking.

From consular notifications it appears that the

Treaty of Tien-tsin has already come into operation, though neither the Treaty nor the Convention are believed by the Chinese in the south to be authentic documents, and they have not been published in the usual manner by the Governor-general of Kwang-tung.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin was still at Shanghai when the latest advices left. We understand that an expedition will be sent up the Yang-tze early in spring, with the view of opening up that river.

General Grant and staff and all who were not to pass the winter there, left Tien-tsin in the beginning of November, and embarked at Taku. The garrison is now settling down into comfortable quarters. The 31st were located inside the south gate, the 60th inside the east, and the artillery and military train in different yamuns all along the street, which runs from the east to the west gates. The 67th were stationed on the south bank of the grand canal, just outside the N.E. part of the city wall; and Fane's horse were in the S.E. suburb. The French and British embassies were in two of the best places in Tien-tsin, on the west side of the river, and but a short distance from the city wall. The French troops had taken up their quarters on the east side of the Peiho and the north of the grand canal.

Besides the departure of the generals, the only circumstance worthy of note was the arrival and delivery over of two instalments of the indemnity money. The first was 200,000 taels, and the second 300,000 taels; and similar amounts were paid over to the French.

The natives were very civil, and ready to adapt themselves to foreigners in a wonderful degree. They inquire anxiously regarding the prospect of trade in spring; and merchants will find them eager to do business when they come up next year. Opium, rice, iron, tin, and long-cloths, will no doubt find a good market, as all these commodities, excepting iron, are already extensively imported at a cost much greater than if brought by foreign ships right up the Peiho, or to the mouth of it. Native iron is used to a considerable extent, but is much dearer than imported iron would be. It is not yet quite clear what the exports will be beyond peas and medicines. A man who got a hint on the subject last August, says that he is preparing a cargo of ice for the Hongkong market.

The shop-keeper class are most extortionate in their prices, but will probably after a little more experience content themselves with more moderate profits. In spite of their extreme civility, the Tien-tsin people fleece to an alarming extent.

Some information has just been received which tends to the belief that the late collision in Japan between the native and foreign authorities is continuing to look serious. A despatch from Yokohama was brought to the Admiral while lying at the mouth of the Peiho, in consequence of which he departed immediately to Japan.—*Overland China Mail*.

THE IMMEDIATE OPERATION OF THE NEW TREATY.—From the following Canton notification it will be seen that the Treaty of Tien-tsin is to come into immediate operation, and that the new tariff ruled from Tuesday last, the 19th Dec.:

#### NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate, Canton, 18th Dec., 1860.

The undersigned, in accordance with instructions he has received from His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., her Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., to concert measures with the Chinese authorities for carrying into execution the provisions of the convention between Great Britain and China, concluded at Peking in October last, and of the Treaty of Tien-tsin of the year 1858, in so far as they are applicable to her Majesty's subjects within his jurisdiction, has to notify that arrangements to that effect have been completed, and that the tariff and rules forming part of the said Treaty will come into operation at the Foreign Custom-house, to-morrow, the 19th inst.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON,

H.B.M.'s Consul for Canton.

To the British Community, Canton.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Jan. 16.—Our coffee drying weather is in full force, and the shipping season has regularly commenced. During the fortnight seven ships have sailed with coffee; viz:—Five for London, taking 19,895 cwt. of plantation and 2,831 native—in the aggregate 22,726. One has sailed for Havre with 670 cwt. plantation and 4,251 native; together 4,921. One for Mauritius with 1,467 cwt. plantation. The addition thus made to the season's exports is 22,032 cwt. plantation; 7,082 native; in all 29,114 cwt. Our total exports since 1st October, 1860, are 98,000 cwt. of plantation kind, against 102,000 to the corresponding period of the previous season. Of native, however, we have sent away only 35,000 cwt., against 50,000, so that our total exports are down to the limit of 1858, viz., 133,000 cwt. of both kinds. The shipments of cocoanut oil to date are very greatly in advance of previous seasons,—no less than double the average of the previous three seasons, in fact, 58,000 cwt., against an average of 28,000. Plumbago is also immensely in advance, 18,000 cwt., against less than 5,000. Coir and cinnamon are about the average.

Since our last the local legislature has passed the Supply Bill for 1861, and closed its sittings. The Governor's address, reviewing the session, will be found below. His Excellency is still at Colombo, but will, we imagine, speedily join in the migration to the hills, which annually takes place about this period. By the time the hot season is over we may expect his Excellency again in Colombo, probably to meet the council and come to a final decision on the railway question. The Select Committee of Council appointed to consider that important subject are "sitting in permanence." It is generally understood that Mr. Molesworth has submitted to them a very moderate estimate for a route which differs in thirty-seven miles of the upper portion from that reported on by Mr. Doyne. Proceeding by the north side of the Maha Oya and along the base of Allagalle, it emerges near the monument at Kaduganava; the result being a saving of about half a million of money. In fact we hear that, as the result of the labours of the engineers, a route has been chosen over which a railway can be carried for a total expenditure not greatly exceeding 1,300,000*l.*, including the money already spent. We believe that besides being easier in gradients it will be several miles shorter than the route on which Mr. Doyne reported. Such a report as this gives quite a new aspect to the case, and, going home at the same time with our Railway Bills will probably complicate the question of a final settlement. The prospect of our having a railway for less than one and a-half millions is now certainly brighter. Mr. Molesworth, we are assured, has not altered Mr. Doyne's prices—the saving is effected merely by applying them to a better and shorter route, and there are 40,000*l.* for contingencies. It is rumoured that Major Skinner and Captain Evatt, the scientific members of the Select Committee, are to be requested to inspect the line and report upon it. When the Railway Question next comes on for consideration it is probable the Council will have the benefit of the presence of a Singhalese member, physically as well as intellectually able to take a part in its discussion. Mr. J. C. Dias has resigned his seat, and the Governor has the choice of three well qualified Singhalese gentlemen for the vacancy. They are all lawyers, and one is a Kandian Chief.

The special religious services held last week in Colombo were well attended, and their interest well sustained.

The approaching session of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be opened by a lecture from Sir Edward Creasy on the Study of History. Cholera continues to haunt Kandy. Amongst its victims we regret to have to record the name of Mr. A. Leburn, a coffee planter.—We have also to notice the death on board the *Teviot* of Mr. James Carter, who was returning to Ceylon.

Mr. Simon Kier retires from the great Kandy Agency Firm, of which he was the founder. Mr. Dundas, the next senior partner of the firm, goes home by this steamer. He will have as companions a considerable number of passengers from Ceylon, including Mr. D. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson, Ritchie, and Co., a gentleman who, true to the tendencies of his family, has done much to further commerce and enterprise; Mr. Dyke, the well-known Government Agent of the Northern Province; Dr. Atkinson, the retiring deputy-inspector general of hospitals, &c.

General O'Brien seems determined to keep up the drill and efficiency of the troops under his command, if we may judge from the incessant parades and military evolutions with which Colombo has been enlivened for some time back.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

## THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, In releasing you from the labour of a long and protracted Session, I have to express to you, before we separate, my cordial thanks for the care and assiduity with which you have examined and discussed the various matters submitted to you, and for the excellent spirit which has pervaded all your deliberations. The Bill which has just been read a third time gives ample proof of your desire both to develop the productive resources, and to control judiciously the miscellaneous expenditure of the colony, and if circumstances have prevented you from passing the usual number of ordinances during the Session, its results, if counted not by tale but by weight, will, I trust, be found of permanent benefit to all classes of the community.

The final enactments necessary to give effect to the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, now happily brought into operation, will, I hope, inaugurate an epoch of social and moral improvement throughout the large and important districts to which its provisions are applied.

And, whatever be the resolution which you may hereafter come to on the great question of railway communication in Ceylon, there can be no doubt that the ordinance which you have passed for dissolving, on equitable terms, and by mutual consent, the existing contract with the railway company in England, was one urgently needed for any settlement of that question.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, I have to thank you, in her Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of her Government during the ensuing year. I have given the best proof in my power of my anxious desire to apply the means of the colony to the supply of its most pressing wants, by proposing to you the appropriation of the whole available balance of revenue for useful public works. That balance, large as it is, has not yet sufficed to provide for all the expenditure of this kind which I would have willingly proposed, and for which you would, I doubt not, as willingly have supplied the means. But, great as has been the increase of our revenue, the large additions to our fixed establishments in the last few years, and the corresponding increase in almost every branch of Departmental and Miscellaneous expenditure, leave us scarcely more available funds for the prosecution of public works than we were able to devote to them before.

Convinced as I am of the paramount necessity of a vigorous and continued development of the productive resources of this island by opening up new channels of communication, it shall be my constant effort, by carrying out such reductions of expenditure as may be effected without injury to the public service, or to the just claims of individuals, to husband the resources of the colony for its present and future wants.

31st December, 1860. C. J. MACCARTHY.

## THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 7.—The revenue of Singapore for 1859-60 amounted to Rs. 774,050, being less than in the preceding year by Rs. 79,014. The expenditure, amounting to Rs. 971,052, was distributed under the following heads:—

Local Residency charges ...	Rs. 815,511
Straits Settlements ditto ...	55,878
Miscellaneous (on account of H.M.'s Government, &c.) ...	89,215
Military charges (including troops serving at Labuan) ...	468,956
Convict Department ...	78,794
Straits Lights ...	12,694

Rs. 971,052

There is thus an apparent deficiency in the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, of Rs. 196,901, but at least a half of the above charges ought not to be permanently debited to Singapore.

The official returns of the trade of Singapore for the year ending 30th April, 1860, make the amount of imports Rs. 47,199,139, being less than that of the previous year 1858-59 by Rs. 9,589,703. The exports in 1859-60 are stated at Rs. 50,513,885, showing an increase over those of the previous year to the amount of Rs. 5,227,314. No statements have yet been published giving details of the trade or of the shipping which arrived at and departed from Singapore during 1859-60.

From the monthly statement of the trade of Singapore, published in the *Overland Free Press*, we find that the value of the imports up to the end of 1860 is estimated at 25,130,681 dols., being an increase over those of 1859 to the extent of 1,194,725 dols. The value of the exports in 1860 is put down at 19,780,612 dols., being less than in 1859 by 2,874,851 dols.

The imports were brought as follows:—

By 1,067 square-rigged vessels ...	21,278,772 dols.
" 2,325 native-rigged " ...	3,856,909 "
3,392	25,130,681

The exports were taken as follows:—

By 1,092 square-rigged vessels ...	16,345,642 dols.
" 2,647 native " ...	3,434,970 "
3,739	19,780,612

The past year was, on the whole, an unfavourable one for the trade of Singapore. There was a considerable falling off in the exports of several articles of produce, such as tin, gambier, sago, coffee, sapanwood, &c., while there was very little speculation in rice as compared with the two preceding years. The state of affairs in China operated very disastrously to the Chinese merchants engaged in extensive transactions between Singapore and that country; and the trade with Siam also seems to have been overdone in past years; and there was, consequently, a reaction in 1859 and 1860, many of those who had entered into it largely making heavy losses. During the latter part of 1860 a number of failures occurred amongst the Chinese traders, and there is reason to fear that more may follow. In most cases private arrangements were made, and a composition accepted with security; but there seems reason to suspect that in some cases insolvency has been declared while the parties were quite able to pay in full, the temptation to save a considerable percentage on their liabilities apparently proving irresistible, and not to be weighed against the effect which such a course is calculated to have upon their future standing as traders. But the fact appears to be that, under the present system of doing business in Singapore, credit is to be obtained so readily that even repeated insolvency does not operate against a trader, except temporarily.

A census taken by the police during 1860 showed the population of Singapore to consist as follows:—

Europeans and Eurasians ...	2,445
Malays ...	10,888
Klings... ..	11,735
Bengalees ...	1,236
Chinese ...	50,043
Burmese and Siamese ...	14
Bugis ...	906
Javanese and Boyans ...	4,408
Arabs ...	117

80,793

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Dec. 5.—This day the Ameer's camp left Khoord Cabool for Taizee. Dost Mohamed Ghilzee, the chief of that place, with one hundred sepoy, came out to receive the Ameer, and presented a number of sheep, rice, ghee, &c., as customary. He also sent one sheep, two seers of rice and ghee, to the tents of all the sirdars in the camp. The Ameer was very much pleased with Dost Mohamed Khan, and granted him a cloak and a Khaleel Khanee shawl as a khillut.—Dec. 6.—This day the camp arrived at Kuttah Suny. There were some merchants accompanying the Ameer's camp who were to stop just close to the camp at night. Some thief entered and bolted away with a valuable horse belonging to a merchant. The Ameer being informed of this, ordered the chief in charge of that place immediately to procure the horse.—Dec. 7.—To-day's march was to Jugdhulluk, where the Ameer ordered the Thanadar either to procure the horse which had been stolen at Kuttah Sung, or fine the people of Jugdhulluk and Kuttah Sung five hundred rupees, and pay the owner of the horse.—Dec. 8.—The Ameer's camp left Jugdhulluk and arrived at Sookh Aub. The mullicks and chiefs of this place (who are Ahmed Zaees) presented twenty five sheep, fifty fowls, rice, and ghee, according to the fashion of the country. The Ameer honoured the Mullicks with a chintz cloak and a loongee.—Dec. 9.—This day the Ameer's camp arrived at Gundoomuk. The Mullicks of Gundoomuk Mama Khye people presented one hundred and fifty sheep, ten maunds of rice, and three maunds of ghee. The Ameer was pleased to confer upon each Mullick one choga and one loongee.—Dec. 10.—From Gundoomak the camp marched to Numlee: at this place there is a famous garden. The Ameer remained here for two days, and granted the Baghban Bashee (a head gardener) a cloak and a loongee. Auleejah Shah Murdan Khan, the ruler of Jullalabad, with twenty sowars, came to receive the Ameer Sahib. A little after Shah Murdan Khan had joined the camp, the Chief and Mookhtear of Jullalabad, with fifty sheep, two maunds of rice, one maund of ghee, and some sugar canes, waited on the Ameer and presented the Nuzur. Naizir Khan Jan was ordered to take charge of the things.—Dec. 12.—The camp arrived at Bala Baugh, a place in charge of Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan. Here the Ameer and all the sirdars and khans of the camp were invited to a feast by Sirdar Mohamed-oos-man Khan, who took them all to see his fort.—Dec. 13.—This day the camp broke ground at Bala Baugh, and arrived at Jullalabad. All the troops were ordered to go and encamp at Jullalabad, while the Ameer and Sirdars Mahomed-oos-man Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan, Synd Mahomed Khan, and Ghoolam Mahomed Khan went to pay their respects to Shakee Khan, a hermit, who resides outside of Jullalabad. It is customary that whenever the Ameer comes to Jellalabad, he first of all goes to see this respected Faqeer. In short, the Ameer has great regard for Shakee Khan. The Ameer will be in Jullalabad about three o'clock to-day.—Dec. 14.—A durbar was held this day in the garden of Jellalabad. All the khans and chiefs attended to pay their respects to the Ameer. Auleejah Shah Murd Khan was directed to point out a piece of ground to Meer Akhore Qasim Khan, for the royal stables. It is ascertained from letters of the Bookhara merchants received this day by the Ameer, that the King of Kokan was very happy when he heard the news of the demise of the King of Bookhara. He ordered his Vakeel to go to Bookhara to read the usual Fataha (prayer), but privately he commenced making warlike preparations. As soon as the Vakeel returned to Kokan he, with a number of his troops, marched on the city of Ouriptah and besieged it. The young King of Bookhara was quite astonished when he heard of all this, and ordered twelve thousand of his troops to proceed

to Summurkund without any delay. The Hakims of Kurshee, Meeana Gool, Koorah Kole, and other places, were desired by the King of Bookhara to march at once with all their troops to Summurkund. The King himself is said to have gone to Summurkund to command the troops in person. A great fight was expected between the two troops at Ouriptah.—Dec. 15.—Auleejah Sadt Mhan Mohmund of Lalpoorah waited on the Ameer and presented fifty sheep, six maunds of rice, two maunds ghee, and a horse, as a nuzur. The Ameer was very much pleased with the Mohmund Chief, whom he received with the due honours in the durbar, and ordered a man to be sent to the son of Uzeez Khan, Ghilzee to bring him to the durbar to settle about the Kashmund fort.—Dec. 16.—A letter was this day received from Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, the Governor of Cabool, with an enclosure from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has written to the Ameer that on his arrival at Khanabad and Mamana, he had received letters from the Kubchak people, from the Khans of Shahur Subz, from the Kurshee chiefs, and from some of the chiefs in the Bookhara army, to the effect that if he, Sirdar Ufzul Khan, would once cross the Hamoon, they would all join with him and make him the master of Bookhara at once. "As there are not troops enough," (continues Sirdar Ufzul Khan) "to leave some in Toorkistan and take some to Bookhara, I am quite at a loss what to do." He has been repeatedly applying to the Ameer (says Ufzul Khan in his letter) to send some more troops under his two brothers to Toorkistan, but in vain. The Ambassador of the King of Bookhara had left for Cabool, to settle this important question, and if the Ameer thinks it advisable he should not lose time in pushing on some troops to Toorkistan. After the perusal of Ufzul Khan's letter, the Ameer closed the durbar, and said nothing about the subject.—Dec. 17.—The Ameer, accompanied by Sirdar Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear, Ubdoolrazak Khan Moostoufee, went to see the artillery now at Jullalabad. The Moostoufee having been asked by the Ameer, how many rounds of balls and bags of powder were supplied to each gun, replied that for the present he had given them fourteen hundred each. On this Ghoolam Mahomed Khan remarked, that it was quite useless to give such a quantity, when there was no fighting or anything of the kind. The Ameer looked at Ghoolam Mohamed, and said that he had made all this preparation for the fort of Kusmund.—Dec. 18.—Khyburree Mulluks and Sungoo Khyll Mulluks were this day introduced by Shah Murd Khan. The Ameer received them very kindly. The Ameer, Sirdars Mohamed Oosman Khan, and Ghoolam Mahomed Khan went to see the new stables built close to the garden of Sirdar Ghoolam Heider Khan. The Ameer was very glad to see the new stables so soon built for his valuable horses. Meer Akhore Qasim Khan was ordered to remove the horses to the new stables at once.—Dec. 19.—The Ameer having consulted with Sirdars Mahomed Oosman Khan, and Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, desired Shah Murd Khan to send some confidential person to Cashmere, to bring about fifteen thousand rupees worth of Khaleel Khanee shawls, &c., for the khilluts. Shah Murd Khan, accordingly, despatched his servant with a letter to Cashmere. It is ascertained that these khilluts are intended for the young King of Bookhara and his ambassadors. The ambassador of the King of Bookhara (it is now reported) had arrived when the Ameer's camp was at Bookhak, but to keep the thing secret the Ameer had ordered him to go to Cabool, and there to wait until Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was ready to leave for Jellalabad. The Ameer's object in so doing, is to see what more he hears from Sirdar Ufzul Khan on the subject, and how the matter turns out."—*Delhi Gazette.*

APPOINTMENT.—*Foreign-office, Feb. 5.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as consul at Bombay for H.M. the Emperor of Austria.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MUSKETRY.

*Military Dep., Camp Lollunge, Dec. 19.—No. 8a of 1860.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the officer employed as chief inspector of musketry shall hold the relative position of a deputy adj. gen. or deputy qmr. gen., with the official rank of major, if below that rank in the army; and that officers employed as district inspectors of musketry shall hold the relative position of an asst. adj. gen. or asst. qmr. gen., and shall, if under the rank of captain, take rank and precedence as the jun. captains in the district in which they are serving.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 29.*—Mr. H. Bal-four, C.S., is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for a period of 2 years from the date of embarkation.

Mr. W. J. Mulligan, app. by the Sec. of State a member of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., rep. his arr. by the steam-ship *Singapore*, which reached the Sand-heads on the 26th inst.

Messrs. H. C. B. C. Raban and W. R. Larminie, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., rep. their arr. at the pres. by the steam-ship *Nubia*, which reached the Sand-heads on the 28th ult.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Moicgunj, Dec. 22.*—Under the provisions of Act 5 of 1852, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Maj. R. J. Meade, pol. agent at Gwalior, to be a marriage registrar in the Gwalior territory.

Maj. W. G. G. Cumming rec. ch. of the office of Bheel agent and pol. asst., and comdt. of Malwa Bheel corps, fr. Lieut. J. C. Wood on 4th inst.

*Camp Ryepore, Dec. 27.*—To enable Maj. W. G. G. Cumming, pol. asst. at Bhowapur, to rejoin his app., 1 mo.'s leave is granted to him from 11th ult., the date on which he reported his return to India per str. *Emeu*.

*Fort William, Dec. 31.*—Lieut. O. L. Smith, dist. superint. of police in Oude, has leave for 23 days, fr. 23rd inst.

*Jan. 4.*—Capt. E. St. George, asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent in Rajpootana, joined his app. on Nov. 22 last.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Jan. 3.*—Appointments:—

Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen. at Madras.

Mr. W. Clark, offg. 3rd asst., to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India.

Mr. J. H. Rostan to offic. as asst. sub treasurer, Fort William.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 4.*—Appointment:—Mr. G. A. W. Anley is app. an exec. engr. of 4th class, and posted to the Pooree div., in which he will offic. for Mr. G. Rayner, about to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

Transfer:—Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engrs., prob. asst. engr., who was posted to the N.W.P. in Notification No. 145, of July 12, 1860, and has been lately at the disposal of the garrison engr. (Notification No. 199, dated Sept. 1, 1860) of Fort William for special duty, is transf. to Nagpoor.

Posting:—Mr. C. Mayne, exec. engr. of 4th class, late asst. to the garr. engr. of Fort William, is posted to charge of Synthia road.

*Camp Ryepore, Dec. 27, 1860.—No. 11a of 1860.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. temp. appointments in the med. dep., v. Sen. surg. Campbell Mackinnon, M.D., proc. on sick furl. to Eur.:—

Dep. inspec. gen. H. A. Bruce, of the Umballah circle, to offic. as inspec. gen. of hospitals, Upper Provinces.

Surg. maj. G. R. Cardew, art. div., Ferozepore, to offic. as dep. inspec. gen.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

POST-OFFICE ABUSES.

*Home Dep., Fort William, Dec. 20.*—The attention of all public officers is requested to the following section of the Post-office Act No. XVII. of 1854. Any public officer, *unless acting by express order of Government*, who detains a mail or opens a mail-packet in transit, renders himself liable to the penalty prescribed by this section:—

Section LI.—It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a post office messenger whilst carrying the mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet in trans-



sit from one post-office to another; and every person who shall be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

#### STAMPS ON TRANSFER SHARES.

**Dec. 21.**—Under the provisions of Section III. Act XL. of 1860, the Hon. the President in Council hereby prescribes the 1st of May, 1861, as the date on and after which the duty chargeable on the transfer of the shares of any banking corporation, or joint-stock company, which by any laws applicable to such corporation or company can be effected by simple endorsement, shall be denoted by an adhesive stamp, or more than one adhesive stamp.

**Dec. 20.**—Mr. W. C. Plowden, asst. commissr. of Punjab, has 15 mo. leave to England.

**Dec. 21.**—Mr. F. MacNaghten, of the Bombay C.S., is app. to be an offic. asst. commissr., 3rd class, in the province of Nagpore. Mr. MacNaghten reported his arrival at Nagpore on 30th ult.

Mr. C. M. Crisp is app. to be an assessor for the town and suburbs of Rangoon, with effect from 8th Oct. last.

The undermentioned officers of the Pegu Commission are app. special assessors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the sub-divisions specified opposite their names:—

Mr. P. B. Doyle, for Pegu town.  
Lieut. C. W. Street, for Naga-t-hoing Khyoung and Dougyee townships in the Bassein district.

Mr. W. J. Twidle, for Bassein.

Mr. C. Phillips, for the Pantanan township.

Lieut. Duff, for Thetmyo.

Lieut. Sanders, for Myanoung, in Henzada dist.

Mr. W. A. Rebello, for Donabew, in Henzada dist.

Capt. C. D. Newmarch, for the officers in the public works dep., serving in Pegu.

Lieut. H. V. Mathias resumed command of Nagode police on 1st inst.

Mr. J. E. Burton, extra asst. commissr. in Oude, rejoined his app. on 10th inst.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commissr., 1st class, Tenasserim and Martaban provs., passed the examination in Burmese prescribed by Govt. for staff employ, on June 18, 1858.

Maj. H. L. Evans, dep. commissr. of Fyzabad, in Oude, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from 20th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**ERRATUM.**—The appts. of Major R. T. Snow and Lieut. C. H. Grace, of the Nagpore Commission, notified in G.O. dated 16th ult., No. 5385, are to have effect, the former from Oct. 17, 1859, instead of Nov. 17, 1859, and the latter from Sept. 23, 1859, instead of July 20, 1860.

**Financial Dep., Fort William, Dec. 19.**—Mr. L. C. Probyn assumed chg. of office of civil auditor, N.W. Provs., on 11th inst.

**Public Works Dep., General Estab., Fort William, Dec. 20.**—Major W. E. Warrand and Lieut. W. H. Pierson, engrs., are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for employ. in Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, pending the decision of H.E. the C. in C. as to their disposal, with effect from the date on which they may have entered on their duties in connection with that college.

**Dec. 21.**—Messrs. R. G. Elwes, W. D. Bruce, A. D. Campbell, G. W. Owen, G. Kilgour, J. Denneade, D. Scott, A. Penny, and J. Beauchamp, 1st class probationary engrs., under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, reported their arrival at the presy., per ship *Castle Howard*, on the 18th inst., having left England for India on Aug. 15, 1860.

Mr. H. Dewes, asst. engr., 1st class, having reported his return to presy., from m.c., per *Agamemnon*, on 6th inst., is placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

**Appointments:—**

Mr. R. Craig is app. a temp. supervisor in public works dep., and posted to Bengal.

Capt. A. W. Owen, asst. engr., 1st class, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. 6th div., Grand Trunk Road.

No. 1,220.—The following order issued by the Govt. of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

Nov. 27, 1860.—No. 496.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

#### MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,222.—The responsible control over the depot and workshops of the mathematical instrument department in Calcutta will be vested in the deputy surveyor-gen., from Jan. 1, 1861.

All requisitions for the supply or repair of instruments, and all communications connected with the department, are to be addressed to that functionary, who will examine and check all indents according to the regulations of the service, referring special cases for the orders of Govt.

The deputy surveyor-gen. will prepare the annual estimates of the expenditure of the department, as laid down in Govt. Notification in the financial dep., No. 27, dated April 7, 1860. He will also prepare and forward at the prescribed period the annual indent for the supply of instruments required from England.

The accounts will be submitted as heretofore by the deputy surveyor-gen. to the controller of military finance.

No. 1,223.—The following alteration of rank is made:—

Artillery.—Lieut. C. E. Armstrong, to rank from May 26, 1858, v. Lieut. E. J. Goodridge, ret.

Lieut. K. W. S. M. Cameron, to rank from July 4, 1858, v. Lieut. J. Griffith, prom.

Lieut. E. T. D. Elliot, to rank from July 27, 1858, v. Lieut. J. McK. Fraser, dec.

Lieut. C. E. Delafosse, to rank from Aug. 18, 1858, v. Lieut. E. M. Walker, prom.

No. 1,224.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be adjusted hereafter:—

Infantry.—Mr. A. McC. Bruce, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 14, 1860.

No. 1,225.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. G. P. Cumming, 4th Eur. regt., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. W. W. Osborne, c.b., 24th Madras N.I., pol. agent, Rewah, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,622.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. M. J. Vibart, inv. pension estab., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 1,227.—The undermentioned officer is prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from date specified:—

Lieut. W. H. Smith, 56th N.I., Dec. 20, 1860.

**Military Dep., Fort William, Dec. 21.**—No. 1,215.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 816.—Dated April 9, 1859.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. H. Mackenzie, 20th N.I., dep. commissr., Punjab, for 15 mo., under new regs., from April 12, 1859.

No. 1,216.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. H. Mackenzie, 20th N.I., late deputy comsr., Punjab, on leave for 19 mo., from April 12, 1859; date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 10, 1860.

Lieut. F. D. Harington, 12th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 14, 1860.

No. 1,217.—The servs. of Capt. H. Mackenzie, 20th N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of Punjab, with effect from Oct. 10, 1860.

No. 1,218.—The furl. to Eur. granted to Capt. and Brev. maj. W. H. Groathed, c.b., corps of engineers, in G.O. No. 1,101 of Nov. 8, 1860, is to be considered as under the new regs.

#### LIEUT. COL. H. W. NORMAN'S APPOINTMENT.

**Military Dep., Fort William, Dec. 22.**—No. 1,228.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 429 of Nov. 17, 1860, are published for general information:—

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. having applied for the aid of an efficient and experienced officer of H.M.'s Indian army to assist in the performance of the additional duties which will devolve upon him in consequence of the amalgamation of the royal and Indian armies, I have to acquaint you that I have recommended to H.R.H. the C. in C. Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, c.b., Bengal army, who, by his ability and experience in charge of the adj. gen.'s dep. with the C. in C. in the field, appeared to me to be eminently qualified for the appointment.

The designation of the office will for the present be "Assistant Military Secretary" to the Gen. C. in C., and H.R.H. has app. Lieut. col. Norman to this office. The time passed by him in the performance of its duties will reckon as service in India for the retiring pension.

The retention of this office by Lieut. col. Norman will render unnecessary any extension of the leave of abs. granted him by you. He will be subject, however, to the limit of abs. prescribed by the Act 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 70.

**Public Works Dep., Dec. 21.**—Leave of absence:—Mr. G. Rayner, exec. engr. of Pooree div., is allowed prep. leave for 4 weeks, before applying for leave to Eur., on m.c.

**Mily. Dept., Jan. 8, 1861.**—No. 1 of 1861.—The undern. officers have reported their return from England:—

Brev. Lieut. col. C. Prior, 64th N.I., Capt. G. Strangways, 71st N.I., Brev. Capt. M. J. White, 26th N.I., Lieut. C. J. Prinsep, 1st Eur. L.C., and Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, Med. dep.; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 27, 1860.

Jan. 4.—No. 2 of 1861.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 1,203, of the 18th inst., the following proms. are made:—

Brev. Lieut. col. G. Malcolm, c.b., Bombay inf., to be col. fr. Aug. 30, 1860, v. Gen. J. Carfrae, Madras inf., dec.

Maj. G. G. MacDonell, Madras inf., to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 30, 1860, v. Gen. J. Carfrae, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. W. T. Nicolls, Madras inf., to be maj. fr. Aug. 30, 1860, v. Gen. J. Carfrae, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, Bombay inf., to be col. fr. Oct. 7, 1860, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

Maj. C. Mackenzie, Madras inf., to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 7, 1860, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. W. S. Snow, Madras inf., to be maj. fr. Oct. 7, 1860, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

No. 3.—Capt. and brev. maj. E. Brown, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has leave for 2 mo., fr. such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 5.—Capt. and brev. maj. W. E. Warrand, engrs., has an ext. of leave to Nov. 29, the date on which he rep. his ret. to Bengal, fr. m.c. to Eur.

No. 6.—The foll. proms. are made:—Infantry:—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. R. Corfield to be col., fr. Nov. 18, v. Col. (maj. gen.) E. Pettingal, dec.

Maj. W. P. Hampton to be lieut. col., fr. Nov. 18, v. Col. (maj. gen.) E. Pettingal, dec.

31st L.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. R. H. Price, to be capt., fr. Nov. 18, v. Col. (maj. gen.) E. Pettingal, dec.

81st L.I.—Ens. H. R. Young to be lieut., fr. Nov. 18, v. Col. (maj. gen.) E. Pettingal, dec.

No. 8.—60th N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. F. C. Innes to be capt., fr. Sept. 17, v. Capt. R. H. Shebbear, dec.

No. 9.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Fordyce, regt. of art., brigdr. comdnt. of art., and comdng. the station of Meerut, for 3 years, under old regs.

Lieut. E. K. Franks, regt. of art., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. B. Brander, 37th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 10.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Hampton, 50th N.I., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

Second capt. M. C. Sankey, regt. of art., for two yrs., under new regs.

No. 11.—The underment. officers have rep. their return from England:—

Brev. maj. H. Dinning, 71st N.I.; Brev. maj. J. W. Sanders, 41st N.I.; Capt. Cracroft, 69th N.I.; Dep. commissr. Rawul Pindee, on leave for 15 mo. from 25th Nov., 1859; Second cap. H. Dickson, art.; Lieut. J. Bonham, art.; Lieut. A. A. Chapman, 1st Eur. L.C.; Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, 13th N.I.; Dist. superint. of police in Oude, Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 13th N.I.; Lieut. H. W. Studdy, 32nd N.I.; and Asst. surg. J. Williams, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 29, 1860.

Dep. asst. comr. A. O'Berne, dept. public works; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 31, 1860.

No. 12.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mly. forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively, leaving the date of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

Cavalry.—Mr. J. Boulderson.

Infantry.—Mr. A. P. Samuells and Mr. R. W. E. Burrowes; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 29th, 1860.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

**Dec. 19.**—Appointments:—

Mr. E. Grey, superint. of survey, 1st or northern div., to offic. as coll. of Dinagopore, in addition to his own duties.

This cancels the appointment of Mr. J. G. Dodgson, notified in the *Gazette* of 15th inst.

Lieut. D. Macdonald to be asst. rev. surv., 2nd or southern div.

**Dec. 12.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. G. L. Lane, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, for 6 mo., new rules.

**Dec. 17.**—Mr. W. Porter, marine asst. to the commissioner and port master at Akyah, for 1 mo.

**Dec. 18.**—Mr. D. Cunliffe, salt agent of Hidgellee, for 4 days, new rules, in ext.

The privilege leave for 1 mo. granted by the lord bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. W. C. Bromhead, chaplain of Dinagopore, is confirmed.

**Dec. 19.**—The hon. H. B. Devereux, C.S., reported his return to the presidency on 14th inst., by the steamship *Nemesia*.

**Dec. 23.**—Mr. J. Elliot, M.D., to be civil asst. surg. of Nuddea.

**Dec. 31.**—Capt. J. Smith, comdnt. of Seebundy levy, to be ex officio asst. to comr. of Sumbulpore.

Mr. H. J. Muston to be superint. of salt chowkies in Backergunge.

Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth to be superint. of salt chowkies at Jellalore, in Midnapore.

Mr. W. L. Owen to be superint. of salt chowkies in Calcutta.

Jan. 3.—The Hon. H. B. Devereux to offic. as jun. sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. F. J. K. Hewett to charge of sub-division of Gurbetah, and to exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag., and powers of a dep. coll., under Act 10 of 1859, in Bancoorah and Midnapore.

Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shergotty, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Behar.

Dec. 31.—Mr. H. Muspratt, offic. mag. and coll. of Dacca, for 3 weeks, under new revised absentee rules, making over ch. of his offices to Mr. H. C. Sutherland, who will offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca during Mr. Muspratt's absence.

Lieut. H. Sconce, principal asst. to the comr. of Assam, at Nowgong, for 8 mos., on m.c., under the financial resolution of Feb. 22, 1856.

The priv. leave granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the following chaplains is confirmed, viz.:

Rev. W. Sturrock, chaplain of Berhampore, for 15 days.

Rev. H. H. Harington, chaplain of Cuttack, for 1 mo., in ext.

Jan. 3.—Mr. R. King, sub-deputy opium agent of Patna, for 1 year, on m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

No. 1,232.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:

Lieut. and brev. capt. R. Stothert, 4th N.I., for 18 mo., under old regs.

No. 1,234.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl.:

Capt. and brev. maj. A. H. Ross, 42nd N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

Judicial Dept., Camp Agra, Dec. 6.—Asst. surg. Price, of H.M.'s 89th foot, is appd. temp., with the consent of the officer commanding the station, to med. ch. of the civil station of Lullitpore.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. O. Chalmers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is appd. to be an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the Jubbulpore div.

Dec. 8.—Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Benares, is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. and dep. commissioner of Humeerpore.

Mr. E. M. Wylly, offic. extra judge of the court of Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. Provs., is appd. to be a member of the court of Special Commission sitting at Agra, under Act IX. of 1859.

Dec. 10.—Privilege leave of abs. for 15 days is granted to Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, civil asst. surg. of Azimgurh, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### SPECIAL LEAVE.

Financial Dept., Camp Agra, Dec. 8.—Some misapprehension appearing to exist as to the intention of Section XIV. of the Covenant, and Section VIII. of the Unconvenanted Absentee Rules, it is hereby notified for general information, that although special leave, on private affairs, under those sections cannot be granted by instalments, yet it can be granted for a shorter period than six months, provided the condition of leave not being claimable under the same rule for six years is maintained.

Revenue Dept., Camp Shekoabad, Dec. 15.—The app. of Mr. E. R. Lemaistre to be dep. coll. in the Bijour dist., is to take effect from 2nd Nov. last.

Revenue Dept., Camp Ferozabad, Dec. 14.—Mr. E. Colvin, jun. asst. comr. of Kumaon, is entrusted with the dus. of an assessor of Income-tax in the Terai Pergunnahs.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 14.—The servs. of Rev. J. Robinson, M.A., chaplain of Chunar and Mirzapore, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Mr. J. A. Loch, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, having made over ch. of the office of mag. and coll. of Jounpore to Mr. C. Horne, is posted to the dist. of Benares.

Camp Ferozabad, Dec. 14.—In modification of the notific. No. 1,909a, dated the 20th July last, the servs. of Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, asst. superint. of Nee-much, are tempy. placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., with effect from that date.

Camp Shekoabad, Dec. 15.—The notifics. of the 6th Oct. last, No. 1,268, and of the 10th Nov., No. 1,408, granting 6 mo. leave of abs. to Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, to Eur., with the usual prep. leave, are hereby cane.

Twelve mo. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst. to mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, fr. date on which he availed himself of the same, with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Camp Etamadpore, Dec. 13.—The servs. of Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls, civ. asst. surg. of Seonee, are, in accordance with his own request, replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Madras.

Camp Shekoabad, Dec. 15.—The servs. of Surg. J. N. Tressider are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept.

Asst. surg. J. Jones, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is app. to be civ. asst. surg. of Cawnpore, v. Dr. Tressider.

Camp Jussuntnugger, Dec. 18.—Capt. F. L. Mag-niac, 5th Madras L.C., whose servs. have been placed

at disp. of this Govt., is app. to be canton. jt. mag. of Jubbulpore.

Public Works Dept., Camp Jussuntnugger, Dec. 18.—No. 3,203a.—Six weeks' leave of abs. to presy., is granted to Lieut. J. Finn, superint. of Doon forests, prep. to his applying for leave to Eur. on m.c.

Camp Kurhal, Dec. 22.—No. 3,242a.—Capt. E. D. R. Ross, exec. engr. in ch. of the Roorkee and Dehra road, is app. a member of the road and ferry fund committees of the Saharunpore and Dehra Doon dists.

Mily. Dept., Camp Mynpoory, Dec. 24.—Leave of abs.—Priv. leave for 2 mo., to presy., is granted to Mr. E. Berrill, adjt. of Dumoh dist. batt. of mily. police, from 1st of Jan. next.

Capt. W. H. Binny, offic. comdt. of the batt., will perform the dus. of the adjt.'s office, in add. to his own dur. the abs. of Mr. Berrill.

No. 1,047a.—Leave of abs.—Priv. leave for 3 mo., to Bombay, is granted to Mr. A. H. E. Durnford, adjt. of the Hoshungabad dist. batt. of mily. police, fr. the 15th of Jan. next.

Lieut. F. B. Foote, the comdt. of the batt., will perform the dus. of the adjt.'s office, in add. to his own, dur. the abs. of Mr. Durnford.

Gen. Dept., Camp Etawah, Dec. 19.—No. 1,438a.—Capt. E. Smyth, late 13th N.I., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is app. to be an insp. of Kumaon circle, in the dept. of public instruction, N.W.P. This app. will have effect fr. the date on which Capt. Smyth ass. ch. of the office fr. Capt. Vibert.

Judicial Dept., Camp Moorlee-dhur-ke-Surree, Dec. 17, 1860.—Asst. surg. Westcott, 22nd Punjab inf., will perform med. du. of the station dur. Asst. surg. W. Watson's absence.

Camp Etawah, Dec. 20.—No. 3,170a.—Mr. E. R. Lemaistre, dep. coll. of Bijour, is appd. to act as a dep. mag., with powers of an asst., under sec. 20, reg. 9, of 1807.

No. 3,175a.—Mr. A. Anthony, dep. coll. of Jounpore, is appointed to be a dep. mag., and is vested with special powers of an asst. mag.

#### THE NEW POLICE ORGANIZATION.

Police Dept., Camp Kurhal, Dec. 22.—No. 21a.—It is hereby notified that, as a preliminary to the introduction of a reformed system of police, the military, the municipal, the cantonment, the ferry, and all other police, which have hitherto existed as separate bodies, will, from Jan. 1, 1861, be gradually incorporated with the new police force, in the districts belonging to the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad divs.

The native officers and men belonging to the bodies of police abovementioned, who are best fitted for service in the reformed police, will be selected and drafted into the force; the rest being discharged according to the instructions which have been communicated to the superint. gen. of police of the N.W. Provinces.

As the military police will thus cease to exist as a separate body in the divisions and districts abovementioned from Jan. 1, 1861, the appts. of 2nd in com., divis. adj., and district adj., will be abolished in the said divisions and districts from the same, namely, Jan. 1, 1861.

No. 52a.—Subject to the approval and confirmation of H.E. the Viceroy in Council, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the following appts., with effect from Jan. 1, 1861, namely:—

Capt. E. Tyrwhitt to be divis. superint. of police in the Meerut div.

Lieut. col. J. Hennessy to be divis. superint. of police in Agra div.

Capt. T. Dennehy, to be divis. superint. of police in the Allahabad div.

No. 53a.—Subject to the like approval and confirmation, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to appoint the following officers to be district superint. of police of the 1st grade, and to post them to the districts specified opposite to their names respectively:—

Capt. J. J. Eckford, Mynpoory.

Capt. W. H. Earle, Bareilly.

Capt. C. T. Hallett, Allypore.

Maj. M. Thompson, Cawnpore.

Lieut. L. Forbes, Etawah.

Lieut. O. M. Glubb, Meerut.

No. 54a.—Subject to the same approval and sanction, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to appt. the following officers to be district superint. of police of the 2nd grade, and to post them to the districts specified opposite to their names:—

Capt. the Hon. W. M. Fraser in the district of Agra.

Capt. J. S. Rawlins in the district of Saharunpore.

Capt. E. J. Wild in the district of Allahabad.

No. 55a.—Subject to the like approval and sanction, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to appoint the following officers to be district superint. of police of the 3rd grade, and to post them to the districts specified opposite to their names:—

Lieut. R. Cadell in the district of Muttra.

Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas in the district of Furruckabad.

Capt. Evatt in the district of Banda.

No. 56a.—Subject to the like approval and sanction, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to ap-

point the following officers to be district superint. of police of the 4th grade, and to post them to the districts specified opposite to their names:—

Lieut. A. H. Bramley in the district of Moozuffer-nugger.

Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda in the district of Boolundshuhur.

No. 57a.—Subject to the same approval and sanction, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to appoint the following officers to be district superint. of police of the 5th grade, and to post them to the districts specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. D. McArthur in the district of Futehpore.

Mr. C. T. Castle in the district of Etah.

Lieut. R. B. Graham in the district of Dehra Dhoon.

No. 58a.—Subject to the like approval and confirmation, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to attach the following gentlemen as "doing duty" officers to the divisional superintendent of the divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. Williams, Meerut.

Lieut. G. F. J. Graham, Agra.

Local Lieut. R. S. Young, Allahabad.

No. 59a.—Referring to the notification of this department, No. 21a of this date, the Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to replace the services of Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, adjt. of the Boolundshuhur batt. of military police, and of Lieut. R. M. T. Horsford, adjt. of the Etawah batt. of military police, at disposal of the Government of India, in the military department, from 1st January, 1861, and from the same date to dispense with the services of the following unconvenanted officers:—

Cornet W. Bridgeman, adjt. of the Dehra Dhoon batt. of military police.

Mr. R. Waddington, ditto Furruckabad ditto.

Mr. A. Bates, ditto Futehpore ditto.

Mr. S. Boileau, ditto Banda ditto.

Mr. W. C. Thomas, ditto Mynpoory ditto.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., No. 2,387, dated Dec. 18.—Leave.—Mr. Dep. comy. J. Symms, sub-engr. 1st class, attached to the Rawul Pindee div., has 6 mos. leave on m.c., from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

General Dept., No. 3,292, dated Dec. 19.—The indulgence leave for 2 mos. granted to Rev. C. Garbett, chaplain of Kussowlee, Calcutta, is confirmed.

Lahore, Dec. 17.—No. 479.—The servs. of Lieut. A. R. Chapman, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., d. d. officer 4th Punjab cav., are placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 482.—The regtl. order by Capt. M. R. Somerville, commdg. 5th Punjab inf., appg. Lieut. W. J. Forlong, extra doing duty officer to act as permanent doing duty officer, with effect from Nov. 2, 1859, is confirmed.

1st Regt. Punjab Cav.—No. 483.—Leave of absence.—Ens. and local Lieut. H. B. Hanna, from Dec. 31, 1860, to April 30, 1861, to Calcutta, to undergo an examination in the native languages in extn.

No. 484.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated Sept. 30, 1860, by Capt. C. J. Godby, commdg., directing Lieut. and adjt. F. Hammond, 4th Punjab cav., to act as station staff officer, in room of Lieut. A. R. Chapman, is confirmed.

No. 3,233, dated Dec. 15.—Transfers.—The servs. of the Rev. C. W. Calusac, chaplain of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Govt., N.W.P.

No. 3,194, dated Dec. 11.—Capt. H. A. Dwyer, asst. comr., from the Rawul Pindee to the Dehra Ismael Khan dist.

No. 3,267, dated Dec. 15.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. E. B. Brown, M.D., is app. professor of chemistry in the Lahore Medical College, and chemical examiner for the Punjab.

Lahore, Dec. 15.—No. 474.—The servs. of Capt. J. R. Sladen, art., commdg. No. 1 Punjab lt. field batty., are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the C. in C., from such date as H.E. may desire to avail himself of them.

No. 477.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. J. W. Orchard, offic. capt. of police, Dera Ismael Khan, for 6 mos. from 1st prox., under the old rules, to Calcutta, to undergo an examn. in the native languages.

Gen. Dept., dated Dec. 21.—No. 3,314.—Leave and Posting.—Rev. H. P. Woodington, chap. of Dugshai, has 5 mo. leave on m.c., fr. such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Dated Dec. 21.—No. 3,313.—Lieut. J. F. Millar, asst. comr., having repd. his return fr. furl., is posted to the Rohtuck dist., and has the usual 8 weeks' leave to enable him to join his app.

Dated Dec. 21.—No. 3,307.—Transf.—Mr. K. Knox, asst. comr., fr. Jullundur to the out-post of Bun-noo, in the Dera Ismael Khan dist.

Dated Dec. 21.—No. 3,308.—Capt. W. Paske, asst. comr., fr. the out-post of Kussowlee, in the Simla dist., to Jullundur.

Dated Dec. 21.—No. 3,310.—Lieut. J. Havelock, asst. comr., fr. Simla to Kussowlee.

Dated Dec. 22.—No. 3,316.—Lieut. J. B. Parsons, asst. comr., fr. Leia to the Mooltan dist.

Dated Dec. 22.—No. 3,316a.—Capt. J. B. Smyley,

asst. comr., fr. Mooltan to Leis dist., to offic. as dep. comr.

*Revenue Dept., dated Dec. 21.—No. 1,965.—Proms.*  
—Mr. J. G. H. Jamieson, asst. patrol in the Sind Sanjor salt dept., fr. the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

*Dated Dec. 22.—No. 1,968.—Mr. F. Beatty, asst. patrol on the Sutlej preventive line, fr. the 3rd to the 2nd grade.*

*Mily Dept., Lahore, Dec. 22.—No. 488.—The app. of Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, to offic. as adjt. 3rd Punjab cav., notified in Punjab order, No. 458, dated 28th ult., is to have effect fr. the 26th Oct. last, the date on which that officer entered on the dus. of the office.*

*No. 489.—4th Regt. Sikh Inf.—Leave of abs.—Lieut. A. M. Ommanney, offic. do. du. officer, fr. 15th Dec., 1860, to 20th Jan., 1861, to Lahore.*

*Revenue Dept., dated Dec. 26.—No. 1,980.—Proms.*  
—Mr. G. Peish, asst. patrol in the Hansi customs div., is prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect fr. 24th ult.

*Dated Dec. 26.—No. 1,982.—Mr. E. H. Paske, asst. patrol rev. dept., is prom. fr. the 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect fr. 9th ult.*

*P.W. Dept., dated Dec. 26.—No. 2,430.—Transf.—Mr. C. Fraser, asst. supervisor, fr. the Kohat div. to 1st div. Lahore and Peshawur road.*

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 14.—The appt. of Asst. surg. H. Clark to the med. ch. of 13th Punjab inf. in G.O. of 8th ult., is cancelled, at his own request.*

*Lieut. T. G. Rose, late 21st N.I., doing duty with Sylhet light inf. batt., is apptd. to do duty with Mooltanee cav., and directed to join.*

*Ens. D. M. Strong, general list, attached to 2nd batt. rifle brigade, is apptd. to do duty with Nusseree batt., and directed to join.*

*Dec. 15.—Lieut. C. J. Farquharson, late 50th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 23rd fusiliers, is apptd. to do duty with extra Goorka regt.; to join.*

*The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with 18th Punjab inf., and directed to join without delay:—*

*Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th N.I., and Lieut. C. A. E. S. Carter, of the late 20th N.I., at present att. to H.M.'s 5th fusiliers.*

*The servs. of Surg. E. C. Thorp, attached to the East Indian regt., are placed at disposal of the govt. of Bengal.*

*Leave of absence:—*

*Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. M. Scanlan, from 22nd Nov., date of embarkation to pres., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.*

*Capt. E. A. M. McGregor, 4th L.C., now at pres., is apptd. to charge of remount horses proceeding to upper provinces.*

*Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard, now at pres., will accompany the above-mentioned remounts to Benares.*

#### DELHI AND LUCKNOW PRIZE-MONEY.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 18.—Under instructions from H.E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the prize rolls of the troops employed in the operations leading to the capture of Delhi, Lucknow, and other places were booty was taken during the late mutinies, be furnished without delay to the department of the controller of military finance, Calcutta.*

*Under the provisions of G.O. No. 1,113, of the 1st Sept., 1857, Asst. surg. A. Etison is perm. to count as service for retiring pension the 2 mo's. leave granted to him in G.O. of 4th Dec. 1857.*

*With reference to G.O. No. 1,139, Col. A. H. E. Boileau, of the corps of engineers, is perm. to reside and draw his pay within the Benares circle of payment.*

*Brev. maj. S. Richards, of the late 55th N.I., apptd. a dep. asst. adj. gen. of division by G.O. No. 1,090, of 6th ult., is posted to pres. div.*

*Capt. P. F. De Quincey, H.M.'s 70th foot, apptd. maj. of brigade by G.O. No. 2a, dated 4th inst., is posted to Barrackpore, and directed to join.*

*The leave to Surg. maj. W. Shillito, med. dept., in G.O. of 27th April last, to visit the hills, prep. to applying for perm. to retire from the service, is commuted to leave prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.*

*Leave of absence:—*

*Brigade Staff.—Brigrd. J. K. McCausland (comdg. Gwalior dist.), from date he may avail himself of it, to 24th Feb., to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe.*

*Late 16th N.I.—Capt. W. Graydon, from 10th Jan. to 10th April, to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.*

*Late 50th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. H. Hampton, from 3rd Dec., 1860, to 9th Jan., 1861, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe.*

*General List.—Ens. S. E. Becher, from 15th Nov., 1860, to 15th Jan., 1861, to Ghazepore.*

*Dec. 19.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C., rec. returned from furl., is apptd. to do du. with depot at Barrackpore, and directed to join.*

*Lieut. G. S. Dysart, late 23rd N.I., is apptd. to do du. with 3rd Eur. inf., to join.*

*Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, late 25th N.I., was declared*

*by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on 3rd inst., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated.*

*Lieut. J. B. Ridout, H.M.'s 80th regt., instr. of musketry to 4th Eur. inf., is directed to rejoin his own corps, with which his servs. are urgently required.*

*Ens. S. E. Becher, on general list, is apptd. to do du. with 35th foot at Meerut, instead of with the 23rd fus. at Lucknow.*

*Dec. 20.—Maj. gen. N. Jones, late 49th N.I., is perm. to reside at Simla and draw his pay in Sirhind division.*

#### SAVINGS BANKS.

*The C. in C. is pleased to announce, for general information, that Government has extended the provisions of G. G. O. No. 402, of April 18, 1860, regarding the establishment of regimental savings banks, to warrant and non-commissioned officers in detached or staff employ.*

*As affording greater facilities to the classes above specified, they are permitted to deposit both in regimental ranks, under the rules applicable to soldiers in the performance of regimental duty, and also at their option, through division paymasters, as military miscellaneous depositors, in the Government savings banks.*

*Maj. F. Maitland, late 5th Eur. inf., is perm. to do gen. duty at Meerut.*

*The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—*

*Surg. maj. C. G. Andrews, to med. ch. 81st N.I.I. Surg. maj. G. S. Mann, to med. ch. 18th Punjab inf. Surg. A. R. Atkinson, to med. ch. 33rd N.I.*

*Asst. surg. E. Taylor, to med. ch. of Shahjehanpore levy.*

*Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, to med. ch. 12th Punjab infantry.*

*Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton, to med. ch. Futehgurh levy.*

*Lieut. C. McNeile, late 60th N.I., is permitted to study at Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1861.*

*Dec. 21.—The Debrogurh station order, dated Oct. 22 last, placing the serv. of Brev. maj. J. S. Gibb, comg. local art., at the disposal of the civil authorities in Assam, as a temp. arrangement, with a view to his assuming charge of office of exec. eng., Upper Assam, v. Cond. W. Craig, dec., is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.*

*Dec. 22.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:*

*16th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. H. H. Gough, 1st Eur. L.C., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. M. Hunter, rem.*

*Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, act. adjt. 4th N.I., is confirmed in the app.*

*Leave of absence:—*

*3rd tr. 3rd batt. H.A.—1st Lieut. G. Cracklow, fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 29, 1861, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. on same account.*

*2nd E. B. Fus.—Brev. col. M. E. Sherwill, fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1861, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.*

*3rd Eur. Inf.—Capt. R. C. Stevenson, fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1861, to Pres., prep. to ret. fr. serv.*

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 19.—The underment. prom. to take place consequent on the prom. of Col. R. J. Stuthard, roy. eng., to be maj. gen., in succ. to Maj. gen. W. C. Ward, roy. eng., prom. to be lieut. gen., v. Lieut. gen. Sir C. W. Pasley, roy. eng., prom. to be gen., v. Gen. F. R. Thackeray, roy. eng., who died Sept. 19:—*

*Brev. lieut. col. F. G. Urquhart, 1st foot, to be col.; Sept. 20.*

*The underment. prom. to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, Bart., col. comdt. rifle brig., on Oct. 12:—*

*Maj. gen. J. Scott, col. 3rd drag. gds., to be lieut. gen.; Oct. 13.*

*Dec. 21.—The foll. officers are apptd. to do du. with invalids proc. to England in the ship *Holmesdale*:—*

*Capt. Duffin, 1st batt. 20th foot, to com.*

*Lieuts. Fortescue, rifle brig., and Macnamara, 93rd foot, to do du.*

*Asst. surg. Ramsay, 1st batt. 20th foot.*

*These officers will report themselves on arr. to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.*

*With reference to G.O. No. 184, Dec. 12, Staff asst. surg. McCarthy will proc. to rel. Staff asst. surg. Illingworth, who will ret. to the pres. for the purpose of embarking to join 57th regt. in New Zealand.*

*Staff asst. surg. T. Wood will proc. to Barrackpore, and report himself to the officer comdg. and surg. H.M.'s 1st batt. 6th foot, for temp. du. with the corps.*

*Id. Qrs., Camp Ramnuggur, Dec. 14.—The name of Lieut. A. Clay, 27th foot, is to be erased from the list of officers passed in Hindoostanee, which was published in the 2nd para. of G.O. No. 13, dated Feb. 3.*

*The following order is confirmed, subject to approval:—*

*By the officer comdg. 3rd batt. rifle brig.:—*

*Dated Oct. 23.—Appg. corp. W. Davis to act as 3rd class sergt. instr. of musketry, fr. Sept. 23.*

*The following orders are confirmed:—*

*By the officer comdg. Darjeeling depot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 21.—Directing Asst. surg. Maclean, 42nd highlanders, to ass. med. ch. of invalids and recovered men to Caragolah Ghat, and thence with the party procg. to Benares, reporting himself on arrival there to the principal med. officer.*

*By the officer comdg. 34th foot:—*  
*Dated July 10.—Appg. Lieut. H. Lampen to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps.*

*By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 23rd foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 8.—Appg. Lieut. Wrench to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, fr. 1st idem.*

*By the officer comdg. 42nd royal highlanders:—*  
*Dated Nov. 7.—Appg. Lieut. W. James to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps.*

*By the officer comdg. 80th foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 9.—Appg. Lieut. Goddard to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps.*

*By the officer comdg. at Lullatpore:—*  
*Dated Nov. 6.—Directing Asst. surg. W. H. Price, 89th Foot, to take over med. ch. of the detach. of his corps from Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, 2nd Gwalior inf.*

*By the officer comdg. 9th foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 23.—Appg. Lieut. J. B. Pilkington to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, and Sergt. R. Roy as asst. non-commissioned officer instr., fr. 1st idem.*

*By the officer comdg. 92nd highlanders:—*  
*Dated Nov. 22.—Appg. Lieut. Tritton to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps.*

*By the officer comdg. 54th regt.:—*  
*Dated Nov. 19.—Appg. Ens. Lambard to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, fr. 15th idem.*

*By the officer comdg. 48th foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 11.—Appg. Ens. Tudor to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, fr. 6th idem.*

*By the officer comdg. 37th foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 15.—Appg. Lieut. W. H. Henzell to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, fr. Oct. 30.*

*By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 24th foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 14.—Appg. Ens. Magill to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, fr. Oct. 23.*

*By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 20th foot:—*  
*Dated Oct. 29.—Appg. Lieut. H. R. Bowly to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps, fr. Nov. 1.*

*By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 19th foot:—*  
*Dated Nov. 16.—Appg. Ens. J. F. Fraser to act as asst. instr. of musketry to the corps.*

*Leave of absence:—*  
*1st Batt. 19th Foot.—Capt. R. D. Barrett, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c.*

*1st Batt. 20th Foot.—Asst. surg. Ramsay, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c. This officer will do du. with the invalids of the season.*

*80th Foot.—Capt. J. L. W. Nunn, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., on m.c.*

*88th Foot.—Lieut. L. M. Buchanan, to England, by the Overland route, under new rules, on m.c.*

*93rd Foot.—Lieut. F. R. Macnamara, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, on m.c. This officer will do du. with the invalids of the season.*

*95rd Foot.—Lieut. F. R. Macnamara, for 2 mo., to Calcutta, on m.c.*

*Asst. surg. King, 27th foot, at present att. to 75th foot, will proc. immediately to join his own corps.*

#### Court Martial.

**LIEUT. W. W. LEE, H.M.'S 3RD BENGAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.**

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 13.—At a general court-martial assembled at Agra on Nov. 6, 1860, Lieutenant William Wells Lee, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. of Bengal Eur. inf., was arraigned on the following charge:—*

*Charge.—With having, at Futehgurh, on June 10, 1860, broken the arrest in which he had been previously placed, before being set at liberty by competent authority.*

*Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. W. W. Lee, H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Eur. inf., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.*

*Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. W. W. Lee, H.M.'s 3rd Bengal European inf., to be cashiered.*

*(Signed) W. C. CAMPBELL, col., President.*  
*Agra, November 7, 1860.*

*"Approved and confirmed."*

*(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen. C. in C. in India.*  
*Cawnpore, Nov. 28, 1860.*

#### RECOMMENDATION OF THE COURT.

*The Court begs to recommend the prisoner, Lieut. W. W. Lee, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. Bengal Eur. inf., to the favourable consideration of H.E. the C. in C. on the following grounds:—*

*That the prisoner has been in arrest upwards of eleven months, and that from the straightforward manner in which he has acknowledged his guilt, the Court feels inclined to believe him to be sincere in his expressions of penitence and contrition.*

**REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.**

*The C. in C. regrets that he is unable to accede to the Court's recommendation in behalf of Lieut. Lee. This officer's detention in arrest since the month*

of January last has arisen solely from complaints of gross misconduct in money matters brought against him, and which called for investigation. During this inquiry he committed the offence of which he has now been convicted.

The name of Lieut. Lee is to be struck off the rolls of the 3rd Eur. inf. regt., from the date of receipt of this order.

### Prizes for Artillery Firing.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 24, 1860.*—The C. in C. has much pleasure in announcing to the army that H.E. the Viceroy has, with great liberality, acceded to his request that prizes for correct firing by the artillery in India shall be granted to the best shots with ordnance, subject to the regulations which Sir Hugh Rose publishes.

The C. in C. congratulates the artillery on the enlarged sphere of efficiency which this G.O. insures to their most important arm, and on the reward which it gives to soldiers whose merits Sir Hugh Rose cannot rate too highly—artillery marksmen.

As a still further encouragement to the artillery to fire correctly, H.E. directs that the names of all non-commissioned officers and soldiers who gain prizes in the annual practice shall be published in regimental orders, together with the names of officers who have instructed them, and the commanding officers of their divisions.

The names also of all officers who, during the annual practice, distinguished themselves by good firing, will be mentioned in regimental orders.

Officers commanding batteries are requested to use their utmost endeavours to instruct their officers and men in judging distance, which is indispensable for correct firing, according to the instructions contained in the "Manual of Artillery Exercises, Horse Guards, 1st January, 1860."

### RULES FOR REGULATING THE AWARD OF PRIZES FOR GOOD FIRING TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

The present scale of practice ammunition will give about four rounds per non-commissioned officer and man (exclusive of shrapnel and common case). Even to the strongest batteries this may be increased to eight rounds per man, by recovering and regrounding the shot and shell and firing them again; and for this purpose H.E. has sanctioned additional cartridges being provided when necessary, the powder to be taken from the exercising ammunition.

**1ST PRIZE.**—To the best shot in the brigade, a badge of crossed guns and crown worked in gold; entitling the wearer to extra pay of 2d. a day.

**2ND PRIZE.**—To the best shot in each battery, a badge of crossed guns worked in gold; entitling the wearer to extra pay of 2d. a day.

**3RD PRIZE.**—To the six second-best shots in each battery, a badge of crossed guns worked in worsted; entitling the wearer to extra pay of 1d. per day. When the battery exceeds 100 non-commissioned officers and men in strength, these rewards to be in the proportion of 6 per cent.

The badges to be worked on red cloth, and worn on the left arm, above the cuff.

In order to insure a sufficiently high standard of excellence, it is directed that no man shall be granted these rewards who shall not have obtained as a minimum the number of points specified below.

They must also be acquainted with the construction of the gun; the rules affecting the direction of the shot and principle of the fuze; with the mode of preparing it, and with field artillery; to equip a gun and wagon in marching order, and pack ammunition.

The result of the firing will be shown by the range reports, which must therefore be most carefully made out by the officer in charge of the range party, and according to the form annexed.

Nominal lists of all men who have obtained any points will be forwarded from batteries to brigade headquarters, from which the best shot in the brigade will be selected, and afterwards those entitled by these regulations to battery prizes. The names of the men so selected will be transmitted to the head-quarters of the regiment in Bengal for record, in return showing regimental number, age, service, rank, and number of points gained.

To entitle a soldier to the first prize awarded as best shot in the brigade, he must in firing the eight rounds have gained at least nine points.

To entitle a soldier to the second prize as best shot in the battery, he must have obtained at least eight points in the eight rounds.

To entitle a soldier to the third prize, of which 6 per cent. are awarded in each battery, six points will be required.

In case of ties, it is to be decided as laid down in para. 8, page 74, of "Musketry Instructions," edition of 1859.

The target to be nine feet square, with a circle of four feet diameter in the centre.

A shot striking the centre of the target to count three points, elsewhere two points; one point to be deducted if the shot grazes before striking, provided

the graze is within thirty yards of the target, but if beyond that distance no point will be allowed.

One point to be allowed for good fuze in shell-firing.

Practice to be carried on from ranges varying from 400 to 1,500 yards, and not more than two rounds are to be fired from the battery at the same range at the same time; and commanding officers must be careful to move all marks which may indicate the exact range; and if it is believed that the men have so marked the ground the target must be moved so as to prevent such marks being made use of.

With 9-pounder batteries each soldier to fire two rounds at a range from 500 to 700 yards; two rounds from 700 to 900 yards; two rounds from 900 to 1,200 yards; and two at a longer range, say about 1,500. With 6-pounder batteries the ranges to be from 400 to 600; from 600 to 800; 800 to 1,000; and from 1,000 to 1,200 yards.

The battery having taken up its position (where the captain is certain the ground has not been marked as mentioned above), the officer commanding will call upon certain numbers of each gun detachment or any drivers (say No. 4 or the leading drivers of waggon), to act as No. 1, and two rounds will be fired from either flank; the officer himself recording the names of each man as he fires, thus:—

1st round, Gunner and Driver Smith ...	Range, 800 yards.
2nd " " " " Jones ...	
3rd " " " " Ramsey ...	
4th " " " " Jackson ...	
5th " " " " Williams ...	
6th " " " " Edwards ...	
7th " " " " Smith ...	
8th " " " " Jones ...	
9th " " " " Ramsey ...	
10th " " " " Jackson ...	
11th " " " " Williams ...	
12th " " " " Edwards ...	
1st round, Gun. and Driver Thompson ...	Range, 1,200 yds.
2nd " " " " Atkinson ...	
3rd " " " " Brown ...	
"&c." "&c." "&c." "&c." ...	

Date and place. (Signed) A. B.

The battery will then limber up and move off to take up a fresh position, when some other commanding battery numbers (say No. 6 of the detachments), or a driver, will be called upon to act as No. 1, and to fire two rounds in a similar manner; the officer recording their names and the range, as before.

The ranges should be made to vary as much as possible every time the battery comes into action, to prevent men taking advantage of the elevation, &c., of their comrades, who acted as No. 1 immediately before them; thus, if the battery comes into action for the first time at a range of 800 yards, it should retire to 1,200 or 1,500 before firing again, and not directly to the rear; one or two manoeuvres might also be performed in the mean time, to prevent as much as possible observations being made.

In all cases it is directed, in order to prevent accidents from ignorance, that the officer shall look over every gun himself immediately before it is fired, to satisfy himself that it is so laid as not to endanger life or property; he will, however, not interfere more than is absolutely requisite, and any necessary alteration in the direction of the gun thus made by order of the officer, will of course exclude the soldier from the benefit of the shot, whatever the result may be.

Independent of the previous instruction which must be given in judging distances, pointing and elevating guns, preparing and fixing fuses, &c., the men should be encouraged, and opportunities afforded them of learning as much as possible during their leisure hours; but at the time of trial no assistance whatever is to be rendered to the soldier while acting as No. 1, who must give his own directions to the detachment, and point and elevate the gun himself, depending entirely upon his own knowledge and skill.

The detachments should also be changed from guns to howitzers, and *vice versa*, in order that each man may be tried with both descriptions of ordnance, and in preparing and fixing fuses, &c. The correctness of length of fuze should be carefully noted in the range reports; each man may thus fire five rounds from guns and three from the howitzers, and the fuze recorded good to add one point.

The practice of the garrison or reserve batteries with heavy ordnance will be carried on from 18, 24, or 32-pounder guns, 10 or 8-inch howitzers, and from 10 or 8-inch mortars.

Four rounds to be fired from the guns, three from the howitzers, and three from the mortars, per man; the shot and shell being of course recovered, and used twice, or oftener if necessary.

The authorised number of rounds of shrapnel, common case, &c., will, of course, be fired for the instruction of the men, in addition to the above, but will not be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.

The target for the practice from guns and howitzers to be the same as that already described for the field artillery, viz., 9 feet square, with a centre circle of 4 feet in diameter, and the points to be allowed in the same manner, viz., three for the centre, and two

for any other part of the target, the shot grazing before striking to be still allowed to count, if the graze is within 30 yards of the target, but one point to be deducted on account of such graze. In shell firing a good fuze will count one point.

For the mortar practice a small flag-staff, or other conspicuous object, to be used, and a shell falling within 10 yards to count three points; within 25 yards, two points; a good fuze, an additional point. It must, however, be understood that it is not merely the laying the mortar that is required; but to entitle a man to these points, he must determine his own charge of powder, weigh it himself, and prepare and fix his own fuse, without any assistance whatever; the officer of course exercising the necessary supervision to prevent accident from excessive charge, &c.

The range for the mortars can be varied as often as necessary, by shifting the flag, so as to prevent advantage being taken by any man of the result of previous firing.

The range for the guns and howitzers should be from 600 to 1,500 yards; that for mortars, from 500 to 1,000 yards.

As greater precision will be expected from heavy ordnance than from field guns, not only on account of the steadier flight of the shot, but from the fact of the range being better known, the following points will be required to entitle men to the several prizes, viz.:—

1st prize, as best shot in the brigade, fourteen points.

2nd prize, as best shot in the battery, exclusive of the gainer of No. 1 prize, twelve points.

3rd prize, as second-best shots in the battery, of which 6 per cent. will be allowed, ten points.

The regulations at page 76, paras. 18 and 19, of the "Musketry Instructions," edition of 1859, relative to the time for which these rewards are granted, will, of course, be observed in the artillery, and the holders must compete with their comrades annually for their possession.

"To qualify soldiers for these rewards they must have displayed the requisite skill in judging distances, being at least in the first class at the final classification of the judging distance practice," as laid down in para. 7, part V., of the book of "Instructions of Musketry," edition of 1859.

Sir G. Barker and the Commandant of Bengal Artillery will direct arrangements of the strictest nature to be made, to secure the practice being fairly carried on. A certificate from the officer commanding the battery to this effect, and that he was present at the practice, must be attached to bills for the rewards. The markers should be from a different battery to the one practising, if possible; and no man shall receive the reward who is not qualified in judging distance to the extent required by the "Book of Musketry," para. 7, part V., as above quoted.

By order, W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the Army.

### Durbar at Benares.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Benares, Dec. 12.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a durbar at Benares on the 11th inst. for the reception of the principal native nobility and residents of the city and division of Benares.

A large number of princes and gentlemen were admitted to private audiences with the Gov. gen., including the descendants of Mirza Koorum Bukht, a member of the ex-royal family of Delhi, and the Maharajah of Benares.

A salute of 13 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah of Benares.

Afterwards the native gentlemen, with the exception of the members of the Delhi family and of the Nipal princes, together with other native gentlemen entitled to the privilege, and the principal civil and military officers of Benares and the neighbourhood, assembled in general durbar. The Viceroy and Gov. gen. entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The native gentlemen present were introduced to the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in the order of their precedence, and presented the usual offerings, which were accepted by the Gov. gen., but returned to those who had not been admitted to a private audience. On the latter H.E. conferred khilats in return for the offerings which they presented.

To the Maharajah of Benares the Gov. gen. presented with his own hands a diamond ring, in addition to the usual khilut, and expressed pleasure at meeting him again. H.E. availed himself of the opportunity to congratulate the Maharajah upon the loyal and dutiful temper which had lately been exhibited by the inhabitants of the great city from which the Maharajah derives his title, and in which he exercises a just and beneficial influence.

To Rajah Deo Narain Sing Bahadour H.E. remarked that he had heard of the zealous aid which the Rajah and others acting with him had given to the commissioner in the assessment of the Income-tax, and of the example which, on this as on former occasions, he had set of an intelligent obedience to the law and to the authority of Government. H.E.



had pleasure in thus publicly acknowledging the Bahaj's good services.

To Sirdar Soorut Sing Bahadoor H.E. observed that he was sorry to see that the Sirdar had not recovered from the severe wound received by him in the service of Government, and expressed a hope that the estate which has been granted to the Sirdar in the Gorruckpore district was prospering.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. left the durbar under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

This day the Viceroy and Gov. gen. paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Benares. H.E. was accompanied by the officiating secretary to the Government of India and by his personal staff.

The usual ceremonies were observed. On the arrival of the Gov. gen. at the residence of the Maharajah, and on H.E.'s departure a royal salute was fired.

### Transfer of Non-Commissioned Officers.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 17.*—The C. in C. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Sec. to Govt., military dept., to the Adj. gen. of the army, No. 57, dated 2nd October last, for information and guidance:—

"With reference to your letter, No. 1,574, of the 26th ult., conveying the suggestion of the C. in C. that the transfer of non-commissioned officers from the British to the Indian army, for the purpose of filling situations in departments, should be suspended, I am desired to observe, for H.E.'s information, that as it has been determined not to enlist any more men for H.M.'s Indian military forces for the present, and as the measure now proposed is only temporary, pending the new arrangements, Government see no objection to men selected for probationary employment in departments continuing, under the circumstances, to belong to their own regiments. Their places, while employed in departments, will have to be filled by the appointment of supernumeraries in their respective regiments."

### Officers' Wives and Families Proceeding to China.

The following copy of a letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State to H.E. the Gov. gen., No. 362, India-office, London, 26th Sept., 1860, is published for information and guidance:—

"Para. 1. Having communicated to the Sec. of State for War the arrangement made by you for the passage to this country for the wives and families of the officers of H.M.'s regts. going to China, reported in your letter, 18th April last, I have been informed that, although the grant of free passages to this country to the wives and families of officers of regts., which are temporarily detached from the Indian estab. for service in China, is contrary to regulation, and may prove inconvenient as a precedent, the Sec. of State for War will not, in the present instance, decline to charge the expense in question, viz., the difference between the proposed scale of charges for messing, and the total cost of the passages of the ladies and children, who have already embarked, to the vote of the China expedition."

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 5.*—Appointment.—Mr. S. R. Dawes, to be princ. sudder ameen of Bellary.

*Jan. 8.*—Maj. W. J. Wilson assu. ch. of the office of comr. of police fr. Col. Boulderson on 3rd inst.; also Messrs. T. G. Clarke, J. Maskell, and R. P. Campbell of their respective apps. of mags. of police in the town and vepery police courts on same date.

Capt. T. E. Bell assu. ch. of the offices of dep. comr. of police and pres. of the municipal commission for the town of Madras on 3rd inst.

*Finan. Dept., Jan. 8.*—Maj. C. A. Orr, mint master, resu. ch. of the Mint on 3rd inst., and Dr. G. J. Shaw of the assay dept. on same date.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 8.*—Capt. Greenaway, actg. dist. engr., and Lieut. Marshall, 1st asst. dist. engr., Nellore, have passed the colloquial test prescribed.

Capt. J. Goddard, dist. engr., Coimbatore, assu. ch. of the dist. fr. Mr. Fraser on 29th ult.

*Mily. Dept., Jan. 8.*—No. 8.—The underment. officer is perin. to proc. to Eur. :—

Lieut. col. L. Macqueen, 3rd L.C., judge adv. gen. of the army, on furl., for 6 mo., under the regs. of 1854.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. G. C. Finlay, 12th N.I.; arr. at Madras, Dec. 25.

Ens. C. R. Craufurd, 15th N.I.; arr. at Madras, Jan. 7.

The underment. gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on the 7th inst., are adm. upon the estab. as cadets for the cav. and inf., and prom. to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their comms. to be settled hereafter:—

Cav.—Mr. F. W. Buller.  
Inf.—Mr. F. E. Stry.

### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The foll. movements are ordered:—

A and 1st suppl. co. of Golundauze, fr. China to St. Thomas's Mount.

A and K co. of sappers and miners, fr. China to Dowleishwaram.

D co. of sappers and miners, fr. Madras to Bangalore.

31st L.I., fr. Moulmein to Chicacole.

The foll. movements, notified in G.O.G. No. 496, dated Nov. 27, are cancl. :—

Half C co. gun lascars, att. to C co. 2nd batt. art.

Half G co. gun lascars, att. to C co. 1st batt. art., which will now accompany the co. to Cannamore.

*Judicial Dept., Jan. 5.*—Leave of absence:—

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. H. Lock, 2nd in com., Ganjam sebondies, is granted 8 weeks leave, to Vizagapatam and Madras, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 8.*—Appointment:—

Asst. surg. W. H. Harris, to be in med. charge of the officers and people employed at the Kistna Anicut and its subsidiary works.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 11.*—Appointment:—

Capt. M. Cholmeley, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vellore.

The underment. gentlemen attained the rank set opposite their names fr. Dec. 31:—

Rev. F. G. Lugard, sen. chaplain.

Rev. A. Fennell, sen. chaplain.

Rev. C. D. Gibson, chaplain.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 11.*—Capt. E. R. Blagrove, dist. engr., Vizagapatam, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Capt. C. P. Molny on 17th ult.

*Jan. 11.*—Mr. R. S. Ellis has been nominated a member of the committee, app. under date Nov. 19 last, to consider generally the subject of periodical forms in the Judicial, Revenue, and General Civil Departments of Govt., in room of Maj. H. J. Nicholls, dec.

Under sec. 31 of Act 28 of 1860, the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pl. to app. the underment. gentlemen to exercise within the districts in which they are or may be employed any of the powers ordinarily exercised by a sub collector, provided, however, that they shall only have cognizance of cases and offences connected with the duties of the settlement and survey depts.:—

Messrs. R. E. Master, F. W. Morris, and E. C. G. Thomas, dep. directors of revenue settlement.

The Gov. in Council is further pl. to vest the underment. gentlemen with the powers conferred in secs. 2, 4, 5, and 6, and the latter part of sec. 9, of the said Act. No. 28, of 1860:—

Capt. F. J. B. Priestley, superint. of rev. survey.

Capt. W. H. Hesse, W. Crewe, R. T. Pratt, G. A. Searle, and Mr. F. C. Puckle, dep. superints. of rev. survey.

No. 13.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appointment, arrangements, and promotion:—

Commissariat Dept.—Capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson, 28th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen., to act as asst. comy. gen. dur. abs. on leave to Eur. of Maj. E. A. H. Webb; to have effect fr. the date of the latter officer's embarkation for England fr. Bombay.

Ordnance Dept.—Capt. A. Stewart, comy. of ordnance, to the ch. of the arsenal at Nagpore, v. Capt. Laurie, to Eur. under old regs.

Capt. Stewart will continue to offic. as asst. to the inspec. gen. of ordnance, &c., dur. Capt. Fasken's abs.

25th N.I.—Sen. Capt. (brev. maj.) H. R. Phillott to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Barclay to be capt.; and Ens. B. B. Faunce to be lieut., v. Nicholls, dec.; date of commissions, Jan. 9, 1861.

Lieut. J. Bradley, dep. asst. comy. of ordnance, has been temp. app. to act as comy. of ordnance, fr. Nov. 27 last, being the date of departure from his station on m.c., of Capt. Laurie, comy. of ordnance, Nagpore force.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Maj. P. G. Cazalet, 29th N.I., on furl. for 2 years, under the regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Bombay.

Capt. G. Forbes, 5th L.C., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Bombay.

Lieut. G. Murray, 21st N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to have effect fr. date of departure from Galle.

Returned to duty:—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. C. Anderson, engr., arr. at Madras, Jan. 7, 1861.

The period of leave to Eur., on m.c., granted to Lieut. and adjt. E. M. Norie, 11th N.I., in G.O. 12th June, 1860, No. 270, is altered from 18 to 15 mo.

The underment. gentleman, who arr. at Madras on Jan. 7, 1861, is admitted on the estab. as a cadet for the inf. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving his date of commiss. to be settled hereafter:—Mr. J. W. M. Cotton.

*Judicial Dept., Jan. 11.*—App.—Lieut. F. D'Arcy, of 32nd N.I., to act as 2nd in com. of Ganjam Sebondies, dur. abs. of Capt. Lock.

*Jan. 11.*—No. 14.—The servs. of Maj. gen. J. Bell

are, at the desire of the Govt. of India, specially retained for the present in the Pegu div., and the appt. of Maj. gen. Morden Carthew to the div. staff of the army, published in G.O. dated Jan. 4, 1860, No. 3, will therefore take effect from the date on which the former officer's servs. may be dispensed with by the Supreme Govt.

*Revenue Dept., Jan. 11.*—Leave of abs.:—Mr. B. Fernandez, dep. coll. in ch. of treasury, South Canara, for 4 mo.

Appointments:—

Capt. C. Smith, 2nd Eur. L.I., to be 2nd cl. dep. director of revenue settlement; to join.

Mr. W. H. Kerr to act as head asst. to the coll. of Tanjore dur. employ. of Mr. F. M. Kindersley on other duty.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez to act as dep. coll. of South Canara, in ch. of the treasury, dur. abs. of Mr. B. Fernandez on leave.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 31.*—Capt. J. O. Buttler, Eur. veterans, is permitted to reside at Bangalore.

*Jan. 4.*—Lieut. col. C. J. Elphinstone, 9th N.I., and Maj. A. C. Silver, 4th N.I., do. du. 34th L.I., will be associated in committee with Col. W. P. Macdonald for the examination and destruction of useless records of the pay depart. at the pres.

*Jan. 5.*—Maj. J. Denton, invalid estab., is perm. to reside at Mysore.

Lieut. J. McNeil is app. adjt. and qrmr. of 1st batt. art.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee and Burmese languages:—

Capt. H. Acton, 2nd N.I., Rangoon, Lieut. W. W. Pemberton, 37th regt. grenadiers, Rangoon.—Passed a successful exam. in the Burmese language.

Asst. surg. B. T. Suffrein, do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I.—Qualified for med. ch. in Hindoostanee, fr. Dec. 15.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Acton and Lieut. Pemberton.

—Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, 14th N.I., is to be considered as having held the appt. of station staff officer in the Straits fr. Jan. 1 to 24, under the provisions of G.O. 473, 1860, No. 144.

*Jan. 7.*—Lieut. E. McD. Stevenson, 31st L.I., is app. to do du. with 45th N.I.; to join forthwith.

The following removal is ordered:—Ens. H. A. A. Prior, fr. do. du. 19th N.I., to do du. 47th N.I.

*Jan. 8.*—The following removal is ordered:—Capt. and Asst. comy. of ordnance J. McBride, fr. ch. of the arsenal at Vellore to Camp Enipage depot, but will remain at Vellore until relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Millar, 33rd N.I., from Dec. 7, 1860, to July 1, 1861—Madras and Eastern coast, m.c., subject to the provisions of genl. regs. of the army.

Lieut. and Qrmr. J. A. Richmond, 9th N.I., from date of departure for 60 days—Bombay priv. leave.

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, 17th N.I., fr. date of departure for 60 days—Ceylon, priv. leave.

Ens. W. O. Foord, 47th N.I., in cont. till Nov. 8, 1860, to enable him to join.

*Jan. 9.*—Brev. maj. T. Raikes (comg. Eur. inf. depot), and Brev. maj. E. L. Grant (comg. Wellington convalescent depot), of 1st Madras fus., are directed to rejoin their corps temp.

Capt. W. P. Devereux, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to com. the Eur. inf. depot during abs. of Maj. Raikes, 1st Madras fus.

With reference to G.O. dated Nov. 30, 1860, Capt. C. H. Abdy, 5th L.C., act. qrmr. and interp. 1st L.C., is perm. to proc. to Bangalore, and there await the arrival of the 1st L.C.

The foll. removals and postings are ordered in the Madras art.:—

Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, fr. H.B. non-effective to 1st batt.

Lieut. col. B. W. Black, fr. late prom. to H.B. non-effective.

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Babinpton, fr. D co. 4th batt. to do du. hd. qrs. 5th batt.; to join at the Monnt.

Capt. A. Stewart, fr. 1st batt. A co. to H batt. non-effective.

Capt. W. F. B. Laurie, fr. 5th batt. D co. to 4th batt. B co.

Capt. R. Morton, fr. late prom. to 1st batt. A co. 2nd Capt. F. L. Playfair, fr. late prom. to 4th batt. D co.

2nd Capt. W. D'O. Kerrich, fr. late prom. to 5th batt. B co.

2nd Capt. A. R. Gloag, from late prom. to 4th batt. C co. To do du. at the art. recruit depot until further orders.

Lieut. F. E. Hadow, fr. 1st batt. A co. to 2nd batt. B co.; to join.

2nd Capt. (brev. maj.) L. Bridge, of the horse art., is relieved fr. do. du. at the art. recruit depot, and will proc. to join his troop at Bangalore.

Lieut. J. Bradish, 15th N.I., is relieved fr. do. du. with 34th regt. L.I., and will proc. to join his regt.

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th N.I., is per. to do du. with 48th regt.; to join.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee lang. :—

Ens. L. Owen, 16th N.I., and Ens. G. Harvey, 42nd N.I., passed exam. prescribed for officers of compys.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermnt. officers are app. to do du. with the regts. specified against their names until further orders:—

Cornet F. W. Buller with H.M.'s 17th lancers; Ens. J. W. M. Cotton with H.M.'s 1st batt. the royal rt.; Ens. F. E. Spry with H.M.'s 74th highlanders; Ens. A. Chaplin with 1st Madras fus.—to join.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. col. H. Pritchard, 8th N.I., is appd. to act as judge adv. gen. of the army, dur. the abs. in Eur. of Lieut. col. Macqueen.

Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, D compy. 4th batt. art., is perm. to join his compy. in Burmah, via Calcutta.

Lieut. F. D'Arco, 32nd N.I., is appl. to com. the details procg. to the Northern ports and Rangoon on the str. *Governor Hugginson*.

The undermnt. officers have been examined in the Hindostanee lang.:—

Lieut. H. W. Wood, engrs., Madras—creditabile progress.

Asst. surg. H. Griffith, do. du. 13th N.I.—qualified for med. ch. fr. Jan. 3, 1861.

The Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Wood.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to command a company at battalion exercise are relieved fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fusiliers, and app. to do du. with the regiments specified against their names:—

Ens. H. Farrer, with 16th N.I.; to join.

Ens. C. H. Carr, with 16th N.I.; to join.

Ens. A. M. Black, with 6th N.I.; to join.

The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. maj. J. A. Reynolds, fr. 6th L.C., to do du. 48th N.I.

Surg. maj. W. W. Rawes, fr. 7th L.C. to 4th L.C.

Surg. H. J. Penny, fr. 5th L.C. to 7th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. Mackay, M.D., late fr. Neilgherries, to 23rd L.I.

Asst. surg. W. C. Elliott, fr. 7th N.I. to A troop horse art.

Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, from med. dept., do. du. 48th N.I., to do du. Mysore Farm, Hoonsoor.

Asst. surg. J. Adanson, fr. 23rd L.I., to do du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, presy. div.

Asst. surg. B. T. Sulfrein, fr. do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I., to do du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Pegu division.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Croghan, 3rd batt. art., in continuation—centre div.

Surg. maj. T. White, 38th N.I., fr. date of dep., for 2 mo., to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Wilson, 26th N.I., fr. Jan. 1, 1861, for 40 days, to Madras, on priv. leave.

Lieut. E. H. Thomas, 29th N.I., fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 22, to enable him to join.

Surg. H. T. W. Harper, 41st N.I., fr. Jan. 4 to March 31, 1861, to Madras.

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

Dec. 31.—No. 200.—Mr. C. E. Beddome, mate, I.N., ret. to his duty on Dec. 26 last by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Oriana*.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Jan. 3.—Mr. R. F. Finnis, midshipman of *Punjab*, is to be transf. to *Ajdaha*, for study.

Jan. 4.—The foll. transfers are to take place:—

Actg. lieut. Rogers, fr. *Punjab* to *Clice*, as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Actg. lieut. Parker, fr. *Zenobia* to *Punjab*, as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 4.—The name of Mr. James Valentine Harrison, captain's clerk, is to be struck off the list of the I.N. as deserted.

2. Extensions of leave on m.c. have been granted to the following officers of the I.N., viz.:—Comdr. B. Hamilton, 3 mo.; Lieut. T. Gardner, 4 mo.; Lieut. J. A. Heathcote, 6 mo.; Mr. G. L. Bonham, mate, 6 mo.

Mr. C. E. Beddome has received permission to return to his du. on the 27th Nov., 1860, by the Overland route.

Asst. surg. C. S. H. Ross, procg. to Eur. on m.c., is app. to med. ch. of *Punjab* during her approaching voyage to England.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Jan. 7.—Mr. E. S. Litchfield, purser, having arrived by the str. *Pekin* on 5th inst., was app. chief clerk in civil branch and clerk of the check fr. that date.

*Bombay Castle*, 4th Jan., 1861.—No. 1.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. A. A. Laughlin to be act. 1st class 2nd master, from 5th Nov. 1860, and to be borne as supernuy. on the books of the *Ajdaha*, until an opportunity offers for his joining the Indus flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. W. John to be act. 1st class 2nd master, from 7th Nov. 1860, and to be borne as supernuy. on

the books of the *Ajdaha*, until an opportunity offers for his joining the Indus flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

Messrs. A. A. Laughlin and W. John, act. 1st class 2nd masters, supernuys. on board the *Ajdaha*, proceeding to join the Indus flotilla, to be accommodated on board the str. *Tilly* from 15th Nov. 1860.

Mr. T. R. Rogers, mate, having arrived from England to join the *Ajdaha* as act. lieut. fr. 14th Dec., to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. E. C. Hobday, act. 1st class 2nd master, attached to Indus flotilla, to be act. master from 6th Nov., 1860.

Mr. S. Banker, purser, having arrived at Kotree, to assume charge of his duties as purser and paymr. of the Indus flotilla, from 1st Aug., 1860.

With reference to G.O. No. 660, of 9th Aug. last, Mr. Hartley assumed ch. of duties of store accountant of Indus flotilla, from 15th Sept., 1860.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 10.—Lieut. Sedley, comdg. the *Victoria*, is directed to prepare for the reception and accommodation of H.E. the Gov. and suite, on the 12th inst.

Jan. 11.—Act. Lieut. H. W. Burnes, of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of store account. of that vessel, from 14th inst.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 4.—No. 4.—The servs. of Asst. surg. C. G. H. Ross, proceeding to Europe on m.c., is placed at disposal of C. in C., I.N., in view to his proc. in med. ch. of *Punjab* and invalids dur. her approaching voyage to England.

Jan. 7.—No. 5.—Conductor J. Brown, of the Indian Naval Storekeeper's office, pronounced unfit for duty, is pensioned on Rs. 80 per mensem.

No. 6.—Mr. Warden, mate, I.N., has a furl. to Eur. on m.c. for 13 mos.

Jan. 8.—No. 7.—Commander W. B. Selby, I.N., is permitted to proc. to Europe on m.c., with leave for 1 year.

Superintendent's Office, Jan. 9.—Asst. surg. Ross, having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is appd. to the *Punjab*.

Asst. surg. Dymock, of the *Punjab*, is transf. to the *Victoria*.

Asst. surg. McDowall, of the *Victoria*, is transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

The officers below named are appd. a committee, to assemble this day, for the purpose of examining such candidates as may appear before them to serve as acting masters on board any of H.M.'s vessels, I.N.:—

Capt. Frushard, Lieut. Chitty, and Lieut. Sedley.

Mr. A. L. Overbury, having passed the required exam. is appd. an acting 1st class 2nd master, and directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Dec. 27.—The following transfers to take place:—Mr. Beddome, mate, having arrived from England by the str. *Oriana*, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as acting lieut., to fill a vacancy, and appd. registrar of seamen for the I.N.

In accordance with a resolution of Government, Mr. A. H. T. Parker, midshipman of the *Zenobia*, is to be transf. to P. and O. str. *Northam*, for passage to England.

Dec. 28.—Comdr. Balfour, from *Semiramis*, to proc. by the *Victoria* to assume com. of the Indus flotilla.

Comdr. Worsley, from the shore, to command the *Semiramis*.

Comdr. Drought to be store accountant of the *Clice*, from 21st inst.

Lieut. Davis of the *Assaye*, having arrived on m.c. by the *Victoria*, was permitted to reside at the Sanatorium, from 21st inst.

### Asst. Surg. Millar, 1st Bombay Fusiliers.—Racing Disputes.

*Camp Aurangabad*, Dec. 17.—During the month of October, 1860, a dispute took place between First class asst. surg. Millar, M.D., attached to 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and certain officers who were stewards of the Belgaum races.

The dispute turned on an assertion made by Dr. Millar that he was precluded from receiving his just dues from the Belgaum stewards, therefore, taking the law into his own hands, he declined to pay certain moneys due on account of entrances, &c., which, as alleged by the Belgaum stewards, were due from him; at the same time he demanded inquiry and arbitration. The stewards of the Belgaum races proceeded with an extraordinary measure, ruinous to the reputation of Dr. Millar as an officer and a gentleman, that is to say, that according to the terms of the Turf, Dr. Millar was posted as a "defaulter" by the Belgaum stewards, and disqualified from running either at Belgaum or elsewhere.

The Belgaum stewards followed up this measure by addressing the stewards of another race meeting, to warn them against Dr. Millar.

2. Dr. Millar, on becoming aware of these circumstances, asked for a military court of inquiry to clear his character. This court of inquiry was immediately granted by H.E. the C. in C. on Dr. Millar's application reaching him.

3. The finding of the court of inquiry is published for the information of the army.

### OPINION.

The court having carefully weighed and considered the correspondence laid before it by the Asst. Adj. gen. P. D. A., and the statement of the parties examined by them, are of opinion:—

1. That the prospectus officially published for the Belgaum meeting for 1860 was not carried out, inasmuch as the stewards had no power to substitute races for the fifth day, in lieu of those mentioned in the prospectus, without first running out those advertised; and further, after publishing that steeple and hurdle races should take place on that day, they (the stewards) overstepped their power in adding at a subsequent meeting terms that prevented these races being run.

2. That the stewards issued terms for flat races for the fifth day, without waiting to see if the advertised races would fill.

3. That it was the bounden duty of the stewards to carry out their prospectus in its integrity, and that after doing so they might have disposed of the surplus funds (if any) as they considered fit.

4. That Dr. Millar should have paid up his liabilities up to the time of his having claimed the hurdle race: after his horse had walked over for it, and then have demanded his right from the stewards.

5. That according to the strict rules of racing law carried out to their fullest extent, Dr. Millar, from not settling as alluded to, rendered himself liable to be posted as a defaulter; but they consider that before taking such an extreme, it would have been advisable to refer the matter to a committee of arbitration, more as it appears Dr. Millar had expressed his readiness at all times to settle his liabilities upon the stewards awarding him what he considered justice.

6. That the rules of Racing law are made with a view to prevent any transaction of a dishonest nature on the part of persons not bound by their position in society as gentlemen. Doctor Millar has been posted by the stewards of the Belgaum meeting as a defaulter, by applying to him the laws alluded to, in the severest manner. The court acquit Doctor Millar of attempting in the slightest degree to evade his liabilities; he merely acted under a conviction that he had not been treated as he should have been, and gave out that on justice being done him he was ready to fulfil his liabilities.

7. That not the slightest imputation can remain on Doctor Millar's character as an officer and a gentleman with regard to any occurrence that has come before the court connected with the Belgaum meeting.

8. That in support of the above, the court maintain that the term "defaulter" is usually applied to men who abscond with a view to evade their creditors or dishonestly refuse to fulfil their just debts. In the opinion of this court, Doctor Millar was not guilty of these acts; he was not only forthcoming, but expressed his readiness to meet all demands, on his case being investigated by parties unconnected with the dispute between him and the stewards; a defaulter generally courts privacy and not publicity. Doctor Millar adopted the latter course.

(Signed) J. J. BULL, Maj., 56th Regt., and President.

(Signed) D. GAYE, Capt. H.A., and Member.

(Signed) J. J. CORRIGAN, Capt. 3rd Drag. Gds., and Member.

Poona, Dec. 8, 1860.

### REMARKS BY THE C. IN C.

I concur in the finding of the court of inquiry. I trust that the dispute which has led to the assembly of the court may now terminate without further discussion or litigation, and that the lesson taught by the finding of the court of inquiry which calls for these remarks will not be lost on officers undertaking responsibilities not belonging to their profession, for which perhaps they had little previous education.

It appears to me that the litigants should now arrange their differences and respective demands according to the principles laid down on the finding of the court of inquiry.

Dr. Millar acted properly as an officer and as a gentleman in demanding a court of inquiry to clear his character after it had been attacked. If the proceedings of the court had terminated in a finding adverse to Dr. Millar, the result would have been absolutely fatal to him. It is therefore but due to Dr. Millar that the special finding of the court of inquiry should be made as public as the attack was on his reputation.

It is much to be regretted that whilst formal investigations affecting the honour and reputation of a gentleman are in progress, controversies should appear in the public prints on the subject of inquiry.

It makes little difference whether such controversies are carried on under anonymous signatures or those of the parties concerned. In the case of the former we may take it for granted that the requisite information has been furnished by the individuals most interested, and that the articles or letters are prompted or written by them.

I have been asked by Lieut. Gayer to protect him against certain letters which have appeared in the *Poona Observer*, bearing the signature of Robert

Millar. I am obliged to decline to accede to that request on more than one ground.

Firstly, if Lieut. Gayer considers he has been libelled in the columns of the *Poona Observer*, he has his remedy at hand against the editor of the paper. It is beyond my province to act as censor of the press.

Secondly, a gross, and as it may be gathered from the finding of the court of inquiry, an unprecedented provocation was given to Dr. Millar by Lieut. Gayer on the authority of the Belgaum stewards, the latter having in Lieut. Gayer's letter, dated Oct. 18th, previously dared Dr. Millar to bring an action against them for their conduct at the late Belgaum races. If Dr. Millar has chosen to retaliate by means not dissimilar to those adopted by Lieut. Gayer on the authority of the stewards, it does not appear to me that either the stewards or Lieut. Gayer have any right to ask the protection of the military authorities. I am obliged to say again, that if either the stewards or Lieut. Gayer have reason to think themselves libelled, their remedy lies in the Supreme Court, as by their attack on Dr. Millar's reputation on a question of racing liability prosecuted solely on their own responsibility and authority they removed the whole matter from the ken of military discipline, according to my reading of the 103rd article of war. I conceive that such of the stewards as belonged to the army were not justified in thus stigmatising the character of an officer in her Majesty's service; they should have brought the conduct they condemned to the notice of his and their military superiors in due form.

6. It appears to me that many mistakes have been committed in this matter. I will refrain from commenting on the laws of racing, as laid down in the finding of the court of inquiry. I leave such subjects to other criticism. But I am constrained to say that I think Doctor Millar's case was not rightly appreciated at Belgaum. In consequence of a letter which may be considered intemperate, written on account of what has been shown by the court of inquiry to be a gross provocation, Dr. Millar was placed in arrest. He was released from arrest on consenting to withdraw his letter. He then asked for inquiry, which was not granted to him. The term used by him was "justice."

I conceive that a court of inquiry should have at once been conceded, and an application made to me to nominate members free from bias, and competent to decide the peculiar questions which had been raised.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MANSFIELD, Lieut. gen., C. in C.

## BIRTHS.

ANTHONISZ, wife of T., daughter, at Colombo, Jan. 2.  
BEARE, wife of T., daughter, at Royapettah, Jan. 3.  
BROWNE, wife of H., son, still-born, at Shanghai, Dec. 18.  
CROMMELIN, wife of Maj. W. A., son, at Lucknow, Dec. 25.  
GASSNER, wife of G., daughter, at Colombo, Jan. 6.  
GUNNING, wife of Lieut. C. G., son, at Madras, Dec. 11.  
KRETSER, wife of P. C. De, son, at Colombo, Jan. 2.  
LOW, wife of R. A., son, at Hong Kong, Dec. 24.  
MEAD, wife of Capt. C. J., daughter, at Gya, Dec. 16.  
PULLE, wife of A. B., daughter, at Colombo, Jan. 4.  
PYSTER, wife of C. E., son, still-born, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.  
SMITH, wife of G., son, at Serampore, Jan. 2.  
STRUYS, wife of W., daughter, at Batticaloa, Dec. 18.  
STUART, wife of W. C., M.C.S., of a son, at Manontoddy Wynad, Dec. 10.  
TAYLER, wife of G., daughter, at Magoorah, Dec. 22.  
TEMPLE, wife of H. G., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.  
TREHY, wife of B. M., son, at Colombo, Jan. 7.

## MARRIAGES.

ARCHER, Rev. J. B., to Emma L., daughter of E. A. Smith, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.  
DAVIOT, Capt. E. H., to Miss Julienne M. U. Silva, at Kandy, Jan. 7.  
FERDINANDS, C. W., to Miss Harriett A. Smith, at Colombo, Dec. 3.  
FINCHAM, A., to Ann M., daughter of the Hon. W. H. Adams, at Hong Kong, Dec. 20.  
JONES, Rev. W., to Miss Harriett White, at Subathoo, Nov. 27.  
KENYON, J. H., to Mary A., daughter of R. D. Cunningham, Jan. 1.  
SANDEMAN, J., to Mary A., daughter of the late W. Cobbett, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.  
SCHROTER, J. H., to Miss Julia E. Visser, at Colombo, Jan. 9.

## DEATHS.

BROWER, Dorothea, daughter of C., at Colombo, aged 13, Dec. 26.  
BROWER, Seraphina, infant daughter of C., at Colombo, Dec. 27.  
BULLE, Anthony B., at Colombo, Jan. 4.  
CRAVEN, Thomas, at Colombo, Jan. 5.

GARTBY, Anne, the infant daughter of W., at Allahabad, Dec. 29.

GREY, Lieut. C. W., 3rd Bengal Eur. cavalry, at Meer Meer, Dec. 8.

HUMPHREYS, H. R., at Sulkea, aged 42, Jan. 4.

KLOEKERS, Emily P., wife of Rev. H. Z., at Shanghai, Dec. 16.

MACLEWEN, James, at Kandy, Dec. 28.

NICHOLLS, Maj. Henry J., 25th Madras N.I., at Madras, Jan. 8.

PURCHASE, Charlotte H., wife of R. W., aged 37, Dec. 23.

SMALL, James, at Calcutta, aged 47, Dec. 24.

TOTTIE, Sarah, at Calcutta, aged 73, Nov. 29.

WISE, Thomas A., at Calcutta, aged 81, Jan. 8.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 5.

1st Foot.—Capt. A. J. Ford, from h. p. to be capt., v. R. G. Coles, seconded, having been app. capt. inst. of musketry at Hythe; Feb. 5.

5th Foot.—Lieut. J. Creagh to be capt., without purch., v. R. Moore, dec.; Ens. W. D. Legge to be lieut., without purch., v. Creagh; Dec. 16. Lieut. H. Bathe to be adjt., v. J. Creagh, prom.; Feb. 5.

6th Foot.—Staff surg. W. F. T. Ivey to be surg., v. G. Hyde; Feb. 5.

57th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. Russell to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. A. M. Earle, prom.; Ens. R. Murray to be lieut., by purch., v. Russell, Feb. 5.

60th Foot.—Ens. R. C. Robinson, fr. 15th foot, to be ens., v. Gosling, prom.; Feb. 5.

77th Foot.—Lieut. J. Franklin, from 14th foot, to be lieut., v. J. L. Davids, who exch.; Feb. 5.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The prom. of Staff Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon to be staff surg., as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1861, has been cancl., in consequence of the intended reduction of the medical staff in China.

### BREVET.

Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., to have the local rank of lieut. gen. in India; Feb. 5.

Lieut. col. R. Pratt, C.B., 23rd foot, having completed five years' service as a regtl. lieut. col., to be col. in the army.

Feb. 8.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Cornet F. Greatorox to be lieut., by purch., v. Barnes, who ret.; M. D. Gordon, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Greatorox; Feb. 8.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. I. Fraser has been superseded for being absent without leave; Feb. 8.

5th Foot.—Ens. A. Nichols to be lieut., by purch., v. Legge; Feb. 8.

6th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Ryan, from h. p. of the late 22nd drags., to be lieut., v. W. Wastle; Ens. J. Fitzgerald to be lieut., by purch., v. Ryan, who ret.; Feb. 8.

13th Foot.—Capt. H. N. C. Thurston, from the 61st foot, to be capt., v. S. Head, who exchs.; Capt. H. S. Hill, from 41st foot, to be capt., v. R. N. Clayton, who exchs.; Gent. cadet C. B. Campbell, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Burton, prom.; Feb. 8. Lieut. J. J. P. Fox to be adjt., v. E. L. England, res.; Dec. 6.

18th Foot.—Gent. cadet G. A. Macdonnell, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Smith, prom.; Feb. 8.

20th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. H. Elster, from the Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Gibb; Feb. 8.

23rd Foot.—Gent. cadet R. F. Williamson, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. T. A. Saunders; Feb. 8. Gent. cadet A. S. Beaumont, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Worswick; Feb. 9.

33rd Foot.—Gent. cadet F. W. Durrant, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Lynch, prom.; Feb. 8.

51st Foot.—Ens. E. E. Middleton, to be lieut., by purch., v. W. H. Saunders, who ret.; Lieut. Wm. H. Hume, from Royal Antrim Rifles Militia, to be ens., by purch., v. Middleton; Feb. 8.

57th Foot.—Gent. cadet J. T. Down, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Murray, prom.; Feb. 8.

70th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ens. Cuppage is Greer, and not Green, as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 21.

71st Foot.—Gent. cadet F. J. T. Brown, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Morgan, prom.; Feb. 8.

72nd Foot.—Gent. cadet W. F. Kelsey, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. McKay, prom.; Feb. 8.

83rd Foot.—Gent. cadet C. H. Tollemache, from Royal Mily. College, to be ens., without purch., v. Powys, prom.; Feb. 8.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Best to be capt., by purch., v. G. Scott, ret.; Ens. and adjt. A. Edding-

ton to have rank of lieut.; Ens. A. R. A. Boyd to be lieut., by purch., v. Best; Ens. C. C. Ross, from 62nd foot, to be ens., v. Hicks, prom.; Ens. A. Eddington to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. A. Humfrey, res.; Feb. 8.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's army, whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

Surgeon Herbert Taylor Reade, 61st Regiment.—During the siege of Delhi, on the 14th of December, 1857, while Surgeon Reade was attending to the wounded at the end of one of the streets of the city, a party of rebels advanced from the direction of the bank, and having established themselves in the houses in the street, commenced firing from the roofs. The wounded were thus in very great danger, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not Surgeon Reade drawn his sword, and, calling upon the few soldiers who were near to follow, succeeded, under a heavy fire, in dislodging the rebels from their position. Surgeon Reade's party consisted of about ten in all, of whom two were killed and five or six wounded. Surgeon Reade also accompanied the regiment at the assault of Delhi, and on the morning of the 16th of September, 1857, was one of the first up at the breach in the magazine, which was stormed by the 61st Regiment and Belooch battalion, upon which occasion he, with a sergeant of the 61st Regiment, spiked one of the enemy's guns.

## The Indian Army.

India Office, Feb. 4.—NOTICE.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved that all officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces entitled by length of service to full-pay pension, who may retire in this country before the 1st of August next, shall be granted an addition of £50 per annum to the pensions to which they may be entitled under the regulations of the service.

### STAFF CORPS FOR INDIA.

Victoria R.—Whereas it is expedient to provide a body of officers for our service in India, by whom various offices and appointments hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps or regiments of our forces in India shall in future be held; and whereas our Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved to charge upon the revenues of India the sum necessary to provide the pay, half-pay, and pensions of such body of officers on the scale hereinafter contained; our will and pleasure is that a corps be formed in each of the presidencies of our Indian dominions, to be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps respectively, to consist of such officers as may be required for such employment and are selected for such purpose by our Governments in India, with the approbation of our Secretary of State for India in Council.

It is also our will and pleasure that all officers now holding, or who immediately before the commencement of their present unexpired furlough may have held such appointments, and in future officers belonging to any of our land forces serving in India under the rank of regimental field-officer, who shall have served three years with a regiment, of which two shall have been in India, shall be eligible to enter such staff corps; but such officers will not be permanently transferred to the staff corps unless fully qualified, and until they shall have passed such periods of probation as may be determined on for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. Officers will receive commissions in the staff corps on their names being submitted to us by our Secretary of State for India.

It is our further will and pleasure that the promotion and pay of the staff corps shall be regulated as follows:—

1. Ensigns, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, to have the rank of lieut. Other officers to have the rank which they may hold in their regiments.

2. Promotion in the staff corps to be governed by length of service.

Officers after twelve years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, to become captains.

After twenty years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, to become majors.

After 26 years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, to be lieut. cols.

Five years' service in the staff corps as lieut. col. to entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of col.

8. Officers now in staff employment in India, joining the staff corps on its formation, shall count their previous staff service towards promotion to the following extent:—

One step or rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it ac-

cording to the above rules. An interval of two years at least must intervene between each succeeding step.

4. Officers in the staff corps will be eligible for brevet rank in common with the rest of the army.

5. Officers of the staff corps holding military appointments will take military command according to their army rank, but officers while holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such command.

6. Exchanges may be allowed between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer and regimental officers of the same rank, on the recommendation of the Indian Governments. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank.

7. The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by us through our Sec. of State for India.

8. Officers of the staff corps will receive pay according to the following scale:—

	While required to remain in India.			Out of India.
	Per Mensem.	£	s. d.	Per Diem.
Gen. officers ...	1,295	5	0	1 5 0
Brev. col. and lt. col.	827	14	0	1 0 0
Major ...	640	14	0	0 16 0
Captain ...	374	1	6	0 10 6
Lieutenant ...	225	12	0	0 6 6

Every officer when in active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned by the Governments in India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold. Eventually a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance.

9. Officers of the staff corps will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps:—

SCALE.		Per annum.	
		£	s. d.
After 20 years' service in India ...	191	12	0
" 24 " " " " ...	292	0	0
" 28 " " " " " ...	365	0	0
" 32 " " " " " ...	456	0	0

Officers of her Majesty's Indian forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service.

10. Officers of the staff corps in England who may not wish to retire, but who are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, will be placed on a half-pay list, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in our army.

11. It is also our will and pleasure that this warrant shall be administered and interpreted by our Secretary of State for India in Council, who shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters therein contained.

Given at our Court at Windsor this 16th day of January, 1861, in the 24th year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,  
CHARLES WOOD.

### Delhi and Lucknow Prize Money.

(From the *London Gazette*, Feb. 8.)

Of the Delhi prize money one-twentieth part of the booty and proceeds to be distributed to and between the legal personal representatives of the said late Maj. gen. Sir Henry Barnard, the said Lieut. gen. Reed, the said Maj. gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, bart., and the legal personal representatives of the late Maj. gen. Penny, respectively, to be distributed to, and divided amongst them, and the legal personal representatives of these deceased, in proportion to the number of days during which each of them respectively held the aforesaid chief command.

Of the Lucknow prize money to the then C. in C. of our forces in India (Colin, Baron Clyde, of Lucknow), one-twentieth part of the whole of the said booty and proceeds.

Of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money the following proportions, as far as the same may be applicable to the several ranks of officers and men engaged therein, such scale and proportions being settled and determined, and fixed by and according to a calculation of the day's pay of each rank, and being in the proportion of one share for each day's pay, videlicet:—

Lieutenants-general—One hundred and fifty-two shares.

Majors-general—Seventy-six shares each.

Brigadiers—Fifty-one shares each.

Colonels and Lieutenant-colonels—Seventeen shares each.

Majors—Sixteen shares each.

Captains—Twelve shares each.

Lieutenants, first class, after seven years' service—Seven shares and a-half each.

Lieutenants, second class, under seven years' service—Six shares and a-half each.

Ensigns—Five shares and a-half each.

The shares of officers in command of regiments to be double the amount of the shares attached or accruing to them, according to the day's pay of their regimental rank only.

Staff-Sergeants—Three shares each.

Colour-Sergeants—Two shares and a-half each.

Sergeants—Two shares each.

Corporals—One share and a-half each.

Privates—One share each.

All officers on the divisional, personal, and general staff, to be allowed shares according to their staff-pay, added to the half-pay, of their respective ranks.

#### REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Adjutants—Ten shares each.

Quartermasters—Six shares and a-half each.

Paymasters—Twelve shares and a-half each.

Riding-Masters—Nine shares each.

Surgeons—Fifteen shares each.

Assistant-Surgeons—Ten shares each.

Together with any additional shares to which they or any of them may be entitled, in virtue of additional pay for length of service.

#### NAVAL FORCES.

The naval officer actually commanding the said naval forces—Fifty-one shares.

Captains in the Royal navy, not commanding the said naval forces—Seventeen shares each.

Commanders—Sixteen shares each.

Lieutenants in the Royal navy, captains of marines, masters, surgeons, paymasters, and pursers—Twelve shares each.

Mates, lieutenants of marines, assistant-surgeons—Seven shares and a-half each.

Second masters, midshipmen, master's assistants, clerks, naval cadets, clerks' assistants—Five shares and a-half each.

Warrant officers and sergeants of marines—Three shares each.

Petty officers and corporals of marines—One share and a-half each.

Seamen and marines—One share each.

The share of the native troops to be fixed in proportion to their day's pay, but no such share to be less than one-half of the share of a British private soldier of the infantry of the line in our service. Such classes of the native Indian non-combatants, as have been accustomed to share, according to the usage of the army in India, are to share in the same manner, and in the same proportions, in relation to the shares of the fighting ranks, as they have hitherto been accustomed to share, according to such usage.

#### INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 6.

The prize money for Delhi and Lucknow is, in the first instance, payable in India only. All applications on the subject must be addressed to the General Prize Committee, Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.—The India medals for the Volunteers at Agra, Lucknow, and elsewhere are being sent up for distribution. I have seen several of the Baillie-guardites wearing them at the last performance of the theatre, much to the surprise of some newly arrived officers, who could not understand this innovation. Mr. Thornhill is in the station, and Mr. Cocks will be in for the races. In fact, we shall have visitors from all parts of the surrounding country. The Lieutenant-governor will not be here, however, before the 10th of January; he will again stay the ensuing hot season at Nainee Tal.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.—The Rev. W. H. Carpendale, formerly lieutenant in her Majesty's Indian navy, has done that which claims the grateful appreciation of all dwellers in "Duck land." He has made a water-colour drawing of Bombay from Malabar Point that, simply as a work of art, is entitled to very high praise, but which to all who have any pleasant associations with the beautiful scenery he has so skillfully delineated must be of priceless value. The spectator is supposed to be standing on Malabar Point, whence he takes in almost at a glance the island of Colaba, the Lighthouse, and the Indian Ocean, the esplanade, town, fort, and shipping, the island of Elephanta, Byculia, and Mazagon, and the high mainland in the background. It is no hasty sketch that Mr. Carpendale has thrown off in an idle hour, but an elaborate and highly-finished panorama, seven feet in length. A more acceptable present to those who are in any way connected with Bombay can hardly be imagined. The drawing is reproduced in coloured tints in the highest style of lithography, and the price is no more than thirty shillings, or two guineas for proof copies. Merely as a picture it is well worth the money.

#### COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1861.

### MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING.

It has been asked in more than one quarter what possible motive could have induced Maharaja Dhuleep Sing to tear himself from the charms of civilised society, and return to that distant land which has long ceased to be his home? Those who are content with simple reasons for simple acts, speak of his Royal Highness's intention to visit his estates, and, like a good landlord, make himself acquainted with the moral and material condition of his tenants. But these worthy people forget that the Maharaja's apostasy from the faith of his sires has formed an impassable gulf between his people and himself. Almost any European gentleman would probably exercise greater influence over their minds than a Christian proselyte who has renounced the errors and superstitions of his ancestors. This same objection applies yet more strongly to the theory set up by certain wisacres, whose vision is ever directed towards the heart of the nether millstone. The prince, they say, is to be raised to the rank of a sovereign ruler, owing fealty alone to the Paramount Power. This view is put forth with variations, but one and the same idea pervades every version of the story. According to some he is to be restored to Lahore with a lordly domain adjacent to the town, while others maintain that Delhi is to be the seat of his future government, but all agree that he is to be the instrument in the hands of Providence for making a wide and fatal breach into the false religions now existing in India, by rendering Christianity "fashionable," and by showing that it "pays." For ourselves, we are disposed to believe that his Royal Highness has no higher motive or mission than to judge for himself of the true value of his estates, and, not unlikely, with the intention of exchanging them for Indian Stock, which he will afterwards realise, and invest the amount in this country. This is a simple and intelligible proceeding, and for that reason sure to be unsatisfactory to those *gobemouches* who stand agape at the corners of the streets, with the vague notion that every man who mounts a ladder does so for the purpose of breaking his neck, and busy themselves yet more earnestly to devise mysterious and far-sought explanations for the most ordinary events in the lives of public characters.

### THE STRANGERS' HOME.

Now that our own countrymen are able to resume their usual avocations, and once more earn their daily bread by their daily toil, the attention of the charitably-disposed may not unfairly be directed to the necessitous condition of the stranger that is within our gates.



Only a few years ago the terrible sufferings of the unfortunate Asiatics turned adrift in the streets of London, and indeed of every great seaport town were a scandal to European civilisation, and a blot upon our profession of Christianity. Ill-clothed and ill-fed, the poor wretches shivered and starved, and speedily sunk under their dreadful privations. In the depth of winter it was no uncommon spectacle to behold a native of sultry Hindostan, all in rags, crouched upon the pavement, and seeking to keep some little warmth in his half-frozen limbs by coiling himself up in as small a compass as possible. Such dismal sights are now of rare occurrence, thanks to the institution of a Strangers' Home at Poplar, for the reception of Asiatics until an opportunity is found for sending them back to the East. The most formidable enemy—far more pitiless than "the icy blast"—they formerly had to encounter, were crimps of their own race, who decoyed them into vile dens, where they were speedily stripped of their small savings, and then turned out to perish. The annual number of sick Indians and other Asiatics received into the public hospitals was, only fifteen years ago, quite appalling, in proportion to the entire number of such persons in the country, and death from ill-treatment and starvation was an event of frequent occurrence. All this is now changed. An agent who understands their language is constantly employed in finding out and bringing to the Home Lascars and others who have no regular employment or habitation. Their property is taken care of and restored to them on their departure, and every exertion is made to find suitable situations for them, either in this country or on ship-board. In the mean time, they have warm rooms, abundant clothing, and wholesome food, and, in many cases, the seed of a purer and holier faith alights on a kindly soil, and humanises, even if it do not altogether convert, the recipient. Detached passages of the Scriptures appear to be in great request, and now when the denizens of the Home return to their native land, they can tell their countrymen that the Christianity of the Sahib Logue implies something more than skill in gunnery, or dexterous use of sabre and bayonet. There is a magic art, they will say, possessed by these wonderful white men, far more powerful than that which enables them to construct railroads, or flash a message with the speed of lightning, and the secret of which is contained in the simple formula, "Love one another." That is the talisman which unlocks the chests of the wealthy, and draws out a dole even from the humble hoards of the poor. By that the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, the sorrowful consoled, the sick tended to. And this secret was taught by the great Teacher whom the Feringhees adore, and in whose name they work miracles of love and charity. Princes and nobles from the East readily admit the excellent character and object of this Institution, and have liberally contributed to its funds, but a considerable sum is yet needed to render it fully efficient. The smallest offerings will be gratefully received, and in no more graceful way could the war hatchet be buried, and the antagonism of races fused into brotherly kindness. Ye, then, who would smoke the pipe of peace, first give something to the Strangers' Home from your well-filled garners, or even from the old broken teapot in the corner of

the topmost shelf of the cupboard, in your "kitchen and parlour, and hall."

#### THE OUDE LIBEL CASE.

In the character of a judge, from whom there is no appeal save to the British Legislature, Lord Canning has carefully and impartially summed up the entire evidence, and all the circumstances connected with the recent trials at Lucknow, and with equal hand has administered praise or reproof to whom either was due. He regrets that Ramdial had recourse to law to vindicate his character from unjust aspersions, but, proceedings having been instituted without the cognisance or advice of that official's superiors, the Viceroy could do no more than instruct all Government servants to abstain from the slightest interference in the matter. It is evident that both Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Scott wandered from their legitimate province in instituting inquiries as to the truth of the allegations put forth in the *Oudh Gazette*. They did not even content themselves with listening to such complaints as might voluntarily be made to them, but went out of their way to invite, and even to summon, those persons upon whom acts of oppression were said to have been exercised. On the other hand, when a certain individual declaimed in the public streets of Lucknow against the legality of the Income-tax, and exhorted his fellow-citizens to resist payment of it, the police looked on apathetically, and made no attempt to arrest, or silence, the seditious orator. It further appeared that Captain Chamberlain had availed himself of his official position, as Superintendent of the Lucknow District Police, to assist the proprietors of the local journal in procuring evidence in support of the libel they had uttered, and that he had taken pains to prevent this fact from coming to the knowledge of his superiors. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, Colonel Barrow, had, therefore, no course open to him but to recommend the removal of that officer from his appointment in the Oude Police. In discharging this painful duty, however, Colonel Barrow does his utmost to soothe Captain Chamberlain's feelings of shame and vexation. He speaks of him as "an officer who has performed excellent service." He expresses "the highest opinion of his honourable character," and alludes to his name as one "to which it is painful to attach the slightest stigma." An explanation of his conduct, submitted by Captain Chamberlain, being deemed incomplete and unsatisfactory, the Governor-general was compelled, though with regret, to send him back to his regiment. Lieutenant Scott, the Superintendent of the City Police, has also been deprived of his appointment for being a too "active and willing participator" in his superior officer's insubordination, and for an arbitrary and vindictive exercise of power.

Of the perjury committed by the witnesses against Ramdial, the Governor-general appears to entertain no doubt, and yet he accepts as a fact that "there was an absence of due precaution against abuse of authority by the subordinate agents employed to levy the tax." Again,—

"He cannot approve of the assessment and collection of it in Lucknow having been so long entrusted to a Native Officer, whose acts, however upright and careful, were sure to be misconstrued, or of that officer having been left without more explicit instructions as to the course which he should take in

enforcing the tax against dilatory or recalcitrant taxpayers. For whether it were strictly legal or not to search the apartments of women for valuable effects or to restrain their jewels in satisfaction of the demands of the Government, there is no question as to the impropriety and impolicy of the proceeding in such a case, and the Governor-general laments that the prohibition of this course, which the Chief Commissioner issued immediately he heard that it had been followed (he being at the time absent from the province), was not sooner thought of. The same observation applies to the confinement of respectable citizens in the lock-up house of the Tehseel. It may not have been illegal, but to detain such persons in such a place for several days, and for such a cause, was a measure to be resorted to only as a last necessity; and it does not appear that recourse was previously had to any of the less objectionable modes of enforcing the just claims of Government which are familiar to revenue officers in other parts of India."

Mr. Carnegie, the Deputy Commissioner, next comes in for his share of the viceregal displeasure, and even Colonel Abbott, the Commissioner, does not escape unscathed. There might not have been any positive supineness in the discharge of their duties,

"But it is evident to the Governor-general the kind of activity which the occasion demanded in Lucknow was wanting. The Governor-general is satisfied that there is no more efficacious mode of reconciling a large native community to a new and unpalatable measure of Government than the free intercourse of intelligent English officers with all classes, and their frequent presence amongst the people, for the purpose of explaining and smoothing difficulties, and of convincing all that no oppression or abuse of authority will be permitted. The suspicious and excitable population of a great city should be met more than half way on such occasions; but this was not the course followed. The Deputy Commissioner remained for the most part in his office, and the active enforcement of the tax, together with the delicate task of making it as tolerable and as little obnoxious to the people as possible, was left to the subordinate officer, Ramdial. Such petitions, too, as were received were in too many cases referred to lower authority. It thereby was made less manifest than it should have been that power would not be misused, and scope was given to grave misrepresentation on this point."

"On the whole, the Governor-general is compelled to say that he fails to find in these papers the evidence he had hoped to see of active and sedulous caution and exertion on the part of the European officers of the commission at Lucknow in anticipating or removing all cause of complaint upon the occasion of introducing for the first time a very obnoxious tax into a large city."

"Furthermore, the Governor-general remarks with disapproval the tone of levity and disregard of the feelings of the people, which appears in Mr. Elliott's report of his investigation of the charges first made against Ramdial; and the omission on the part of the Commissioner and the Officiating Commissioner to notice this."

The sentences of imprisonment passed upon Unjore Tewarree, Jugganath Singh, and Mowla Buksh, are remitted, but all three are dismissed for ever from the service of the Government. The first-named, moreover, is removed from the Roll of the Order of British India, though an allowance equal to what he would have received as a member of the First Class of that Order will be continued to him for life. Mr. Berkeley, an extra assistant, who so far forgot himself as to inflict personal chastisement upon some villagers who came to his office to complain against the tax, is to be sent to another district, and reduced to a lower rank. A judicious reprimand is likewise administered to Colonel Barrow for some hasty expressions he used in a letter to Colonel Abbott.

With regard to the statement put forward in the *Delhi Gazette* by a Mr. Fitzgerald, the Governor-general considers it unworthy of credit, and there are very few who would not agree with his lordship, whose concluding remarks are so just, so well expressed, and so worthy to be remembered by all who take part in the administration of public affairs in India, that we need offer no apology for reproducing them *in extenso* :—

"The Governor-general cannot conclude these remarks without adverting again to the general tone

of the reports of the Government of Oude. In these reports there appears to be a very imperfect appreciation of the fact that in this matter the conduct of the affairs in the city of Lucknow has given room for scandal, and discredit has been thereby thrown upon the measures of the Supreme Government for the general imposition and collection of a direct tax throughout India. It is true that the scandal has been grossly exaggerated, and that the discredit is undeserved; but it is also true that in the proceedings which really did take place, there is scarcely a single error of commission or of omission which might not have been prevented by timely precaution. If Ramdial had been properly directed, and if complaints against his alleged acts had been more generally taken up and promptly inquired into by English officers, there would have been little temptation or facility for attacking him in a libel. If, when the libel was published, prompt reference had been made to ascertain its authority, and if the facts alleged had been thoroughly inquired into, there would have been no occasion for Ramdial to bring an action. If the police had been properly in hand, and if Captain Chamberlain had been kept to his proper duty, the manifest antagonism exhibited by the police and the civil officers would have been checked, and the consequent loss of character to individuals, which is a matter that concerns the Government little less than themselves, would not have occurred.

"Moreover, the Governor-general is unable to concur in the Chief Commissioner's opinions in respect to the measures taken to levy the trades tax in Lucknow. It is quite possible to realise such taxes in India without resort to distraint: and if distraint becomes necessary, it is an indication either that the tax is too heavy or that the arrangements for collecting it are defective. Success in levying the tax in Lucknow depended upon the care taken in the first assessment, and in promptly hearing and disposing of all remonstrances and appeals. To lighten the assessment on one quarter of the town, and increase it by the same amount on another, was not only an injustice in itself, but a direct inducement to resistance. If difficulty were found in enforcing payment, the cause, whether real or pretended, should have been inquired into. There should have been a formal invitation of appeals, and they should have been heard publicly in presence of the neighbours. Recusant parties should have been summoned to the inquiry, and if they failed to attend, but not otherwise, an *ex parte*, but still a formal decision, should have been passed. If on such inquiry it had appeared that contumacy was the sole cause of non-payment, there were unobjectionable and efficacious ways of enforcing the demand, by the service of peons and otherwise, before resorting to distraint: and if distraint had been unavoidable, it should not have been carried out in the manner in which it appears to have been carried out in the Mohulla of Ashrafiabad. To break open locks because the keys are not brought quickly; to expose respectable women to the threats of the underlings of office; to send sweeper women into zenanas, and to seize the jewels of the inmates of zenanas, are practices which the Government of India cannot tolerate, and which a local Government ought not to defend. The upholding of such acts, even where they have been rare and exceptional, as the Governor-general believes them to have been in Lucknow, is calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the justice and considerateness of the Government, and his Excellency desires that it may be clearly understood that they are regarded by the Government of India as indefensible.

"The Governor-general appreciates the ability with which the plan for the general assessment of the tax throughout the province of Oude was designed, and the energy, combined with good judgment, with which it was carried out. His Excellency especially appreciates the fact that there has been an absence of all complaints against the tax, or the mode of levying it, except in the city of Lucknow. Even there the petitions against the tax were, as has been already stated, few. But the general success of the measure, and the prudence and moderation which have, in almost every instance, characterised the proceedings of the officers entrusted with its execution afford no reason for passing over defects or for excusing faults which are really without excuse. Nothing is to be gained by doing so. On the contrary, the Governor-general holds it to be true justice to the members of the Oude commission to declare that such defects and faults have in these very few instances occurred, and at the same time to establish that they are no necessary accompaniment of the measure of taxation as devised by the Chief Commissioner, and as carried out by the great body of his officers."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LEGACY DUTIES ON PROPERTY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Whatever advantages the transfer of India to the English Government may have con-

ferred on the living, the following relation will prove that it has been very detrimental to the interests of the dead.

In October, 1859, an officer of the Bombay Artillery died—Captain V. S. K.—leaving two orphan children and a property of about £2,000, of which £800 was in England.

His executor in India administered the estate in India in accordance with the rules and laws of that country, and then forwarded a probate of the will to England, to enable his co-executor to obtain possession of the £800 in this country.

It became necessary in England to take out a new probate, and to incur expenses amounting to £50. 15s. before this probate could be presented at the Inland Revenue Office, for the purpose of paying the legacy duties on the property here. On this being done the Commissioners of Inland Revenue require a statement of the property in India, and that legacy duties should be paid on the whole amount in this country—stating that since the amalgamation of the Indian and British armies the domicile of the officers of the local Indian army was England.

A reference was made to the Inland Revenue Office, showing that this officer had died before the amalgamation, but without any effect; and as the Secretary of State for India was understood to have said that the privileges of no officer in the Indian army should be damaged by the transfer of India to the Queen's Government, an appeal was made to the India Council, from which a reply has been received, saying that Sir Charles Wood is unable to interfere, &c., &c.

Whether the term officers, as used by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, is intended to merely apply to military officers, or to civilians in the service of the State, or to British merchants, British subjects—European as well as native—is not defined; but as the native subjects of her Majesty claim equal privileges with those of her Majesty's European subjects, it is possible that they may look with some anxiety on the decision passed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

To simplify the matter, the case is this, and it equally applies to all British subjects in India, or will, if this attempt to enforce it is not resisted, soon be made to apply. A B dying in India—leaving property in India, his executor in India (as compelled by the law of India) administering the estate in India, according to the forms of the Courts in India, the property also invested in Indian securities—the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in England have no legal claim to interfere, or demand succession duties on that property.

If the Inland Revenue Office has a claim on such property or estate, why has not that claim been uniformly demanded? No difficulty existed in the way of obtaining information; returns from the Indian Probate offices are officially transmitted to England, yet every agent and banker connected with India well knows that his demand has never been hitherto made.

India is a country empowered to make its own laws and regulations, and may retaliate on England, and demand duties and taxes on the estates of parties dying in India, in this country. There was some justice in a double Income-tax, however impolitic the infliction may have been, but declaring the domicile of Indian officers to be England, is both severe and unjust, and according to the opinion of some of the first lawyers in Great Britain, illegal. Yet, nevertheless, in the present instance it must be submitted to, as an executor to an Indian officer's estate, not amounting to more than £2,000, left for the benefit of two infant orphan children, would not be justified in incurring the expense of even a successful suit in the Court of Exchequer to avoid its payment.—I am, sir, yours,

Feb. 8th, 1861.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was opened on Tuesday the 5th, by her Majesty in person. The Speech from the Throne contained the following allusions to India and China:—

"I announced to you also, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, that the pacific overtures which my Envoy in China had made to the Imperial Government at Peking having led to no satisfactory result, my naval and military forces, and those of my ally the Emperor of the French, were to advance towards the northern provinces of China, for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the allied Powers, and that the Earl of Elgin had been sent to China as special Ambassador to treat with the Chinese Government.

"I am glad to inform you that the operations of the allied forces have been attended with complete success. After the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and several engagements with the Chinese army, the allied forces became masters of the Imperial city of Peking; and the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, were enabled to obtain an honourable and satisfactory settlement of all the matters in dispute.

"Throughout these operations, and the negotiations which followed them, the commanders and ambassadors of the allied Powers acted with the most friendly concert. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

"The state of my Indian territories is progressively improving, and I trust that their financial condition will gradually partake of the general amendment."

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 6.

### THE INDIAN LOAN.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the Secretary of State for India whether the necessity for raising a loan of £3,000,000 in London, for the service of the Government of India, was owing to circumstances connected only with railway receipts and expenditure; or whether it arose from the falling off of the available sources of income or increase of expenditure in India.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply, explained that large funds had to be provided in England for the service of India, and, on the other hand, the main portion of the means required for railroads in India required large remittances to India, which were paid into, and drawn from, the Home Treasury. The sum expected to be paid in England was £7,000,000, and £2,500,000 had been expected from India on account of Indian expenditure at home; but the home expenditure on account of India in this country had exceeded the estimate, while the railroad payments had fallen short, and the Indian Government had remitted £1,250,000 less than had been calculated upon. The whole amount was £2,750,000 short of what he had expected, and he had, therefore, found it necessary to exercise the power given by Parliament last Session. As to the bulk of the expenditure in India, he was happy to say that there was no necessity for borrowing a single shilling. The expenditure had been very considerably reduced since he had last addressed the House upon this subject. The military expenditure would be reduced in the course of the year £3,300,000, following a reduction last year of £3,500,000, making a total reduction in the course of two years of £6,800,000; and next year, 1861-2, if no unforeseen circumstances arose, the income and expenditure would be almost balanced.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 7.

### INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

Sir W. M. FARQUHAR asked the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for India whether he could state when the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money was likely to take place; and what was the course to be pursued with reference to the Kirwee and other Indian prize money?

Sir C. WOOD replied that a warrant for the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money had been forwarded to India. Early in autumn, in anticipation of the issue of that warrant, he wrote to the Government of India desiring them to take such measures as they could to further that, which was the first step to be taken by them in the preparation of the prize rolls, upon which depended the fixing of each man's share. After the distribution in India, the remainder would be

sent home for distribution in this country. With regard to the Kirwee money, the Advocate-General at Calcutta had to consider whether it was prize money or not, and, until that legal question was decided, he could not give any further information on the subject. As to the remaining prize money, a committee of officers had considered the matter, and recommended that the entire of it, with the exception of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money, should be thrown into a common fund and distributed among the army generally. The Government of India had been asked to give an opinion, and until that opinion was received he could not state what conclusion would be arrived at on the question.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir M. FARQUHAR asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the scheme for carrying out the amalgamation of the Indian Army had been completed, and forwarded to India for promulgation; and whether he had any objection to lay a copy of the scheme upon the table of the House?

Sir C. Wood said that despatches had been sent to India giving directions on many parts of the scheme for a local army in India. One document connected with it had lately appeared in the *Gazette*. The Governor-general, with the Commander-in-chief, had power to modify; and it was not desirable to produce a document, which might or might not appear in its present shape, before it was actually promulgated to the army.

Sir M. FARQUHAR inquired whether the Governor-general could issue the order if modified, without sending it to this country again?

Sir C. Wood said, that with the instructions sent to the Governor-general, a power to modify was reserved to his Excellency.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 8.

##### THE INDIAN LOAN.

In reply to Colonel SYKES,

Sir C. Wood said he had succeeded in arranging the whole of the money which he proposed to raise to day for India. He called for tenders for a loan of £3,000,000. Tenders were sent for £13,000,000, and £6,000,000 of that amount were at the minimum and above. He had the whole £3,000,000 above the price which he fixed for the minimum price.

##### THE GRANT TO THE MYSORE FAMILY.

In reply to Mr. VANSITTART,

Sir C. Wood said, there might be a question certainly whether he should not have referred the matter to the Government of India, but there were circumstances which induced him, with the concurrence of the Council, to take it into his own hands, and attempt to make a final settlement. He did not think it expedient on the present occasion to go into any details, but wished to confine himself to a statement, as brief as possible, with regard to some remarks which had fallen from the hon. gentleman, representing, as he did, the views of gentlemen in Calcutta, who thought that the descendants of Hyder Ali had no claim. When Tippoo Sultan was killed, and the Governor-general, Lord Wellesley, determined not to reinstate his family on the throne of Mysore, but to substitute a descendant of the old Maharajah, a treaty was made with the Nizam to divide with him the territory that was taken, the British Government undertaking the maintenance and custody of Hyder Ali's family; and in order to enable them to do that, a territory, yielding £70,000 a-year, was assigned to them. The spirit in which the arrangement was intended to be carried out by those most cognizant of the circumstances would be seen from two short extracts from letters of Lord Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. Lord Wellesley wrote to the Court of Directors, saying:—"I determined at the same time to grant the families a more magnificent maintenance than they had enjoyed during the late reigns." It had been maintained by some persons that it was incumbent on the Government to allot the whole £70,000 to the maintenance of the family; but the sum allotted was nothing like £70,000 a-year, and the Duke of Wellington wrote on this subject:—"The family are not now spending more than half the sum allotted to them by treaty, and there assuredly

can be no grounds for this shameful breach of faith with persons in our power." He (Sir Charles Wood) did not at all concur in that view, but this passage would show that the Duke of Wellington thought them entitled to receive the whole sum. The engagement was made with two reservations—the one that the Government of India had the right of making deductions in the amount allowed, according as members of the family might die off, and the second, that if they should be guilty of disloyalty to the Government of India, or should attack the territories of the Nizam, the Government might withhold the entire allowance. Well, in 1806 the mutiny of Vellore took place, and the mutineers availed themselves of the presence of one of the sons of Tippoo, took him from the palace, and placed him at their head. One of the assertions made by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Vansittart) was, that the family had been guilty of mutiny, and had forfeited their claim; but the circumstances were inquired into at the time by Lord Minto, the then Governor-general, and he recorded his deliberate opinion that this circumstance "did not affect the claims of the family to a liberal allowance, and it was still incumbent to show as much generosity towards those families as was consistent with the public security." Security was taken by removing the family to Calcutta, and they had lived ever since at Russapugla, a place near that city. Any gentleman who was acquainted with the way in which Mahometan families in such a position intermarried and lived together would be aware that it was not desirable that the social and moral state of the family at Russapugla should be perpetuated. The produce of the territories set apart for the maintenance of this family were kept entirely separate from the revenues of India, under the name of the Mysore deposit, and the sums spent were so much less than the produce of the territories that in 1855, when the fund was merged in the general receipts of India, there had accumulated from the savings no less than £600,000. In the year 1852 Prince Gholam Mahomed, the representative of the family, presented a memorial to the Court of Directors, claiming that the whole sum of £70,000 a-year should be disbursed for the maintenance of the family, and also stating that they were entitled to the £600,000 which had accumulated up to that time. Those claims the Court of Directors very properly refused to admit, but thought the family were entitled to a fair, suitable, and liberal maintenance. Gholam Mahomed came to this country in 1854, and the Home Government then directed that an addition should be made to his allowance, and that of certain other members of the family, and this direction was transmitted to Lord Dalhousie. It was quite true that Lord Dalhousie did not think there was any claim, and Sir Barnes Peacock recorded his opinion that there was no legal claim. Lord Dalhousie therefore proposed that after the fourth generation the payments should cease altogether. As for a legal claim under the treaty there was none, but that did not appear to him (Sir C. Wood) in the slightest degree to impair the equitable and moral claim of those persons whom he had dispossessed of their throne—a claim which Lord Minto and every other Governor-general up to that time considered good. The Home Government, therefore, entirely declined to adopt the recommendations of Lord Dalhousie. So the matter stood till the year 1858, when his noble friend opposite (Lord Stanley) became President of the Board of Control, and Gholam Mahomed, who had the greatest confidence in his justice and equity, came over to this country again. He arrived shortly after he (Sir C. Wood) became Secretary of State for India. A similar question was opened at the time, and a committee was appointed to investigate both cases. The result was the arrangement which had been made. He should, perhaps, have said that during the whole of this time the Government in India and at home both believed it of extreme importance to put an end to the state of things which existed in the family at Russapugla, and if possible to their state of dependence. One

idea was that the family should qualify themselves for public positions, but those who knew them gave up this expectation as hopeless, and the only other mode of relieving them from their state of dependence was to give them a permanent provision. Whenever a portion of the family died, the stipends were reduced, and thus at every death the Government had to take various circumstances into consideration and make a new allotment. The Court of Directors in 1854 expressed their opinion that any arrangement for making a permanent provision should be concluded only with the full assent of the members of the family to such a scheme, and accordingly the only surviving son of Tippoo Sultan came over to this country, represented himself as authorized to speak in the name of the whole family, and declared their desire to have an end put to their state of dependence on the Government. The first proposal made to Prince Gholam Mahomed was, that a sum should be capitalised in order to make a permanent provision for the families. Of these, there were, last summer, twenty-two grandsons with families, and thirteen great-grandsons with families. There were stipends payable to Prince Gholam Mahomed himself, and to various members of the family, servants, and others. Well, finally, it was arranged that a sum of money should be invested which would produce a permanent income of £17,160 a year. The sum was invested in the name of trustees, without whose consent no member of the family could touch a penny of the principal. Prince Gholam Mahomed asked nothing for himself; but he did represent that there were some younger branches of the family who were unable to maintain a decent respectability with the funds which they had. And for these, as a temporary measure, it was agreed to increase their stipends to some £12,000. This would fall in with their lives, and greater part of them were old men. In fact, two of them had died since, and no doubt in the course of a few years the stipends would all fall in. Then as to the removal of the family from Russapugla, he begged to say that it was not owing to any political motive, but simply to displace what had become a great social evil. They, however, could not remove without funds, and £40,000 was given to them to pay their debts, and £40,000 more to purchase residences elsewhere. This, then, was the arrangement that had been made, and bearing in mind that since the mutiny of Vellore, the Indian Government had been receiving £70,000 a-year from the territory, then taken, it was clear that a very considerable saving had been effected. He did not know any word strong enough to describe the obligation on the British Government short of a legal claim to provide for the descendants of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan. What had been done for them would relieve them from the state of dependence in which they had been placed, and would give them a strong inducement to qualify themselves for a position in society which they never would have attained as stipendiaries.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 11.

##### THE INDIAN LOAN.

Mr. BAILLIE having asked the Secretary of State for India to explain the discrepancy that existed between his own statements on the subject of the Indian Finances and those of the Governor-General,

Sir C. Wood replied that, according to the last estimate from India, the deficit at the end of this year would be £5,574,000. The statement put forward in India was erroneous to this extent—that it included in the disbursements upwards of £700,000 on account of compensations for the mutiny, which formed no portion of the annual revenue, but, being taken from the Treasury, reduced the balance accordingly. The deficit, or what he might fairly call the debt and charge of India for the present year, was £5,574,000, or, in round numbers, £5,500,000. This was very much better than he had anticipated when making his statement in August last. He now came to next year, as to which his hon. friend said he did not understand on what grounds he had arrived at

the conclusion that expenditure and income would balance each other. The deficiency of £5,500,000 in the course of the present year would be partially met by the anticipated produce of £3,500,000 from the Income-tax. Of this £1,000,000, as he had said, would be received in the course of the present year; so that deducting the balance of £2,500,000 from the deficit of £5,500,000 it left £3,000,000 to be provided for. He had every reason to believe that the reduction of military expenditure was proceeding at such a rate in India, that next year they would be able still further to reduce it by £3,000,000. In 1859-60 the military estimates had been reduced by £3,000,000; £3,300,000 had been struck off in 1860-61; and in 1861-62 they hoped to reduce the amount by a further sum of £3,000,000. If, therefore, an increase of £2,500,000 was obtained, and at the same time a reduction of expenditure to the extent of £3,000,000 took place, his hon. friend would see that an equilibrium of income and expenditure would be established.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY could not agree with the sanguine view of Indian finance taken by the right hon. gentleman, who had made rather "a prosperity speech." In a statement put forward by the Governor-general the income for the year 1860-1 was calculated at 39 millions and a fraction; whilst the expenditure was taken at 45 millions and a fraction—thereby leaving a formidable deficit. In the contrary opinion just expressed by the right hon. gentleman, he wished to know whether he had taken into account the famine with which a large tract of Indian territory, particularly in the North-Western Provinces, was afflicted? It was difficult to overlook such a misfortune at this; but the right hon. gentleman had not even alluded to it in asking the House to believe in his pleasant dream of a financial equilibrium in 1861-62. For his part, he did not in any way join in such sanguine expectations. The Governor-general in his statement alluded to the home charges, amounting to £6,983,000. Such an extraordinary sum required explanation; and he therefore wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman would place on the table of the House a document, showing in detail the expenditure of these charges. It would also be desirable to know what amount had been spent on the passage of officers and troops between India and this country, as he was informed that this item amounted to half a million.

Colonel SYKES wished to observe that there was now in India a latent feeling the existence of which was dangerous. It existed in the native mind, and was owing to the manner in which the Income-tax was levied. He had letters from various parts of the country—letters which spoke of the sentiments of the people from one end of India to the other—stating that the agents employed in levying the Income-tax did so, in many instances, under duress, and exercised their powers in a very tyrannical manner. He regretted extremely that that dangerous tax had ever been introduced into that empire, for it might have been done without.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2. *Majestic*, Barnes Bombay.—4. *Indiana*, McKirdy, Madras and Pondicherry; *Julian de Unzueta*, Manila; *Duke of Northumberland*, Brown, Bombay.—8. *Wide Awake*, Izatt, Calcutta; *Zambesi*, Reid, Singapore.—9. *Imperatrix*, str., Sharp, Hong Kong.—11. *Sir John Lawrence*, Robertson, Calcutta.

The *Kelsy*, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, is ashore on the Long Scar, near Hartlepool. Crew, except one boy, saved.

The *City of Lucknow*, from Glasgow to Calcutta, is ashore in Belfast Lough, and likely to become a wreck. Crew saved.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Masilia*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12, to proceed per str. *Ottawa*, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Miss Smith, Mr. Dudley, Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Miss Evans. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Lea. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Davis. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Godwin, Miss Huxcock, Miss P. Almer, Mr. and Mrs. Commin and three children, Miss A. Burke, Mr. C. J. F. Peart, Capt. Douglas, Mrs. Grey, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Maj. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. R. Hannay, Mr. H. T. Bulkley, Mr. F. W. Bentley, Mr. Bradfield, Mr. and Miss Johnson, Mr. W. Hartwick, Mrs. Dalzell and three children, Mrs. J. H. Orr.

Per str. *Euxine*, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 20, to proceed per str. *Ottawa*, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Malcolmson, Mrs. Whittaker, Mr. Healy, Mrs. G. Scott.

## DOMESTIC.

### MARRIAGES.

BURKINYOUNG, P. J., late of Calcutta, to Emma, daughter of G. Horsley, Esq., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Feb. 5.

BUTTANSHAW, Thomas, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Emma W., daughter of Robert Fisher, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Islington, Feb. 5.

HUTTON, Thomas Bruce, H.M.'s 61st regiment, eldest son of Captain Thomas Hutton, Bengal Army, to Georgina, youngest daughter of George Mackillop, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, Bath, at Bathaston, Feb. 11.

KNYVETT, Frederick A. C., H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late Lieut. col. F. Knyvett, late 64th B.N.I., to Henrietta G., daughter of the late Rev. Simeon St. Pope, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Feb. 7.

LEWES, Charles M., H.M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to Louisa M., daughter of Edmund Coates, Esq., at Trinity Church, Paddington, Feb. 7.

WEST, Edward W., Bombay, to Sarah M. B., niece of M. Potter, Esq., at St. Mary's, Islington, Feb. 5.

### DEATHS.

DE LA MOTTE, Gen. Peter, C.B., 3rd Bombay Lt. Cav., at 15, Craven-hill-gardens, aged 79, Feb. 5.

MCGNAGHTEN, Susannah A., widow of the late Capt. R. A., Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at 2, Belvedere, Bath, aged 54, Feb. 8.

WILCOX, Jane E., wife of James, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. Owen, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Hornead Cottage, Herts, Feb. 4.

## India Office,

February 11, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. Ward, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. A. W. Cripps, 26th N.I.; Capt. T. C. Hamilton, 35th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. E. Shirreffs, 30th N.I.; Maj. A. Strange, 7th Lt. Cav.; Capt. S. H. Parry, 1st Eur. Regt.

*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. H. Day, Med. Estab.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. B. Wake, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Dunbar, 37th N.I.; Lieut. J. E. D. Wilson, 42nd N.I.; Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, Med. Estab.; 2nd Capt. J. E. Corder, Art.; Brev. maj. D. Kemp, 5th Eur. Regt.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. A. Turner, 29th N.I.; Capt. C. D. Waddell, Art.; Lieut. T. F. J. Russell, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. G. W. Playfair, 34th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. P. G. Scot, 12th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—2nd Capt. E. F. Smalpage, Art., 3 mo.; Capt. C. W. Peter, 42nd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Richarides, 53rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. Dougal, 53rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Gaynor, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. Blaxland, 15th N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, 5th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. J. Busted, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. C. Wright, 42nd N.I., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. A. Sinclair, 26th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. E. Newport, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. G. St. J. Milhmay, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. J. R. Kelly, 7th N.I., 6 mo.

#### NAVAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. J. Edwards, 6 mo.

### TO RETIRE ON HALF-PAY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. A. Lillie, 13th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. G. E. Aldred, Med. Estab.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—Captain Houghton, Superintendent of Port Blair, has sent to the Agricultural Society of Bengal an interesting account of experiments in the Andaman Islands. He has succeeded in rearing cotton and imphee, which promise abundant crops. The bark of the mangrove which covers the islands is used as a dye by the Chinese, and as the supply in the Straits is diminishing it will have no little commercial value. A convict has set up as a dyer. The palm, which furnishes the "attah" used by the Burmese for thatching purposes, and which produces a "toddy" and molasses, also abounds. In a quarter of a century the Andamans should be a tropical garden, and the fishery of their coasts produce sardines equal to those of the Mediterranean.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	101
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1864 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	93½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs. ....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	95½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1856-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55 .....	—	—	76

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....		317½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		100½
	India Stock .....		100½
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct. ....		77½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....		83½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....		101½
	India Loan Debentures, 1855 .....		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1855 .....		54 to 55
	India 5 per cent. for account .....		100½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		35s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		18s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	92 to 93
	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	18	—
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	all	1½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	15	2 to 2½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	95½ to 99½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures ..	all	97 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb., 1861 ..	75	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 1865-70 .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Jubbulpore .....	100	95 to 96
	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	8	94 to 95
	Ditto (New ditto) .....	13	11 to 11 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrij ..	18	2½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	52 to 54
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	91½ to 92½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	100	55 to 57
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	15	3 to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	—
Stock	Sicde 5 per cent. ....	all	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 2 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	52 to 54
40	Australasia .....	all	68 to 70
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	19 to 20
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	21½ to 21½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ..	all	34 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	47 to 48
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal ..	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	24 to 34
20	Norfolk Coal and Iron ..	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	1 to 1 x.d.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	4 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) ..	3	32 to 34
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	71 to 73
20	Ditto New .....	25	11 to 12
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	all	15 to 19
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1½ to 1½

THE HARE PRIZE COMMITTEE in Calcutta announce a prize of Rs. 250 for the best essay in Bengali on the advantages of commerce, and its development in Bengal. The essays to be sent to the secretary, Baboo P. C. Mitra, on or before 30th June, 1861.

PETER'S PENCE sent to the Pope from Agra amount to Rs. 6,153.

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12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
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2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
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VOL. XIX.—No. 475.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail, of the 26th January, fully confirms the worst apprehensions that have been entertained respecting the famine in the North-West. The Government, however, appears to be doing all that the most generous and enlightened benevolence could suggest, nor are the contributions of private individuals wanting in this terrible emergency. Even the wealthy natives are cheerfully co-operating with the European magistrates in affording relief to their countrymen, and mixed committees are working in cordial harmony to mitigate a calamity that, although foreseen, could not possibly have been entirely prevented. In a semi-official document published by the Lahore Committee, we read that—

In villages to the south of Delhi, and leading into the Goorgaon district, where there are little or no means of artificial irrigation, and the inhabitants depend entirely on seasonable rains for the sowing and growth of their crops, the distress is even now dreadful to think of.

Crowds of women and children, presenting the most miserable and emaciated appearance, may be seen spread over the jungles, sifting the earth for "Gekhroo" thorns, or picking the few berries left on the "Ber" bushes; while even these miserable sources of food are most failing. Grain of the most unwholesome description, which has been buried for years, and which the medical officers pronounce to be almost poisonous, is exposed for sale in the bazaars. Many poor creatures are found dead on the road side, and deaths from starvation are of constant occurrence. Families are off from their homes in search of food, and villages and districts are rapidly becoming depopulated.

The Government, notwithstanding its own financial difficulties, has already provided large sums of money for the employment of the labouring classes on roads, canals, and other works of a productive nature, but it is obvious that there is a large class of sufferers who can derive no benefit from these liberal measures. Owing to the late rebellion there is an immense and quite exceptional number of widows and orphans clamorous for bread, but without the means of purchasing a single meal. It is here that private charity gracefully steps in to complete the good work inaugurated by the constituted authorities. No doubt the comparatively small community of Englishmen scattered over India will do their utmost to lessen the horrors of starvation, but it must be remembered that their means are as limited as their numbers. If the people of this country, then, have money to spare for impoverished Syrians, burnt-out Hamburgers, flooded Frenchmen, and Portuguese ruined by earthquake or by war, they will scarcely hesitate to acknowledge that their own fellow-subjects in India have still greater claims upon them, and according to the measure of their means will hasten to supplement the wise benevolence of the Government.

Lord Canning arrived at Jubbulpore on the 11th January. His Excellency was engaged in holding durbars and receiving addresses, couched—as the *Bombay Gazette* happily remarks—in the style of the Orator Tertullus before the judgment-seat of the Roman Governor Felix:—"Seeing that by thee we enjoy great quietness, and that very worthy deeds are done unto this nation by thy providence, we accept it always, and in all places, most noble Canning, with all thankfulness."

Sir Hugh Rose was in the Upper Provinces, moving from station to station, and judging with his own eyes of the discipline, material discomforts, and absence of amusement on the part of the European soldiery.

In the Bombay Presidency Sir George Clerk was on a tour through Guzerat, where there is much that needs amendment. The political surveillance of Baroda is likely, it is said, to be re-transferred to the Bombay Government. One of Sir George's recent acts has given great satisfaction to the natives. He has appointed a committee, consisting of Captain Cowper, late Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, and Messrs. Mansfield and Rose, Revenue Commissioners for the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency, to superintend a summary process for the settlement of all alienated revenue.

It is proposed to settle all claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue and all payments

in cash to various descriptions of "huddars," to whom such a settlement will be an invaluable boon. We are not quite familiar, adds the *Bombay Gazette*, with the details of the scheme in contemplation, but we believe it is intended to impose an assessment on all rent-free lands to the extent of one-fourth of their annual value, and to confirm them to their holders, subject to no future scrutiny of any sort. It is also proposed to levy a "nuzzerana" on each successive change of names or holders. The treasury will largely profit by the contemplated change, and thus all the advantages of a new tax will be secured, with increased contentment among the people, and greater respect and popularity for the English Government.

The Hon. Samuel Laing, successor to the late Right Hon. James Wilson, as extraordinary financial member of the Council of Calcutta, arrived at that Presidency on the 10th January, and immediately proceeded to Government House, a wing of which had been prepared for his reception.

From Darjeeling there are no very definite tidings, but it is reported that the Dewan of the Rajah of Sikkim, the inveterate enemy of the English, has been compelled to flee for his life by the Bhootias whom he had assembled for aggressive purposes. This will probably bring about a satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties in that quarter.

The Wagheer campaign is also at an end—at least for the present. Perhaps it might now answer to try the experiment of good government—persuasion and self-interest being sometimes quite as efficacious as coercion.

## BOMBAY MAILS.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta at 9 P.M. on the 15th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 24th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Indus* (from Southampton on the 4th) and the *Vectis* (from Marseilles on the 13th) arrived at Malta on the 15th inst.

The *Candia*, with the London mail of the 20th to 26th of December, left Galle for Madras and Calcutta on the 24th of January.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Colmer Lynch, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, at Hong Kong, Dec. 21.  
MADRAS.—Capt. T. W. Dent, 11th Madras N.I., at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 38, Feb. 13.  
BENGAL.—Surg. M. Ainger, H.M.'s Indian army, Bengal Establishment, at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Feb. 10. Col. T. Chadwick, Bengal Art., at 25, Porchester-terrace, aged 73, Jan. 25. Lieut. Croll, 73rd N.I., drowned at Darjeeling, Jan. 11.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES (from BOMBAY).—Mr. Borrodale, Mr. and Mrs. Crankshaw, Mr. Nasmyth, Mr. De Crueveour, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. Burns, Mr. R. Davidson, Mr. Hardinge, Col. Boye, Capt. Short, Mr. Loch. FROM CALCUTTA.—Capt. Renny, Mr. Trotter. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. De Nasimoff. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Monteros, Mr. Bernard, Mr. ... FROM MALTA.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Canning, Mr. ... Saunders, Capt. Lawrence.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, Feb. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Carthew, Lieut. Pack, Dr. Scott, Capt. ... and Mrs. Sutton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrehan and three children.



## BENGAL.

## MEMORIALS OF THE MASSACRED.

There are few of the spots in Northern India consecrated by Christian blood that should not be marked by the monuments which a nation erects to the worthiest of those who have fallen in its service, as well as by the tributes which affection pays to the great departed. Holier dust there is none than that which lies under the Cashmere Gate of Delhi; in the site of Wheeler's entrenchment and in the fatal Well of Cawnpore; in the Alumbagh and Residency Square of Lucknow, and in such spots as the Meerut Cemetery, Sealkote, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad, Jhansee, and Gwalior. The waves of the Ganges have long swept over the scene where the fugitives of Futteghur and Bithoor were slaughtered. Had a tithe of the courage which so long maintained the hovel at Arrah against the Dinapore sepoys been manifested in Europe, a long-enduring memorial of marble would have perpetuated the story to distant ages. Though the same heroism to the death which distinguished Christians in India in 1857 may be latent in the breast of every Englishman, it is only once in a millennium that an occasion arises to call it forth. Yet what is the truth in India? The dead are buried out of sight, and all goes on as before. None but the traveller from other lands now looks with emotion on the dust-driven plain of Cawnpore, or cares to turn aside beneath the tottering gateway of the Baillie Guard. Troops are peacefully reviewed, little children play, gay equipages roll past, and bands send forth mirthful music, on the spots where the doomed of Cawnpore were butchered, where Nicholson lies, where Neill fell, where Sir H. Laurence is buried. The past is forgotten, so that even the stranger finds it difficult to discover the scenes where a tragedy was enacted more full of human sorrow, more distinguished by Christian courage, than, let us trust, the world will witness for many a day. Men live at so rapid a rate in the East that a decade of India is equal to a century of Europe. Already Clive is to the India of 1861 what William of Normandy is to the England of Victoria. The antiquarian can more easily unearth the records of the days of the first Edward than the traces of Warren Hastings. In two centuries three great cities have been blotted from the face of India, and three others have sprung up, which, if abandoned, would be covered with jungle more dense than that which has buried Gour. We can track the footsteps of Sivajee by his rock forts, and dream over the glories of the House of Timour when we walk the streets of Delhi, gaze on the Taj of Agra, or wander among the fairy ruins of Futtehpore Sikri. But hitherto England's memorials in India have been all of brick. There is not one erection in masonry which will last fifty years without watchful care. It would seem as if even the massacres of 1857 were to pass away from the eyes at least of men without a memorial. It will soon be four years since the first Christian fell at Meerut. The admiration of comrades has covered the bones of Nicholson, of Neill, of Lawrence, and other heroes with stone. Filial piety has prepared a fit monument for the solitary grave of Havelock in the Alumbagh. But the Well, and the mounds near the entrenchment, at Cawnpore, are still marked only by the rude cross erected by the private soldier, and the plan which the Governor-general himself sanctioned for consecrating the hallowed ground, seems forgotten. Worse than this, the small burial-ground within the Residency-square of Lucknow is a receptacle for filth. There lie Lawrence and Banks and the heroes who died with them, but no one watches the spot. In one part it is overgrown with offensive jungle; in another the stench is so terrible as to forbid approach. And no one in Lucknow cares, for no one thinks himself responsible.

At last a monument is about to be raised to

commemorate the massacre, the siege and the capture of Delhi. A sum of Rs. 13,000 has been subscribed for the purpose, and Major Maisey, of Umballa, calls for designs, which must be sent to him before 1st March next. On that monument will be recorded the opening incidents of the rebellion, the names of the Christians who fell in and around Delhi, details of the force who captured it, and the killed and wounded who suffered, a record of the siege and of the capture of the last of the great Moguls. On the rocky ridge between the city and the old cantonment, on the heights where 2,000 men so long upheld the honour of England, a historic memorial will be erected. Let the State double the sum, that it may worthily commemorate the greatest event in the military annals of Asia.—*Friend of India.*

## THE FAMINE AND ITS PALLIATIVES.

As the season advances the calamity impending over some of the districts of the North-West Provinces gathers deeper shades and becomes invested with a more tragic interest. It is no longer a question of fact as to whether famine is to be met or no in the Northern Doab. On authority above all question or suspicion, the reality of the terrible visitation has been placed beyond doubt. In the details published in the supplement to the *Gazette* of the 29th Dec. a series of pictures of suffering are presented to us, so clear in outline and so vivid in colouring that none who look on them are likely to refuse to the sufferers their earnest sympathies, and, if need be, their abundant help.

Excepting only in the narrow tracts of country lying under the shadow of the Himalayas, and having their climatic condition influenced by the vicinity of the mountains, there has been no rain crop from lands naturally irrigated. It is only where artificial irrigation from wells, tanks, or canals is procurable that any food-grains have been raised for man or beast. Scores of miles of country are spoken of which present no green spots to the eye save here and there a few sickly patches of stunted wheat, living feebly on the limited water supply that is available, and promising a harvest that will be but a mockery to a people perishing of hunger. The cold weather crop—the great food crop of the provinces—has not been even sown in these stricken districts except under the influence of artificial irrigation. The aspect of the country generally was described, so far back as the end of November last, as that of vast arid plains where the soil has been baked to the hardness of iron and where all agricultural effort is paralysed. Whole villages are said to be migrating to less desolate territories. The last extremity of all, death by starvation, has not been unknown. "His honour has traversed the Doab diagonally," says the official report, "from Anoopshuhur to Muttra; the commissioner has travelled through it from Meerut to the south-western boundary of the division, seeing everywhere the same unmitigated state of drought." And if this was the condition of things on the 16th of November last, it is scarcely necessary to say that the lapse of six rainless weeks between that time and this must have intensified deplorably the misery of the people. Even those Christmas rains which usually make the season one of security and gladness to the native almost as much as to the European in the north-west, have this year utterly failed. There is now not a hope of mitigation from ordinary or natural sources to brighten the gloomy prospect that lies before us. Under these circumstances it seems to us desirable that we should make some endeavour to measure the true magnitude of the calamity. There is as much danger in exaggerating as in underrating it, and although it is undeniable that all data available for the investigation of the subject are liable to some doubts, it is still practicable to arrive at conclusions that will be of the highest value in directing our future course.

It is very important to note first that the famine is, correctly speaking, a local one. Its range is

no doubt large, and the population it affects is numerous enough to make the difficulty of saving them from starvation most grave and formidable. Still it is unquestionable that the famine-stricken area is small in comparison with that of the districts adjoining it whence surplus grain may be attracted by famine prices. Hence we would hope for an effective palliative from that source. But all foolish interference on the part of ill-informed local officers with the natural flow of trade under conditions like those we have to deal with must be peremptorily checked. Such interference can have no other result than to aggravate the horrors of famine, while it inflicts a grievous injustice and wrong on the farmers and traders of the protected districts by depriving them of most profitable markets. So far as perfectly reliable information is as yet before us, we conclude that the famine is restricted in its greatest intensity to the districts of Seharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Meerut and Boolundshuhur east of the Jumna, and Muttra westward of that river. Future experience probably will extend the range of the famine, but for the moment, at any rate, the above are the only districts in which its pressure is such as to have elicited official reports or to have required active measures to lighten it. To these districts, therefore, we request attention, and primarily to the extent of their population. The following abstract will serve to give a sufficiently accurate conception of this for all practical purposes.

	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.
Seharunpore ...	400,000	130,000	530,000
Mozuffernuggur ...	240,000	300,000	540,000
Meerut ...	300,000	460,000	850,000
Boolundshuhur ...	350,000	345,000	695,000
Allyghur ...	340,000	400,000	740,000
Muttra ...	860,000	340,000	700,000
Total ...	2,080,000	1,975,000	4,055,000

Although the statistics of the North-West Provinces may not be perfectly reliable, we shall not be far from the truth in assuming that the six famine-stricken districts contained a population of about four millions, distributed in very nearly equal parts between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes. It is on the two millions forming the first mentioned class that the calamity will fall with its most disastrous force; but no such great convulsion as is implied in their misery can possibly occur without producing the most serious distress among the traders and artisans of the towns and villages who form the main sections of the non-agricultural class. Hundreds of bonds link the two classes together in intimate union, and their adversity like their prosperity must be a common fortune. Hence we must expect that the suffering masses will be largely supplied from sections of the community not directly dependent on the land.

But a considerable deduction must be made on account of the population of those parts of the districts where artificial irrigation is sufficiently abundant to save the crops. After full consideration of this point we believe that about three-fourths of a million will fairly represent this fortunate section of the community. Further deductions must be made on account of persons having independent resources, of the number who will manage to subsist on reduced means and avoid absolute destitution, for emigrants who will leave the districts, and for those who on many miscellaneous grounds may be preserved from the necessity of appealing to public charity. Making, however, the largest and most liberal allowances for these numbers, it is impossible to conceive that they can exceed from about 1½ to 1¾ millions in all the districts together. We fear much that in assuming these figures to represent the aggregate of the classes capable of self-support we present too favourable a picture of the possibilities of the case, but taking even the highest, we come to the terrible conclusion that in a short time hence—perhaps in a month or six weeks—we shall have at the very least a million and a half of men, women, and children, between whom and death there will stand nothing but the helping hand of human charity.

What resources are available to meet this sad demand upon us? All the suffering districts except Muttra are traversed by canals of irrigation. Seharunpore, Mozuffernuggur and Meerut are in this respect doubly fortunate, since on one side they are watered by the Eastern Jumna Canal, and on the other by the Ganges Canal. Boolundshuhur and Allyghur are partially irrigated from the Ganges Canal only. The rivers supplying these canals are, however, in a sensible degree affected by the drought, and it is sometimes a matter of difficulty to fill them. The Lieutenant-governor laments that the failure of the Ganges Canal supply at the most critical period of the rain crop should have aggravated the general misfortune; but, for the cold weather crop the supply is as abundant as it is possible to admit with safety into the channel. The supply of the Eastern Jumna Canal has been continuous, both for the rain and cold weather crops. Whatever, therefore, of alleviation can be given at the present time from canal irrigation must be attributable to the Eastern Jumna Canal only, and it will not be before the very end of March or beginning of April next that the influence of the harvest saved by the Ganges Canal can be felt in the markets. The food-grains of the rain crop saved by irrigation from the Eastern Jumna Canal must have amounted to about a million of maunds, of which about 700,000 would be reserved for feeding the population of the Canal districts, while surplus produce to the extent of 300,000 maunds will have been made available for export, and would realise at present famine rates about a million and a half sterling.

It will give a more complete view, however, of the palliatives to be found in these canal works if we take their action for a complete year. The last is the best we can have, as its results must have influenced very materially the present state of affairs. In 1859-60 the produce of food-grains from lands watered by the Eastern Jumna Canal was, we are informed, in round numbers about two millions and a quarter of maunds. Of this quantity about a million and a-half must have been required for local consumption, leaving about three-fourths of a million of maunds for the markets of the distressed districts. Similarly the Ganges Canal must have watered land producing in 1859-60 about six millions and a-half of maunds of grains suited for food, and the largest estimate of the supply for local consumption within canal villages can scarcely raise it above 4½ millions, thus leaving two millions clear for export. Thus, then, these two canals contributed in 1859-60 to the food markets of the North West about 2½ millions of maunds of grains suited for the food of man, and a corresponding quantity of straw fodder for cattle. Their aggregate results during the present year will not be quite so high, both because of the failure of the Ganges Canal to protect the rain crop and of the influence of the drought on the volumes of the supplying rivers. Even, however, with these abatements, the beneficial influence of the canals has been and will be immense.

It is impossible to make more than the very roughest guess at the probable produce of the land beyond the influence of the Canals. We are told on the highest authority that it is only in the vicinity of wells or tanks that any crop at all exists. It must not be overlooked that the same drought which dries the soil to metallic hardness parches up the springs both of wells and tanks; and we greatly fear that, rigidly speaking, we ought to conclude that any palliative from well or tank irrigation is not to be relied on. In ordinary seasons the breadth of land under cultivation in the six districts is rather over five millions of acres, of which probably about three-fourths, or roughly 3¾ millions, are under food-crops in both harvests. It would, however, be a large estimate that would put the watered area—wells or tanks being the sources of supply—at one-tenth of the total area, and it is from this narrow field of some 375,000 acres only that even the most sanguine can look for any food grains in addition to those furnished by canal-irrigated lands during the current year. The yield per

acre will be far below the ordinary average. Taking one kind of grain with another we doubt if more than one million of maunds could be calculated upon, even supposing that the wells continued moderately well supplied with water.

By the close of the present season, therefore, it may be expected that the districts will supply from their own interior resources about five or five millions and a-half of maunds of grain, which, however, it must not be overlooked, cannot affect the markets either within or beyond irrigated tracts earlier than April next. Now, for the whole food supply of the districts between, say, the 1st of January and the 15th of April, 1861, not less than 75,000 maunds daily, or about eight millions of maunds, must be provided, and of this quantity it is vain to look for more than about one million and three-quarters, or at the very utmost two millions of maunds, from the produce of the districts themselves, even with all the help irrigation can have given them. Hence six millions, at least, must be imported, either by private enterprise or by the action of Government.

We have previously estimated the proportion of the population which will be reduced in the course of the season to absolute destitution at about one million and a-half. It is possible that this number may only be gradually arrived at, and allowing for this we may take an average of only one million to be fed. Reducing rations of food to famine standard for men, women, and children alike, and economising to the utmost we think justifiable, we cannot see how life is to be maintained among them for those three and a-half months for any smaller supply of grain than about one and a quarter million of maunds, the whole of which must be issued either without return at all or for the only return these wretched people can offer—their personal labour. Now one and a quarter millions of maunds are fifty millions of seers, and taking superior and inferior food-grains together, it will probably not be excessive to assume the average bazaar rate at 12 seers for the rupee; whence we conclude that from 4 to 4½ crores of rupees, or £4,500,000 sterling, must be expended on food alone to avert the frightful possibilities of the next few months. The alternative is, that the people must be allowed to perish by tens of thousands while we stand by in pitiful imbecility. And even if we were to succeed in tiding the stream of misery over the immediate crisis, and suppose the sufferers to have all the help which the harvest to be reaped in the spring can give them, we have beyond that time equally dark prospects, if they be not even darker than have now to be looked at and thought of.

We leave these details to the consideration of our readers. We know well they will create among them a deep and universal sympathy. They will see that, tone down our descriptive terms as cautiously as we may, it is a calamity that cannot be painted otherwise than as awful which we ask them to contemplate. It has ceased to be imminent, and is among us with all its sad and ghastly features growing gradually larger and more stern. The measures of mitigation adopted by the Government are but as drops in the ocean. They scarcely penetrate beyond the merest surface of the misery, or meet it to even the tithe of its length and breadth. What are a few loaves and fishes among so many? Sixty thousand pounds is a generous donation even for a Government, and especially for a Government harassed on all hands by financial difficulties of the gravest kind. But its expenditure will barely be felt in mitigation of the great woe, and it must be multiplied fifty-fold if it is to produce any material impression upon it. The community, we believe, only awaits the signal from Government that its help is needed and would be welcome, to come forward with that broad and generous liberality which has never been known to turn away from a righteous appeal. And there are communities beyond our own who would at once open their hearts and hands to such claims as the present. We believe the time has come to state them with all the force which official authority can give to them. We trust very soon to see the Government and the community working earnestly together to

lighten the great burden of suffering and sorrow which those unhappy districts will have to bear.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA ADDRESS TO THE HON. SAMUEL LAING.—A deputation from the public bodies of Calcutta attended at the Government House on the 16th January, to present the following Address to the new financial member:—"Hon. Sir,—We, the public bodies represented by the undersigned, desire respectfully to express our sincere congratulation on your arrival at this Presidency to fill the important office of financial member of the Council of the Governor-general of India. To those engaged in the trade and commerce of this city it is a matter of great satisfaction that the choice of a successor to the late Right Hon. Mr. Wilson should have fallen on one so eminently qualified to fill the post left vacant by the death of that lamented statesman. Your large experience in public affairs, particularly in those relating to trade and finance, and the broad and liberal views you have always held in dealing with those subjects, inspires us with confidence, and we entertain a well-grounded conviction that, in the consideration of many important matters now before the Supreme Government, you will be found a consistent advocate of the same enlightened and progressive opinions. We repose also great confidence in your high administrative abilities, proved as they have been not only by the efficient manner in which you have conducted the duties of the responsible office you have just vacated in her Majesty's Ministry, but also by the marked success which has attended those important industrial undertakings, in the management of which you have been actively associated. For the exercise of those abilities in the restoration of the finances of this Empire to a sound condition, there is wide scope. Much was done by the late lamented Mr. Wilson, and more would have been done, had it pleased Providence to spare him; but it was not so ordained. On you, hon. sir, has now devolved the task of carrying out those reforms in the financial system of the country which your lamented predecessor inaugurated, but of which he was not permitted to see the fruition. We rely with confidence on your ability to discharge the responsibility of this high mission, and we desire to assure you of our cordial support to measures adopted for this purpose, and having for their object the welfare and prosperity of all classes. Finally, hon. sir, we desire to assure you that it will be gratifying to us at all times to be invited to communicate with you on subjects of local or general interest, on which you may wish to obtain information from us."

THE MEERUT RELIEF FUND raised Rs. 4,054 up to the end of December. The magistrate, who is secretary, has applied to Government for a similar sum. All persons requiring relief who are able to labour are sent on to Roorkee. Nearly a thousand such passed through Meerut in one morning. As many of the starving lie down to die in obscure corners, the police have orders to search them out and send them to the poor-house.

CAPTAIN MILDMAY has offered the Church Missionary Society a house and grounds at Mount Abou, with a view to the establishment of a Mission among the Rajpoots and Bheels, especially the latter. The society have accepted the gift and the duty.

DOWLAT SINGH, the last of the Oude rebel leaders, was recently killed by two Porbeea sepoys who had long been his associates, but were induced to perpetrate the deed by a thakoor, who was himself a rebel in 1857.

COAL MINES.—The Governor-general has decided that coal mines are not to be liable to a revenue assessment.

THE HON. SAMUEL LAING, the extraordinary financial member of Council, arrived by the mail steamer *Bengal* on the 10th January. On landing he proceeded to Government House, a wing of which had been set apart for his reception.

**JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7.**—Jubbulpore is 236 miles from Mirzapore, to which it is joined by a very good pukka road, with trees planted on both sides, and called in the executive engineer's department, the Great Deccan, and it is over this road, the mail, with the overland letters, is carried from Bombay twice a month, *via* Poona and Nagpore, to the City of Palaces. There is also a waggon train carrying passengers and goods, conducted by the Howard Brothers, of Mirzapore, which leaves both ends of the line daily. The centre stations of the G. I. P. Railway Company from Bombay and East Indian Railway from Allahabad are to be here, and the ground is now being marked off. The military force consists of H.M.'s 97th Regiment, the 17th P. N. I., Money's troop of Horse Artillery, Alexander's Horse, Moxon's Police, and Hervey's Nujeebs. The public buildings are a church, a school, a racket court, two jails, the school of industry, library, a museum, a bath, and a theatre. The climate is mild, not being so cold as the N. W. in the winter and averaging ninety-six degrees in summer. The soil is extremely rich, and the finest wheat in the world is grown along the valley of the Nerbudda, extending from Jubbulpore to Hosingabad. The whole country is rich in mineral ores, and is destined, one day, to become the Birmingham of India. Iron and coal are so plentiful that a hundred companies would scarcely make any impression on the mines, and for centuries past the native smelters have been working the mines of Teindoo, Gurey, and Poona-gur, supplying half the N. W. Provinces with iron cooking utensils. Already is Mr. Blackwell, the manager of the Nerbudda Iron and Coal Company, at his post, and the machinery for his works, with his miners and others must be, by this time, in Calcutta. Railway engineers are to be seen all along the road from Asseerghur to Allahabad, surveying, staking, timber cutting, and all the other preliminaries for commencing the great iron road that is to connect the two great cities of the east. For many days past the place has been enlivened by the arrival of petty chiefs from Bundelkund and Central India, and to-morrow H.H. the Begum of Bhopal is expected, followed the next day by the Holkar of Indore, the Commissioner of Nagpore, and many other persons of note, and on the 11th the great gun himself, accompanied by our Commissioner, who went out on the 28th Dec., towards Rewah, to meet the Viceroy of India and his staff.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—The half-yearly report of the Bank of Bengal shows that the accumulation of coin in the coffers of the bank is quite unprecedented—amounting to no less than Rs. 3,08,00,000. No available outlet could be found for the money. Trade was unusually depressed, and large stocks of the leading imports are still held at a depreciated value. The profits of the half-year amount to Rs. 3,51,429 13-3, yielding a dividend of Rs. 6-9-2 per cent. per annum on the bank's capital. The dividend, free of Income-tax, is declared at Rs. 6-8 per cent.

**NEW DOCK AT KIDDERPORE.**—The *Hurkaru* mentions that negotiations are going on for the purchase of several dwelling houses and lands for the proposed new Calcutta dock in the vicinity of Kidderpore. One large building and lands have been bought for Rs. 85,000. The estimate for the dock is about 15 lacs.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—The State Secretary having recommended to the consideration of the Government of India that young civilians might be made available for service immediately after passing the examination in one language, and the Governor-general having received very favourable reports from the Lieutenant-governors of provinces, there is every probability of the suggestion being carried into effect.

**TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.**—The British ship *Newcastle*, engaged for the conveyance of troops to England, left Calcutta on the 12th of January with the following passengers:—Brevet-major Tisdale, H.M.'s 35th Regiment, and wife; Lieutenants Doering and Whitley, 6th Dragoon Guards and 88th Regiment; and 209 men, 15 women, and 15 children, H.M.'s British and Indian armies.

**DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.**—"We (*Englishman*), are informed that Mr. C. Sanderson, through unforeseen circumstances, has been obliged to decline the appointment of Secretary to the Commissioners of Income-tax; and that Sir A. de H. Larpent, Bart., has been appointed instead. This latter selection should give great satisfaction to the mercantile community of Calcutta, as it is in deference to the written recommendations of the leading members of some principal firms, we understand, that Mr. Grant has made this appointment. It will be gratifying to them to know how much consideration the Lieutenant-governor has for their wishes, and how ready he is to support their views, when they coincide with his own. At the same time, Sir Albert's well-known urbanity and inflexible good humour, which have supported him through many trials, will make him a popular secretary, and one whose amiability may even reflect some of its pleasantness on the disagreeable duties of his office." On this the *Friend of India* remarks:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, it is said filled up the vacant office of Secretary to the Income-tax Commission. Does Mr. Grant forget the bills sold at Meerut to the North Western Bank in 1847, in Lord Hardinge's time? Does he forget who was joint assignee with Ashutoss Dey of Palmer and Co.'s estate, and the £20,000 Ashutoss Dey had to pay? Can he forget the names of the directors of the Union Bank and the three or four hundred thousand pounds got for Cockrell and Co.? Is he ignorant of what would be the fate of these directors as the law now stands and after the history of the London and Eastern Bank? The mere rumour of the appointment has excited an outburst of feeling among the natives and Europeans of Calcutta. What adds to the difficulty is, that, in a weak moment, five of the leading mercantile houses were tempted out of compassion to give a certificate of integrity and fitness for the post, which has led to the appointment. In nothing so much as in giving certificates, are the minor moralities so often forgotten."

**MILITARY MOVEMENT.**—The left wing of the Benares Horse, the Mynpoorie Levy, and two guns, mountain train, have been ordered from Dinapore to Julpigoree under the command of Major F. Crossman.

**THE PENAL CODE.**—The Government of India notifies that the penal code is applicable to all non-regulation as well as regulation provinces. But only the substantive law will be affected by the code; it will not involve any change in the constitution of the courts, or in their mode of procedure, whether as respects original or appellate jurisdiction.

**CALCUTTA PREVENTIVE SERVICE.**—The officers of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service have submitted a petition to Government for a redress of the grievances under which they have been suffering. They show that while trade has enormously increased since the service was established twenty-five years ago, work has become heavier and the cost of living higher, their position "has remained stationary in some respects, and in others certainly deteriorated." They enter upon Rs. 100 a month, and must serve twenty years before they attain to Rs. 200 a month. They have generally to remain on board vessels thirty to ninety days consecutively. They work twelve hours a day, whereas the term in England is only eight hours, and in winter seven hours. Their duties are of an arduous nature and require tact and address in their performance. The petitioners mention that Lord Stanley when in office viewed their case with commiseration. Their demands are not unreasonable:—an increase of pay "in such proportion, as may be deemed adequate;" a month's sick leave when requisite, on full pay, and subsequent months on half pay as at present; a reduction of the hours to the English standard and extra pay for extra work.

**SEETAPOOR.**—The Governor-general has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Seetaপুর in Nagpore; the volunteers are almost all members of the Uncovenanted Service.

**MALWA.**—The Governor-general has abolished the appointment of political agent in Malwa, and has placed the office in charge of an assistant political agent.

**THE BOOTIAS** of the frontiers have held aloof from the dispute at Sikkim as well as the Lamas. It is said that the Dewan, who is at the bottom of all the mischief, and who had assembled the Bootias with the intention of getting them to join in a war against the British, quarrelled with one of their chiefs, and was compelled to seek his safety by flight from amongst them.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT LAHORE.**—The list of prize-gainers at the Lahore Government school, at the examination of which the Lieutenant-governor presided, suggests strange contrasts. The school consists of two departments. In the upper school, established at the request of the Sikh Sirdars, the pupils consist of the sons of those only who have the right of entrée to the Governor-general's Durbar. The most successful boys were the sons of Rajah Tej Singh, the head of the old Sikh aristocracy, and members of the families of the late Raja Dena Nath Singh, and Rajah Shere Singh. The best conducted boy in the school was the son of our old and very ill-conducted enemy Moolraj, of Mooltan notoriety. The fees are only from one to three rupees a month, with an entrance fee of rupees five; sixty of the pupils are sons of the old Sikh nobility. This experiment is most important and its success a cause of congratulation, when we remember that in time these sixty lads will be invested with magisterial and revenue powers on their estates.

**PUNJAB, Jan. 4.**—You will have heard that the Indus tunnel is progressing rapidly; that is, rapidly for such an important work. Boring is going on from either side, and advancing at the rate of from three to four feet a day, both ways. The Commissioner of Peshawur has succeeded in bringing to reason a noted and refractory Momund chief who has been troubling British villages for years past. He has been even induced to pay "damages," in order to avert a threatened expedition against him. The reports from the Peshawur valley as to the future are very gloomy. No rain had fallen up to the latest accounts; and if the drought should continue for another ten days there will be no food for the people in that part of the country, where wheat is at times so abundant that it is left to rot on the ground for want of sufficient hands to reap it. The thermometer is rising gradually, and it is to be hoped the change which a rise usually indicates may come and save the people from the famine which undoubtedly threatens many districts under this Government. The Baree Doab Canal is doing its work well, or at least so much of it as is open—the right branch—towards Lahore. The main stream is still dry, and the works are not proceeding so rapidly as they might do, notwithstanding the numerous staff employed thereon. It is now said that some of the contract bridges will have to come down, being badly built. As it is, that part of the canal which is in operation will, in all human probability, avert the horrors of a famine in these parts of the country at least, and tend to alleviate the sufferings of the population of other parts not so well provided for.—*Englishman*.

**CASH BALANCES.**—Details of the cash balances in Government Treasuries at the end of Nov. are published in the *Gazette* as follows:—

	On 30th Nov. 1858. Co.'s Rs.	On 30th Nov. 1859. Co.'s Rs.	On 30th Nov. 1860. Co.'s Rs.
Govt. of India	8,11,27,984	8,93,74,855	3,47,25,652
Bengal	73,40,615	1,12,98,730	1,21,10,250
N.W.P.	1,50,07,648	2,07,65,915	2,62,48,075
Punjab	86,09,194	1,48,58,095	1,05,33,967
Madras	1,44,50,637	1,56,69,558	1,02,05,756
Bombay	2,11,18,034	3,11,81,762	2,70,81,775

Total ... 97,64,90,62 13,31,48,915 12,09,06,378  
Dr. EATWELL, Principal of the Medical College, is not likely to return to India. If he does not, it is probable that Dr. Chevers, at present Secretary to the Director-general of the Medical Department, will be appointed Principal, and Dr. Hugh Macpherson, of Dum-Dum, in that case, will be moved to the Secretaryship.

**THE SHIP CONWAY**, chartered by the Emigration Commissioners for the conveyance of soldiers' families from Liverpool to Calcutta, was, on the voyage, found to be in a sinking state, and was abandoned in lat. 36 deg., long. 19 deg. Happily no lives were lost. The crew and passengers were safely conveyed to Madeira by the ship *Summer Cloud*, but with the loss of all their clothing. The provision of the requisite clothing and sea necessities for these families has been authorised by the Secretary of State for India, and the Emigration Commissioners have engaged the ship *Chatsworth* for the conveyance of the families from Madeira. That vessel sailed from London with this object on the 30th October.

**FORT WILLIAM.**—A camp is to be formed on the glacis of the Fort for the reception of the troops returning from China, as they are expected daily. The *Zuleikha* was in the river on the 16th Jan. with Probyn's Horse on board.

SOME OF OUR READERS may be interested in seeing the rules and conditions laid down for the competitors for the design of the Delhi monument. They are as follows:—

1. The amount of premium will be Rs. 400.
2. The prize design and estimate will be kept by the committee; all others will be returned on demand.
3. Each drawing, and any written or figured papers, to be marked in the left-hand lower corner with some symbol or monogram, and not with the competitor's name or initials.
4. The same symbol or monogram, together with the competitor's name and address in full, to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, bearing on its outside the same symbol or monogram.
5. The drawings and estimates, as hereinafter detailed, to be sent to the address of Major Maisiey, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Umballa, Secretary Delhi Memorial Fund, on or before the 1st of March, 1861; the sealed envelope to be sent to the same address on or before the 15th of March, 1861.
6. The designs and estimates will be examined by competent parties, whose names will be duly notified; and, after selection, the sealed envelope corresponding to the selected design will be opened; the other envelopes will be destroyed unopened.
7. The style of architecture to be at the artist's discretion; subject only to the proviso that it be in keeping with the semi-funereal character of the monument.
8. It has been decided that the monument shall commemorate the mutiny and rebellion of 1857; the Delhi massacre; and the siege and capture of the city, which was the turning point of the campaign: provision must therefore be made for tablets, or compartments, (more or less numerous as may best harmonise with the design,) for recording the following particulars, viz.:—

First. The mutiny and rebellion, and their opening incidents.

Second. The names of the Christians who fell victims to the outbreak at Delhi, or in its vicinity.

Third. A detail of the force employed in the siege and capture, or in operations in support thereof.

Fourth. Lists of those who were killed, or who died of wounds or disease, during, or in consequence of the siege.

Fifth. The siege and capture of the city; and the subsequent capture of the royal family.

9. The site of the monument will be the rocky ridge between the city and the old cantonment.

10. The drawings to be furnished are,

1st. A general elevation.

2nd. Longitudinal and transverse sections.

3rd. Ground plan.

11. No figures, human or animal, to be admitted in the design.

12. Estimates to be based upon the Delhi rates for labour and materials for January, 1861; the secretary will request the executive officer at Delhi to afford any information on those points to applicants.

13. An application will be made to Government for the grant of marble and red stone; but, as the application may not succeed, the cost thereof must be allowed for in the estimate.

14. The amount hitherto received in subscriptions is Co.'s Rs. 10,700, and excluding unrealisable sums, fully Rs. 13,000 may be counted upon as available for the monument.

The amount actually subscribed considerably exceeds 13,000, but much is doubtless unrealisable; every effort will be made, however, to collect outstanding sums, and some new subscriptions may be expected, so that there is fair ground for hoping that more than 13,000 will be collected, though it is not safe to rely upon more than that sum.

FRED. MAISEY, Major,

Sec. Delhi Mem. Fund.

**Dacca.**—The appointment of an additional judge at Dacca for a further period of six months has been sanctioned by the President in Council.

**OFFICERS' QUARTERS.**—The Commander-in-Chief in India desires to intimate, for general information and guidance, that in all forts, entrenchments, or cantonments, where public quarters have been provided for officers doing regimental duty, on the scale prescribed for their rank, such officers are not at liberty to reject them; but on public quarters being available, all officers belonging to the troops ordered to occupy the barracks or lines in question, will be allowed (if necessary) three months to get rid of the bungalows or private houses they may be occupying, but after that period they will cease to draw the amount of house-rent deemed equivalent for the accommodation furnished for their respective ranks in the public quarters available.

**INCOME-TAX MACHINERY.**—The Government call for suggestions from the local governments as to the best mode of confining the knowledge of the incomes of tax-payers to the assessors by introducing a system of ciphers. Mr. Cooper, deputy commissioner of Delhi, pursues the following plan:—The general register is kept under lock and key, but the names and particulars of persons instead of being copied into the assessor's abstract appear in cipher. The tax-payer gets his receipts in cipher from the assessor who receives all money payments and pays in to the treasury in even sums daily so that it is impossible for the inquisitive to identify individual amounts. These arrangements cause much satisfaction among the people. The Government are desirous to extend this or a similar system throughout the country.

THE "BATTLE OF JUNGUL" CASE came before the Sudder Court recently, in which forty-three persons were accused of riotously resisting the Deputy-Magistrate of Comercolly, killing two men, wounding several others, and plundering property worth Rs. 199. This is another of the disturbances connected with indigo. The circumstances occurred in April last. Mr. Lingham, the deputy-magistrate, took a party of thirty or forty military police and peons to overawe the villagers. Though anxious to avoid bloodshed he was attacked by the ryots, and a struggle ensued, in which two hundred ball cartridges were expended. One of the villagers was killed and eight were wounded. Mr. Bayley, the Sudder Judge, sentenced four of the convicted prisoners to transportation for life, two to fourteen years' labour in irons with banishment, and the rest to ten years' with labour and irons in banishment.

**THE INCOME-TAX AT BENARES.**—We (*Oudh Gazette*) hear from Benares that a deputation headed by Rajah Deo Narain Singh, Rao Narain Doss, Baboo Gooroodoss Mitter, and others, has waited on Mr. Gubbins, the Commissioner of Benares, with the proposition that the inhabitants were ready to pay down one lac and twenty-five thousand rupees, as a lump-assessment of the Income-tax for the whole city, and thus obviate the necessity of the employment of Government agency in the collection of the tax. Mr. Gubbins referred the matter to the Lieutenant-governor who, though approving of the proposition, thought the amount too little. After some further reference, however, it was settled that 1,30,000 rupees should be paid. We are now informed that the head men of the people are levying the impost right and left in the city of Benares without any reference whatever to the income of individuals; those with less than 200 rupees per annum by no means enjoying the exemption provided by the Act. In short, we are assured that such an indiscriminate levy of the tax, or that may be more properly designated Black Mail, could never have been contemplated by Government when it accepted the proposition of the deputation, and the cry of oppression is great.

**FRIENDS IN NEED.**—A letter from Darjeeling mentions that the bridge thrown across the Runjeet by the Sikkimites was destroyed by Mumba Kajee, who has been handsomely rewarded by the authorities. The chief of the Lamas has sent in his adhesion, and has been presented with a khillut of twenty-five rupees. A road to the Runjeet via Zuring is being cut, and a number of lephas have been employed to watch all the fords of the river.

**THE INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION** of Bengal during the past year raised the sum of Rs. 12,148 for their expenses by levying one rupee on each chest of indigo, in addition to personal subscriptions. On the main point of an increase of price given to the ryot for the plant, the report says:—"The committee think that it is not sufficiently known that the planters have come forward, and have offered fair and liberal terms to the ryot to cultivate indigo, fully as much as can be afforded, and giving as high if not a higher rate of remuneration to the cultivator than he receives in Tirhoot, in the North-West Provinces, in the Punjab, or in Madras." The committee for their own sake should give details. The report urges on the Government of Bengal the establishment of Small Cause Courts, and an improved and effective police. They declare their determination to agitate for "means of speedy realisation of full and fair rents for the landed property of the planters, for legal means of compelling the fulfilment of contracts willingly entered into, for the independence of judicial officers. They are entitled to demand these as rights, and they feel confident that they will obtain them from the Parliament of England, if not from this Government. When obtained, they do not fear the result as regards the value of the property of European settlers, whatever may happen with respect to the production of indigo in lower Bengal, for a short period."

**BOLUNDSHUHUR, Jan. 5.**—About the famine you will be sorry to hear that it does prevail to a certain extent up here. Atta is selling in the bazaars at 8 and 8½ seers for the rupee, and a coolie who gets two annas has a difficulty in providing food for himself and family. All eyes are turned to the heavens, which last night were overcast, but to-day the clouds have passed away and the hopes raised have not been realised. There is time yet if the rain would come, which we trust and pray it may. There is not a blade of vegetation but what grows in fields watered by wells, or by the canal. Thousands on thousands of acres are sown, but nothing has come up: villages too poor or lazy to have wells have been almost deserted, they say, by the people, who are making their way to more favoured districts. I have not seen them, but the people say chuprassees are down here with orders to send the hungry up to Roorkee, where Government is supplying work. A committee meets at Agra on Monday to see what assistance they can give. If they could fall in with more orphans and build up another Secundra they would do much good. But I cannot help thinking more efforts might be made by the Government for helping on the corn from the surrounding districts. I mean that they should do this by encouraging the legitimate trade in corn. If the rain does not fall in these districts, there will be a sad tale, but we will live in hope of better things. This part of the country has suffered terribly from the three chastisements that afflict men. In 1855 the pestilence, cholera, swept over it in a very destructive manner. In 1857-58 the scourge of war bore hard on it. And, lastly, in 1860-61 famine is already pressing on it and threatening a still more severe pressure. A little congregation has sprung up in Agra from the preaching of the simple Gospel by faithful missionaries—while no fruit attends the labours of the same men in the Missionary College. A second village in Meerut is listening cheerfully, and some fruit appears, while in Delhi the Baptists are working hard.—*Hurkaru.*

**A GREAT CRICKET MATCH** between Captain Vicars and ten of H.M.'s 68th in Pegu, and the Eleven of Calcutta, has excited much interest in Calcutta. The match closed on the 13th of January with the Pegu men as victors. The men of the 68th went in first and scored one hundred and ninety-two, of which Captain Vicars alone gained sixty-eight. After scoring only nineteen the Calcutta Club gave up the match, with nine crickets down. Captain Vicars deserves great credit for his careful training of his men, and for his "pluck" in bringing them up to Calcutta. One officer such as he in every European regiment, would reform the idlers in it.



**SUDDER AMEENS AS REGISTERS.**—The Government have decided that in future Principal Sudder Ameens shall be appointed registers of deeds in their respective districts as vacancies occur. At present there are seven vacancies which will be filled up in this manner. The registration fees, after the establishment charges have been deducted, will be carried to a general fund, which will be equally divided among all the Principal Sudder Ameens once a quarter. The Lieutenant-Governor has recommended this plan as an efficient means of registering deeds and as a suitable method of increasing the salaries of a deserving but underpaid class of officers; he estimates the increase, when the scheme is in full operation, at Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a-month. The only objection to the plan is that all are paid alike, whether the work is heavy or light.

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP, JUBBULPORE, Jan. 13.**—"The escort and camp of his Excellency the Governor-general arrived here on the 11th; about two miles from cantonments his Excellency left his carriage and rode into the station, a procession being formed in the following order:—His Excellency the Governor-general and Staff, the Body Guard, Squadron 4th Bengal Cavalry, three guns No. 12 Battery, Bengal Artillery, two Companies, her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Cawnpore Levy, Squadron Jhat Horse. The garrison was under arms to receive him, and a street was formed by her Majesty's 97th Regiment, Alexander's Horse, and 17th Punjabees, through which the procession passed, while Major Money's Battery of Horse Artillery welcomed the Viceroy with a royal salute. There was a levee the same day for the officers of the garrison, and all went off with great *eclat*, in spite of the rain, which fell in showers during the day. Her Majesty's 97th amateurs gave a performance at the theatre on the 11th, which was very well attended. To-morrow there is to be a *durbars*, when all the native princes and chiefs, who have assembled here for the purpose, will be presented. We anticipate some good fun from the games, which have been got up by the officers with his Excellency's camp, for the soldiers of the escort; Lord Canning himself heading the list with a handsome subscription. The stewards are Major Balmain, 4th Cavalry; Captain Milles, her Majesty's 75th; Captain Hills, A.D.C. to the Governor-general; Lieutenant Swinton, Artillery (Secretary); Ensign Hennessy, Jhat Horse. The games will last two days, but the weather promises to be anything but favourable. It has rained now for twelve hours, and gives no sign of clearing yet." Another letter from the camp of the same date says:—"We are to have two *durbars* here—one for the Bhopal Begum and the small chiefs of the Jubbulpore division; and the other for Holkar, and the Nagpore people. The Begum is to be rewarded with a slip of territory; but Holkar, will, I believe, receive nothing substantial. It would be a good thing could we get him to give up some of his country south of the Nerbudda, through which the rail will eventually run; we have obtained this from Scindia. Rain has begun to fall here, and I hope it will be abundant and widely diffused. Grain is, however, cheap in these parts. The country is a very delightful one."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.**—The officers of H.M.'s 6th at Barrackpore have invited the first Company of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, under Captain Malleson, to compete with the 6th in a rifle match on the 14th and 15th February. The volunteers will be provided with tents on the Barrackpore plain. Their rifles have only now been served out to them, but they will have daily practice for the next five weeks. The element in the volunteer movement, which will make it permanent, is competition in rifle shooting. It is this which has given the movement such an impetus in England, enlisting as it does every sportsman, and calling forth the emulative principle. This will be the second volunteer rifle match in India. The first was held at Lahore.

**THE HON. CAPTAIN ARBUTHNOT** has been appointed to the command of the European Invalid Battalion at Chunar, vice Colonel Blake, deceased.

**MEERUT.**—Jan. 10.—The booming of artillery yesterday morning announced the advent of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at half-past seven o'clock. The camp had preceded the chief, who came in by carriage dakh within a few miles of the station, from whence he rode in, accompanied by all the big wigs of Meerut. A levee was held in camp at twelve o'clock. His Excellency inspected the Carabineers, and had a review in the evening of all the troops present, which was an imposing sight; and I hear Sir Hugh was highly gratified with the manoeuvres of the troops. He has in an eulogistic speech to Colonel Custance bid the gallant Carabineers "good bye," and permitted them to march to-morrow (Sunday), the 20th, *en route* to England. The head quarters camp will move on towards Delhi on Tuesday morning. The Artillery Mess-house had a grand "house warming" to welcome the chief last night. There were some 200 guests present on the occasion; the house, the finest building in the country, suitably decorated and brilliantly illuminated, was alive with music and dancing till daylight. I hear the officers of the 35th are about to have a "great spread," and will be honoured by the Commander-in-Chief's presence also. Clouds hover about and tantalise us with prospects of rain looming in the distance, and we are nearly starved already.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**DEHRA, Jan. 9.**—Robberies are rife here just now. The village of Raipore, about three miles from Dehra, was attacked by Dacoits about three weeks ago. The Zemindar's house was attacked by a gang of about forty men, and cash and jewels to the extent of about four thousand rupees worth carried off. The robbers have not been traced; but they are supposed to have come from beyond the limits of the valley itself. Dehra has always been somewhat notorious for robberies. The numerous tea plantations and public works afford employment for a large gang of men, who come from Oude and other places, whose antecedents are unknown, and whose ostensible employment gives them the excuse of honest work; while the wildness of the country allows large bodies of men to move about unobserved while proceeding to effect their robberies, and safe hiding places for the goods after they have stolen them. It is to be hoped, however, that the new system of police, which has just been introduced here, will put a stop to these robberies, and if they do take place, will put a stop to the curious after-circumstance which has hitherto attended them, of the robbers never being traced. The new system of police provides for a class of detectives. With a change in the system of police has come a change in the officers. The able and energetic officer, who raised the corps of military police here and brought it to a high state of efficiency, has been transferred to a higher appointment. He carries with him the good wishes of the whole station. There was a fall of rain here on the 8th inst. It was very slight, however. It is to be hoped that it was heavier in the plains, where it is so much more wanted, as in the Doon there is no risk of failure of crops, so far as the influence of the canals extends, which is to the chief part of the cultivated area. Bears are beginning to be driven down from the hills by the increasing cold, and four or five have been shot by native shikarees. A young lady, when out riding the other morning, met with an unfortunate accident; her horse kicked and threw her, and she broke a collar bone. Major Plowden of the (late) 3rd Bengal Cavalry died the other night at the hotel here. A house was burnt down at Mussoorie the other day. The fire could be plainly perceived from here, as it was one of the houses overlooking the Doon. Dehra is every year becoming more and more a favourite winter residence. House property is consequently rising in value. Rs. 80 a-month are given for houses that would not let for Rs. 30 a-month at Agra. Need I say more in describing its attractions than to mention that there are fifteen spinsters here? I may be permitted to add, however, that the Sirmoor battalion band is rapidly arriving at perfection; its progress is, indeed, most wonderful, consider-

ing that it was established by the officers only about six months ago, and it may be allowed to be combined with the attraction to which I have already alluded. Tea plantations are rapidly rising on every side; there are now in an advanced state some six or seven large ones.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**DESERT AT A DISCOUNT.**—As an example of the total disorganisation of market rates prevailing under ordinary circumstances, we are informed that the coarser kinds of Kabul dried fruits are selling at Umritsur cheaper than Atta, while piece goods are selling at Bombay and Calcutta quotations. On the other hand, those engaged in the wheat trade are realising large sums of money, which will, in due course, add materially to the general prosperity of the Punjab, though, of course, the poorer inhabitants are suffering from the very circumstance that is enriching those who are in a position to export, and profit by the demand in the North-West Provinces and in Rajpootana.

**ANARKULY, Jan. 12.**—I am glad to be able to inform you that since I last wrote we at Lahore have had two slight showers of rain, and that there is every probability we shall have another to-day, for the clouds are hovering about in thick clusters, and by their dark appearance indicate something of the kind. Although the rain we have had has been very slight indeed, it has still done service, for things have become a little cheaper; for example, gram sold at 15½ seers per rupee before, and 16 seers after the first shower. The Lieutenant-governor has directed the grant of two lacs of rupees to be given to Sultan, contractor, for the purpose of employing the labouring classes of the Lahore district in the construction of new works. A fund has also been established for the relief of the poor, to which Sir Robert has subscribed the munificent amount of Rs. 250 per month, to be doubled if necessary. Under instructions from the Supreme Government the Inspector General of Hospitals has directed that in future none but public servants are to be supplied with medicines from Government dispensaries. This was first proposed by Mr. Cust, who, however, charitably recommended that in emergent cases medicines might be given if the persons requiring them would go to the dispensary; or, as he might have better and more clearly expressed it, "might be given in charity to the paupers of the uncovenanted body." The members of that body resident in Lahore have, therefore, established a medical depot, from which they will procure their medicines at the prime English price, and be perfectly independent of Government.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE FRONTIER, DERAJAT, Jan. 11.**—The frontier is quiet, but the blockade against the Mahsood Wuzerees is maintained; and as these fellows are still plucky enough to keep our outposts on the *qui vive*, it is not at all improbable that Brigadier General Chamberlain may stay another year (and that he may long command the Punjab Infantry Force is the universal wish), and lead our army a second time to Kanegorum. He must chafe at the unsubdued attitude of the gallant Mahsoods, whose hills and fastnesses he traversed and overran in the face of their banded tribes, in chastisement of manifold aggression on our border. They fought us well, and on a grander scale than we were ever before engaged in on this frontier. They tried our troops, too, to the utmost, and, if equally well armed, would have beaten and scattered the invading force, as certainly as they thrashed and kicked out a Sikh army a score of years ago. It will be a new chapter in our border annals if our troops have again to enter the Wuzerees country, as one visit has never hitherto failed to subdue a hostile tribe; but though these fellows were thrashed soundly both by Lumsden and the General, they still "square out" at the latter from the tops of their hills, while the General shakes his fist at them through a telescope from the top of Shekh Boddeen.

**THE "NEW NORTHERN INDIAN TURF CLUB"** has been revived, with Sir C. Oakley, of the 5th European Cavalry, *Meen Meer*, as secretary.

**CAPTAIN BATTYE**, of the 11th Punjab N. I., has been appointed postmaster-general of Scinde and the Punjab.

**FIELD OFFICERS' EXAMINATION.**—The *Mofussilite* understands that boards composed of experienced field officers (holding command of regiments) of her Majesty's British forces are about to assemble at the different large stations of the army, such as Meerut, Umballa, Lahore, Peshawur, &c., for examination as to their professional qualifications—of the field officers of her Majesty's Indian forces. This examination will, in the first instance, only embrace the examination to which Lieutenants in her Majesty's British forces are invariably subjected, before they can be recommended for companies.

**A FEBRIFUGE.**—The *Indian Field* mentions a febrifuge indigenous to this country which may be advantageously used until the cinchona is naturalised; it is the bark of the common Neem tree. The mode of using it is thus described:—Two ounces of the bark to be well bruised and then infused in a pot, the dose being a wine glassful every three or four hours. The proportion of water required is not stated.

**HUZAR SING**, chief of Moleem Poonjee, a small State near Cherra Poonjee, has—says the *Englishman*—been oppressing his subjects so severely, that many residents of Moleem Poonjee petitioned for leave to dethrone him, and to elect another in his place. They accuse him of drunkenness, incapacity, extortion, murder, and, above all, of refusing assistance to the British authorities when it was demanded of him. The agent of the Governor-general N.E. frontier, recommended that the protection of the Government should be withdrawn, and the people be allowed to elect a new Rajah. The Supreme Government has sanctioned this recommendation. This Huzar Sing was some time under charge of Government as a minor, and is another proof of unsuccessful management in the education of minors.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Matilda Wattenbach, Gowdie, London.—9. Bruce, John, Otago, New Zealand.—10. Bengal, Farquhar, Suez; Dream, Knight, London; Parthenia, Hinton, Sunderland.—11. Ganjam, Tickle, London.—12. Ripana Anna Maria, Miller, Cocanada; Sumatra, Ransom, Liverpool.—13. Sesostrie, Wells, Singapore.—14. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong; Jessie Munn, Rose, Aden; Zulika, Simpson, Penzance; Louward, Eastman, Liverpool.—15. Mohawk, Fuller, Bombay; New Great Britain, Trader, Whampoa; Eugene et Marie, Blay, Cardiff.—16. Nourmahal, Bailey, Liverpool; City of Edinburgh, Laden, Glasgow; Foam, Beaumont, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Matilda Wattenbach.—D. B. Lockhart, Lieut. H. G. Young, Miss Rodda, Lieut. R. S. Robertson, Mr. Sheaf, Capt. Napper, Mrs. Napper and child, Cadet E. C. S. Jackson, Lieut. W. H. Grant, Surg. W. Watkins, John Wilson, Esq., C.S., Mr. E. Rives, Mr. Hodge, D. Cruikshank, Esq., J. A. Gregg, Esq.  
Per str. Lightning.—Col. Palmer, 60th Rifles, Capt. Gibson, 87th regt., Mr. Lyon, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Christian, Mr. Scott.  
Per Bruce.—Thomas Craig.  
Per Dream.—Dr. Goodall, M.D., Miss Kayce.  
Per Parthenia.—Mrs. Hinton.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4. Renown, Hight, London.—5. Queensland, Banes, Mauritius; Lafayette, Jones, Penang and Singapore; Mohomudali, Pike, Bombay.—6. Maude, Batty, Mauritius; Beverley, Chase, Melbourne.—7. Conflict, Deas, London.—8. Singapore, Curling, Bombay.—9. Tottombs, Seymour, Liverpool; Tyburnia, Coot, Madras and Port Natal.—10. Rambler, Lother, Bombay; Holmsdale, Ferris, London via St. Helena; Nemesis, Weston, Suez; Tomogonops, Poe, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Newcastle.—Mrs. Thullier and three children, Mrs. Herbert and four children, Mrs. Aldjo and four children, Mrs. Manning and three children, Mrs. Tisdale and three children, Mrs. Denman, sen., Mrs. W. T. Denman and four children, Miss Marriott, Mrs. Sheriff and child, Mrs. Nicholson and three children, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Master A. Lewis, and three children, Mrs. Sale, Miss Sale, Master S. Sale, and two children, Miss Riley, Miss Robinson, Miss H. Robinson, Master Robinson, and two children, Master R. Smiley, Mrs. Vincent, Master J. Vincent, and five children, Mrs. Bellow, Major Tisdale, 35th regt., Capt. Aldjo, Lieut. Darring, 6th dragon guards, Lieut. Whittier, 88th regt., J. Vincent, Esq., J. Nicholson, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 18, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 0 to 95 4	
New Company's Rupee 1 do.	80 8	81 0
Dt 0, 5 do.	95 8	96 0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	79 8	80 0
Transfer 4 do.		Nominal.
New 5 1/2 do.	101 0 to 101 1/2	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	5 1/2 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	"
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	"

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 90
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6200 to 6225
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	660 to 670
Delhi Bank	500	500 to 510
India General Steam	1000	1550 to 1575
Ganges Company	500	640 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1725 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	560 to 575
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	68 to 70
British Warehouse Association	445	600
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1010 to 1025
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	430 to 440
East-India Railway Company	£ 20	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	70 to 71

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do.	"	227 0 to 228 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PROVINCE OF ALWAYE.**—The *Cochin Courier* contains an account of the small and little known province of Alwaye, about twenty miles by river from the town of Cochin. When the latter place was besieged and taken many of the Dutch inhabitants fled to Alwaye. In this fertile spot they settled and built neat villas along the banks of the stream. There, even to this day, are to be found some of the descendants of the old Dutch grandees. Among others a Mr. Vandersluyt is now the owner of a plantation, who is the lineal descendant of "Rip Vandersluyt," the governor of the Dutch possessions in Cochin, and long the terror of the Malayalam population. It was in those old times that a Dutchman conceived the idea of introducing the coffee plant into Alwaye. He succeeded, and the place is now one rich coffee plantation. The planters have begun to live in Cochin, and Alwaye is used chiefly as a holiday resort.

**HYDERABAD.**—At Secunderabad, near Hyderabad, Deccan, it is reported that the Governor-general has appointed Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of assigned districts, to Mysore, in room of Sir Mark General Cubbon. Mr. Saunders came down to the Deccan from Rawul Pindia in the Punjab. Although he had been only a few months in the Hyderabad Commission, all his colleagues admired his qualities for governing. Rumour has it that there is a possibility of Major Balmain succeeding as Commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned districts. This officer belongs to the Madras artillery, and has been many years attached to the Hyderabad Contingent. Subsequently, as Deputy Commissioner Raichoor Doab, he resigned, it is believed, owing to ill health. He has recruited himself in England, and it is believed is now in Calcutta, or perhaps at Nagpoor. The Hyderabad Deccan races are to come off at Mozl Aldy in January. The Jarfilces muster very strong. I hear the President has ordered some horses. Consequent on the Bombay

forces reaching Aurungabad, the station of the Nizam's contingent, the forces of the latter quitted the place, and have marched for Akala, the new civil sudder station of West Berar, Zillah, Hyderabad assigned districts. Brigadier Hill, commanding the contingent, and his brigadier Major, Captain Hoseason, reviewed the troops at Ellichpoor, and went to Omrowtee. The brigadier there received orders to proceed towards Akala, and select a site for the Aurungabad force. The site chosen is rumoured to be near Akala. The deputy commissioner, Captain Allardye, is at the Suddur Omrowtee. His late assistant, Mr. Bell, is out on jumabundy towards Burroor Talooks. The second assistant, Mr. DeGaerber, is out towards Karingee. The West Berar deputy commissioner, Captain Hamilton, is at Ballapoor. His first assistant is deputed on special duty towards Jaulnah. That great millionaire Bunssee Lal Ameerschand, Rai Bahadur of Kamptee, has had about 70,000 rupees of treasure plundered in the Nizam's country, between Jaulnah and Omrowtee. It is believed that the Madras troops from Jaulnah have not yet received orders from their own Government to abandon the station. The Nizam's contingent from Bolaram are near Jaulnah."—*Public Opinion.*

**MANUFACTURING STEEL AT BEYPORE.**—The *Madras Examiner* states that the East India Iron Company has erected at Bey pore the necessary apparatus for manufacturing steel by the Bessemer process, viz., converting vessel, blowing engine, tilt hammer, &c. The two first experiments succeeded. "A quantity of pig iron was charged in a reverberatory furnace, and from thence, when fluid, allowed to run into the converting vessel; powerful jets of air from eleven small tuyeres were, for about twelve minutes, forced through the metal; the converter was then tapped, and its contents received into a ladle, whence, by a simple and ingenious contrivance, they were quickly transferred to suitable ingot moulds, and the resulting produce was good cast steel." No country in the world is so rich in ores as India. The difficulty of climate in working them may be overcome, but that of the want of lime will always operate against a large manufacture.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Alert, Price, Singapore.—13. Euphemias, Castle, Hong Kong; Hannah, Richard, Newport; Renown, Hight, Calcutta; Mary, Paterson, Glasgow; Trafalgar, Taylor, London.—15. Primountain, Field, Hong Kong.—17. Frank Flint, Robinson, Singapore; Dehaue, Daly, Hong Kong; Syburnia, Coate, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Euphemias.—Staff asst. surg. Henry.  
Per Renown.—Col. and Mrs. Woolen, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Daladaries, Mrs. and Miss Bond, Miss Tissaudie, Mr. and Mrs. Wardon, Mr. Russell, Mr. Budden.  
Per Trafalgar.—Capt. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Rev. and Mrs. Wynch, Rev. and Mrs. Hannus, Rev. and Mrs. Hubbard and two children, Miss Hubbard, Rev. and Mrs. Growing and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Graham and child, Miss Liddle, Capt. Tryer, Lieut. Thomson, Mr. Munroe, Mrs. Preston, Mr. Hotham, Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lasceron, Mr. E. Lasceron, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bibby.  
Per Primountain.—Capt. Bradbury, Capt. Sidney, Lieut. Craw, Surg. Baynton.  
Per Frank Flint.—Capt. Wingfield, Capt. Crews, Surg. Thacker.  
Per Defiance.—Mrs. Brown and child.  
Per Syburnia.—Dr. Wood.  
Per str. Nemesis.—Mr. T. Anderson, Maj. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. A. Carriol, Mr. H. A. Mangles, Mr. Povilling.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. Comet, Pattie, London; Barham, Consitt, Calcutta; P. and O. str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—16. Renown, Hight, London; Empress, Wilson, London.—18. Euphemias, Castle, Cannanore and Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Renown.—Capt. J. W. and Mrs. Maillardet, J. G. Fullerton, Esq., Mrs. Master, and Miss Fullerton, E. B. Glass, Esq., Mrs. Glass and child, Rev. C. and Mrs. Krammer, Col. J. J. Loah, Col. E. and Mrs. Millar and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Clay and three children, Mrs. McDaniyal and two children.  
Per P. and O. str. Nemesis.—F. DeSouza, Esq., Capt. H. Brooke, Col. and Mrs. Macqueen and two children. For Galle.—Rev. T. Robinson.

H.M.'s 73rd have been ordered down; one wing to Raneegunj, and the other to Barrackpoor.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.**—A company is in course of formation in Bombay for the establishment of a great Eastern Hotel, to meet the increasing wants of the Presidency. The site proposed is a reef of rocks in Back Bay, and the form of building suggested is a cross, with the wings stretching north and south, and the front facing the sea and exposed to the westerly breeze. The proprietor of an existing hotel is among the shareholders. Such an undertaking if prudently managed ought to succeed. The question is one of expense.

**LIEUT. C. R. KENNEDY**, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, married a Mussulman woman at Rajcote in 1854. In March, 1859, he went to Damascus for the benefit of his health and to study Arabic with a view to a staff appointment. There he gave out that his mother was a native of India, and that he had a Mussulman wife in Bombay. The British Consul thus describes his life in Damascus:—"He resided for about three months in a Christian house in the city, where he rigidly observed the customs of Mahomedanism, and strictly kept the fast of Ramadan. He then married a Mussulman woman and went to lodge with her family. A few days after his marriage he received news of his father's death in England and went thither; in a little more than three months he returned, and after a short residence went to India." The Consul heard from common report "that amongst his Mussulman friends he criticised severely the conduct of the Indian Government towards the native chiefs and sepoys, and that he also spoken disparagingly of the Christian religion." These facts were first made public by the Syrian correspondent of the *Daily News*. On his final return to India from Damascus he travelled as a Turk, taking a deck passage on the *Emeu*. When he reached Bombay he was called on for an explanation; and he wrote a letter publicly contradicting the report in the *Daily News*, which Sir George Clerk pronounced "perfectly satisfactory." But Sir Charles Wood, on receiving the papers in the case, applied to the consul at Damascus, whose letter, quoted above, re-opened the whole question. Lieutenant Kennedy was examined by Major Taylor in the presence of two officers at Neemuch; failed to explain the facts in the consul's statement; acknowledged that he had lived as a Mahomedan, but denied that he had spoken against the British Government. In justification of what he had done, he cited the example of Captain Burton, who, as a Mussulman, made the pilgrimage to Mecca. Sir Charles Wood directed Lieut. Kennedy's name to be struck off the Army List, and he is to receive his pay for six months to enable him to leave India. Mr. Kennedy demands a military court of inquiry. As no proof except "report" is adduced of his having spoken against the British Government, the crime of which he is guilty is only that of living as a Mussulman and bringing the British name into disrepute when he was known to be an English officer. A court of inquiry should have been granted to prove the heavier charge.—*Friend of India*.

**SEDA SHEVAGHUR HARBOUR.**—Surveys effected by officers of the Indian navy and by professional engineers make it clear that, with the exception of Bombay, Sedashevaghur has no rival on the Western coast. The roadstead is, as at Bombay, sheltered by several islands on one side, and by Carwar Point on the other, and thus is formed the only port between this place and Galle, along the whole length of the terrible Malabar coast, where vessels of large tonnage can anchor safely in a south-western monsoon. The surveyors suggested that the various islands should be connected by small breakwaters, leaving only one entrance, nearly half-a-mile wide, with six fathoms of water in all parts of the harbour. Sir George Clerk having visited it has decided to leave the harbour as it is, and improve the means of communication with the inland cotton dis-

tricts. Apart from financial considerations this is most wise. Good roads would allow Indian cotton to reach Manchester a penny a pound cheaper than it now does. This is all that is wanted to make Lancashire independent of the Slave States.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—The *Bombay Gazette* mentions changes in the command of the chief stations of the Indian Navy. Commander Balfour, in the *Victoria*, will have charge of the Indus flotilla, Commander Drought, of the *Clive*, will be the new Commodore of the Persian Gulf Squadron, and Commander Cruttenden will probably go to Aden.

**SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE.**—The Chief Justice of Bombay has spent his vacation tour in examining the practical working of the Zillah Courts in the Ahmedabad district. The information thus acquired will be of use when he presides over a High Court, some of whose judges have to administer regulation law.

**SURGEON J. PEET, M.D.**, has been confirmed as Principal of the Grant Medical College and Professor of Medicine in that Institution.

**MIRACLES AT GOA.**—Can we wonder at the degradation of the descendants of the Portuguese in India when their spiritual leader and superior, Antonio Jose Pereira, "Vicar-general and Acting-governor of the Metropolitan Archbishopric of Goa, &c., &c.," declares, after official investigation and strict sifting of the evidence "of a sufficient number of credible witnesses," that eight miraculous cures were wrought last year at the opening of the shrine of St. Francis Xavier at Goa? Among them one boy, nine years old, born with a serious defect in the left foot, was cured by kissing the mummy's feet. A girl of thirteen, who since 1855 had lost the use of her right leg and used crutches, was cured by applying the withered member to the mummy's feet. A girl of nineteen when dying, a man of fifty with tetanus, a spinster of sixty with paralysis, a widow who was a paralytic for twelve years, a boy of eight who could not walk, and a man of twenty-four who was a lunatic, were all made whole by kissing the dead man's feet.

**GAYE'S (THE 4TH) TROOP B. H. A.**, has been ordered from Poona to Kirkee. This move will afford increased accommodation to the Fusiliers, the families of which gallant corps are still very much inconvenienced for want of room.

**THE 15TH REGIMENT N.I.**, which corps recently left Poona for Aden, have arrived there all well. The vessels conveying the regiment arrived at Aden as follows:—The *Victory*, eleven days after departure from Bombay; the *Ben-coolen* in thirteen, and the *Clyde* in seventeen days. The two latter vessels left Aden with portions of the 29th Regiment N.I. for Bombay en route to Poona on the 6th and 8th January respectively, and as they will take from thirty to thirty-five days to reach Bombay, they are not expected until after the 10th of February. The weather at Aden was delightful, and the officers of the 15th N.I. gave a grand ball to the station on the 3rd of January, to inaugurate their arrival and to speed their parting guests of the 29th.

**BARODA.**—It is not unlikely that Baroda will be re-transferred to the Bombay Government. The Bengal authorities find the State difficult to manage; and as we have now a Bombay Officer installed in the residency, it is desirable, in a variety of ways, that the change should be made. It is probable that Sir George Russell Clerk, during his tour through Guzerat, will make the necessary arrangements for the transfer. At all events, some such measure is in contemplation; the unsatisfactory conduct of the late and former Waghar campaigns having rendered it absolutely necessary. The present resident of Baroda is altogether unfitted for advising the Guikwar as to the policy to be adopted with regard to the refractory Waghurs; and as the Bombay Government are unable to interfere in the matter, the stupid mismanagement in Kattiawar is scarcely a matter for wonder.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

**MR. JOHN CONNOR**, Barrister-at-Law, having on the 14th January taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, was admitted to practice as an advocate of the Bombay Supreme Court.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—We (*Poona Observer*) are informed that H.M.'s 83rd Regiment at Belgaum have received their orders for returning to England, and they expect to leave for the Presidency very shortly. There are various rumours as to what regiment will relieve them at Belgaum, but the most probable one appears to be that either the 33rd or the 4th Foot will do so. In consequence of the 64th and 83rd Regiments being both under orders to return home, it is said the 28th will stand fast at Nusseerabad. In this case, as two European regiments is more than is now required in Guzerat, either the 4th or 33rd Foot will be sent to Belgaum. A rumour has also been current that the 95th Regiment, which arrived at Poona on the 21st of Jan. from Neemuch, would be sent on to Belgaum, but we consider this highly improbable, as they have only just come off a long and fatiguing march.

**SCINDE COTTON TRADE.**—As the cotton trade of Scinde expands, Kurrachee will receive attentions from the Manchester cotton kings, whose interest, if once obtained, will be the making of the place. Scinde grows cotton herself, but not more than she consumes, and so does the Punjab; why these two fine provinces should not produce the staple for export is a question for the revenue officers to answer. We think if the ryots were only encouraged and informed of the price the Kurrachee merchants would give for the article, they would willingly cultivate it to a greater extent than they do now. We remember looking over a pamphlet some months ago, published by Dr. Charles Watson, read by him before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, in which he stated that Kurrachee in a few years' time, from its cotton and flax exports alone, would be one of our largest harbours for shipping in the East. We well know that in these parts Onde, and in Rohilcund, consideration connected with the soil, the climate, and the past history of the country, tend to the conclusion that, by irrigation alone, can we expect to obtain any extensive supplies of either native or exotic cotton. Sir John Lawrence stated in one of his reports, that in the Delhi division from 224lbs. of clean cotton has been grown on some lands by irrigation; and in Rohilcund, without this aid, large crops are occasionally obtained. The average yield per acre in the north-west is estimated at 162lbs., and it must be noted, that although many plantations in the United States yield from 200 to 400lbs. per acre, yet the average yield of all the cotton States is not more than 630lbs. of seed cotton, or from 182lbs. to 172lbs. of clean. We know in the Punjab that excellent cotton can be produced there, as also flax, a gentleman just having arrived at Umritsar to begin the cultivation. But Sind is *par excellence* our greatest cotton growing district; in no part of India is the regulation of moisture under greater control, and there can be no doubt that with more attention to the selection of seed, and other points connected with the cultivation of the plant, it may eventually furnish some considerable supplies to this country. We all know that prior to the introduction of machinery our export in cotton was large, whereas at present what was our own manufacture by machinery necessitated the adoption of the long staple cotton supplied by the Southern States of America, and known as New Orleans cotton, and therefore it ought to be our object to establish the cultivation of this latter variety in this country as much as possible.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee)*.

**THE INCOME-TAX IN SURAT.**—The district assessors of the Zillah of Surat have completed their work of assessment and returned to their substantive appointments. The assessments amount to Rs. 13,00,000, yielding Income-tax to the amount of Rs. 52,000 a-year. In the city of Surat the example made of the Income-tax rioters has had a very good effect. About one-half of the whole year's tax has been collected without a single distraint or compulsory measure being adopted. Most of the rich citizens have elected to pay for the whole year in one sum, so as to avoid the periodical visits of the tax-gatherer. The amount already paid in is nearly Rs. 35,000.

**MILITARY RUMOURS.**—The *Poona Observer* has heard it rumoured that, on the return of Colonel Green to this country, he is to be appointed to the command of the first brigade that may fall vacant, and that he will be succeeded in the office of Adjutant-general of the Army by Lieut.-colonel W. H. Kirby, H.M.'s 94th Foot, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It is also rumoured that on the amalgamation of the armies in May next, Colonel R. Phayre, Quarter Master-general of the Army, will retire from the service. On the retirement of Colonel A. Rowland, Commandant of Artillery at Kirkee, which our contemporary understands will shortly take place, Colonel G. J. L. Buchanan, Royal Artillery, will be appointed to succeed him.

MR. LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, who arrived in Bombay on the 21st January from Melbourne, was on the 22nd sworn in before Sir Joseph Arnould to practice as a barrister of the Supreme Court.

MR. JOHN RITCHIE, agent of the P. and O. Company at Bombay, is appointed superintendent of all the agencies of the company abroad. Mr. Thomas Black, who arrived by the last mail, is appointed agent at Bombay, in succession to Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Macaulay, assistant agent, goes home on leave.

H.M.'s 95TH REGIMENT.—The head quarters wing of this regiment arrived at Poona on the 21st of January from Neemuch, and have taken up their quarters in the Ghorpoorie barracks.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Tilly str., Mason, Cochin; Catherine, Cowen, Kurrachee; Ville de Paris, Dufretay, Singapore.—12. Marcellus, Hallett, Calcutta; Scindian str., Beyts, Kurrachee; Boyne, Morwick, Singapore; Maria Gray, Hamer, Aden.—14. La Rachel, Tunge, St. Helena; Martin Luther, McCready, Hong Kong.—15. Tiger, Robinson, Aden.—16. Caroline, Parker, Amoy; Flora, Scallan, Aden; Royal Saxon, Brown, Aden.—18. Gyrn Castle, Edward, Liverpool; Singapore str., Curling, Calcutta; Assaye str., Adams, Singapore; Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster, Liverpool.—19. Esperance, Keyen, Bussiere; Minnehaha, Branchamp, Singapore; Lillies, Bell, Aden; Good Success, McGregor, Macao.—21. Ottawa str., Gribble, Hong Kong; Forest Queen, Hunt, Liverpool; Daniel Sharp, Chushing, Calcutta.—22. Brilliant, Fign, Liverpool; Sirocco, Halloran, Aden; Phoebe Dunbar, Cow, Penha; Futtay Razac, Lapermar, Rangoon.—23. Omar Pasha, Motley, Calcutta; Drego, Emery, Sydney; Algara, Morris, Liverpool; Black Eagle, Mearns, Aden; Versar, Leperece, Galle; Flying Spur, Ryrie, London; Meteor, Porter, Liverpool.—24. Thornhill, Cunningham, Aden.—25. Prince of Wales, Winckler, China; Grenada, Dreyer, Calcutta; John Linn, Forsyth, Aden; Coromandel str., Butt, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. A. Brown, Mr. F. Stace.  
Per Martin Luther.—Mr. Sutton, Indian Navy, Mr. Power, Mr. Moody.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—Mrs. Bulmore, Mr. Burgess, Mr. M. N. Mody.  
Per Esperance.—Mr. Peter and son, Mrs. Barry and daughter, Mr. G. T. Edwardson.  
Per Minnehaha.—Mrs. Branchamp and family.  
Per Good Success.—Mrs. McGregor.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa, from HONG KONG.—Capt. Williams, 28th regt., Messrs. Loch, Bayley, Montered, Hope, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Allen.  
Per Meteor.—Mrs. Porter.  
Per str. Prince Arthur.—Capt. Richards, 10th N.I., Lieut. Richardson, 5th N.I., Lieut. Burn, Royal Art., Mr. Buchanan, Dep. asst. commy.  
Per H.M.'s str. Coromandel.—Capt. Pearce, 10th B.N.I., Lieut. Rooke, 1st Royals.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11. Gloriosa, Wyth, Hull.—12. J. J. Dussumier, Boudon, Bordeaux; Excellent, Beadie, Liverpool; Lady Eyre, Patching, Liverpool; Uncas, Bong, Liverpool; Orissa str., Purchase, Aden and Suez.—13. Tilly str., Mason, Kurrachee.—14. Mary Scott, Thompson, London.—15. Great Northern, Houston, New York.—16. Cutch Merchant, Ashley, Calcutta; Gauntail, Neil, Reeves, Madras; Ganges str., Bowen, China, &c.—17. Simoon, Duncan, Liverpool; Madge Wildfire, Tate, Liverpool; Robert Henderson, Logan, Clyde.—19. Englishman, Hardwich, Akyab; Bombay str., Gething, Malabar Coast; Manchester str., DeCosta, Malabar Coast.—20. Faize Allum, Deveran, Calcutta.—21. Margaret Jane, Russell, Calcutta.—22. Cleon, Fentie, London.—23. Typhoon, Faulkner, Liverpool; Rosalie, William, Liverpool; Ayshire, Morice, Calcutta.—24. Herald, Smellie, Liverpool; Indian Ocean, Hutchinson, Liverpool; Henriette, Cumming, Tuticoria.—27. P. and O. str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay.—For MARSILLES.—Col. H. Boye, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ostrehan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Borradale, Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 12th N.I., Messrs. C. J. Nasmith, A. Brown, Loch, J. Burns, Messieurs E. De Crepehine and De Crevecoeur. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Stace, Mr. D. C. Monteiro. For SOUTH AFRICA.—Col. and Mrs. Sutton, Mr. R. Davidson, Mrs. and Miss Carthen, Lieut. Pack, 64th foot, Asst. surg. Scott, 8th hussars, Capt. Leigh, 59th foot.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ganges.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Woolley, Mr. Pelly, Mrs. Bunny and child. For MELBOURNE.—Maj. and Mrs. Matthews, Capt. Sir R. Douglas, Bart. For

PENANG.—Mr. Foggo. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Bahar. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Gordon. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Hudson, Mr. Ricketts, Dr. Winstone.

Per Gallant Neill.—Mrs. A. Lawrence, Miss M. P. Lawrence, Master Gandoain, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. Jelly.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Bombay.—For VINGORLA.—Lieut. Benison, 64th foot. For MANGALORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Allardice and a child.

Per Indian Ocean.—Mr. and Mrs. Goodall and two children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 27, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.	
4 " " "	1832-33	Rs. 84
4 " " "	1835-36	Rs. 79
4 " " "	1842-43	Rs. 79
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55	Rs. 79
5 per cent. Loan (New)		Rs. 95
5 1/2 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1004 to 102	100 do.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	36 ex. div.	
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	87 ex. div.	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	11 per cent. pm.	
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	30	
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)		
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	55 per cent. pm.	
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	13 1/2 ditto	
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 up	Rs. 21 000 dis.	
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.	6,000	
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do.	475
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.	
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do.	1225
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	10,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do.	335 with div.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	2,000
East India Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	150	Nominal.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	100	Rs. 15 per sh.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	125	Rs. 12 per sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.		Rs. 1225 per sh.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	100	Rs. 18
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	Rs. 500
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.—Rs. 18 per share discount.		
Do. New Shares Rs. 21-13 1/4 at £3 per share.—Rs. 7 do.		

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at		
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2d. for Dec. Bills.		
2s. 1d. for red. Bills.		
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97 1/2	
" " 30	98 1/2	
" " at sight	98 1/2	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99 pm.	
" " at sight	99 1/2	
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 213 per 100 dols	

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10.6.0	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230	
Republic Dollars	" 213	
German Crowns	" 213 1/2	
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106.8	
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-9-3	
Bar Silver	107 1/2	
Mexican Dollars	225	

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. to £2. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 12s. 6d. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 26).**—Piece Goods.—Owing to the want of demand from the up country, and the tightness of the money market, the market for Piece Goods has become dull, and sales consequently have been very limited. Yarns.—The market for Yarns is very dull. Both Mule and Water Twists are out of demand for the present, and the former has receded in price, while the latter is still held at former rates. Turkey Red and Orange Yarns are steady in position and value. Green is quoted lower. Saffron.—Extremely scarce, and held at very high prices.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 26).**—Cotton.—The market continued very firm and without transactions until a few days ago, when, on the receipt of favourable advices from Liverpool, holders raised their demands, and the transactions have since shown an advance of Rs. 4 to 5. Stocks of Old Cotton have become much reduced; parcels of the New Cotton are coming in freely. Wool.—The market has become less active, and inquiries have fallen off, owing to the want of money. Superior qualities maintain their former prices, but the value of the other descriptions has declined. Oilseeds.—Linseed has been well maintained by the demand of the home market, and the prices which had been reduced in the early part of the fortnight have been recovered. Rapeseed is in limited inquiry, and has receded in price. Teelseed is held for Rs. 26 1/2. Ground Nuts have a small inquiry at our quotations. Niger and Poppy Seeds are not to be had at market. Hemp.—Scarce, but in limited request. Pepper.—Scarce, and held for higher prices. Saltpetre.—Seinde is offered at former prices; Mooltan being scarce, has risen in price.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 20, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£2,090	—
Ceylon	4,000	—
Madras	8,992	£30,123
Calcutta	—	20,000
Hong Kong	—	3,370
Poo-Chow	—	250
Shanghai	—	11,235
	£14,992	£56,977



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Fort William, Jan. 5.—Lieut. C. W. Hill, of H.M.'s 69th regt., offic. asst. comm. of 1st class, Martaban, has passed the prescribed exam. in the Burmese language.

Jan. 8.—Capt. T. Acton, 2nd asst. to the political agent at Rewah, returned from furl., and received charge of the office of 1st asst. to the political agent on 28th Dec. last.

Lieut. C. R. Shaw, asst. commr. in Oude, reported his return from leave on 21st Dec. last.

Military Dept., Camp Ummerpattam, Dec. 31, 1860.—No. 13a.—His Excellency the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Punjab Irreg. Force.—Ens. H. L. Young, unposted, att. to H.M.'s 5th fus., to offic. as d. d. officer with the 4th Punjab inf.

Lieut. H. G. Becher, 73rd N.I., to offic. as d. d. officer with 5th or Hazara Goorkah battn. at Abbot-tabad.

As, however, neither of these officers have passed the prescribed exam., it is distinctly to be understood that they are not to receive the extra pay attached to their appointments until they shall have passed the examination.

Camp Myerbeer, Jan. 1.—No. 1a.—Surg. W. F. Mactier, d. d. with 1st brigade horse art. at Meerut, to act as principal medical storekeeper to Govt., dur. abs. from Calcutta on m.c. of Surg. A. Grant.

Camp Ghoomwara, Jan. 2.—No. 2a.—The services of Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, 5th Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

Foreign Dept., Camp Kutra Moharee, Dec. 29, 1860.—The G.O. No. 102, dated 13th inst., appg. Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd Madras N.I., to act as comdnt. of Bhopal levy, is hereby cancl.

Camp Umurpattam, Dec. 31.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to make the foll. appts. :—  
Maj. R. H. Keatinge, pol. asst. Nimar, to be pol. agent in Nimar.

Lieut. T. Cadell, dep. Bheel agent, and 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps, to be asst. pol. agent in Nimar in add. to his other duties.

Public Works Dep., Gen. Estab., Head Qrs., Camp Goonwara, Jan. 2.—Mr. R. Wiseman is appd. a probationary asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to Oude with effect from April 11, 1860.

Mily. Dept., Camp Piprode, Jan. 5.—No. 3a.—The servs. of Lieut. H. A. Mallock, of the Bengal art., are placed temp. at the disposal of the home dept. with the Gov. Gun.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Jan. 8.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to reattach to the Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William Messrs. H. C. Wake and R. L. Mangles, of the c.s., who rep. their ret. fr. m.c. on 28th ult.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, Jan. 8.—No. 13.—Lieut. Sylvester Fox, of the veteran estab., asst. commy. of ordnance, having been declared to be unfit for further active serv., is transf. to invalid pension estab.

No. 15.—The furl. for 6 mo. granted to Capt. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N.I., cantonment jrt. mag. of Peshawur, in G.G.O. No. 412 of April 17, 1860, is commuted to furl. to Eur., for 2 years, under new regs., with effect fr. June 22, 1860, the date of his dep. fr. Bombay.

No. 17.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—

Lieut. and brev. capt. J. R. Auldjo, 36th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Asst. surg. H. A. Edden, 1st asst. surg. pres. gen. hospital, for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 18.—Ens. A. J. Wallace, 33rd N.I., is, at his own request, transf. to 60th N.I.

Promotion :—  
60th N.I.—Ens. A. J. Wallace to be lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 19.—The underment. officers have rep. their ret. fr. England :—

50th N.I.—Lieut. H. V. Mathias, commdt. Nagode div. police; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. W. C. Smith; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 29.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 4, 1861.

Home Dept., Jan. 9.—Rev. F. Hinde, an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., rep. his return fr. Europe on Dec. 28, per str. *Nubia*.

Mr. Hinde's servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to permit



the Rev. G. T. Palmer, and asst. chapl. of Bengal ecclesiastical estab. to ret. fr. the service of Govt.

Jan. 11.—The following notification is to be substituted for that published in the *Gazette* of July 11, under date July 10, 1860:—

Notification.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant the Rev. T. C. Smyth, chapl. on Bengal estab., leave to Eur., on m.c. for 18 mos., fr. June 1, under 18 mos.

*Foreign Dep.*, Jan. 10.—Capt. J. E. Cracroft, dep. commr., Punjab, reported his return to presy. per str. *Nubia*, on Dec. 29 last. Leave for 8 weeks is granted to him to enable him to rejoin his app.

Jan. 11.—Lieut. P. Ward received ch. of the office of 2nd asst. political agent at Rewah, in ch. of the treasury from Lieut. R. T. Snow, on 1st ult.

Maj. S. R. Tickell, dep. commr. of Amherst, made over ch. of Moulemin treasury to Mr. J. K. Macrae, offic. asst. commr., on Dec. 22 last.

Capt. W. H. Beynon, political agent at Harowtee, has priv. leave for 3 mos., from date on which he may avail himself of it, making over ch. of his duties to Maj. R. L. Taylor.

Lieut. Hewitt, asst. commr. in Oude, is vested with special powers.

The servs. of Lieut. Mew, offic. adjt. of Meywar Bheel corps, are placed at disposal of military department.

*Public Works Dept.*, Jan. 10.—Appts.—The undermentioned prob. asst. overseers are apptd. permanently to the public works dept. as asst. overseers from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Corp. Pearson, of the Bengal sappers and miners, att. to the Thyet Myo div., Sept. 20, 1860.

Jan. 11.—Temp. overseer V. Balakistna, att. to the Saugor div., is app. perm. to the public works dept. in his present grade, with effect from the 24th August, 1860.

Dated Nov. 8.—No. 270.—Capt. J. H. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd class, who was transf. from Nagpore to Bengal, is app. to the charge of the Dacca div., dur. abs. on leave of Capt. E. A. Saunders.

The prom. of Lieut. H. Macsween to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, published in *Notific.* No. 276, dated Nov. 13, 1860, will have effect from the 1st of Feb., 1860.

Dated May 14.—No. 89.—The app. of Mr. T. Brown as a prob. asst. overseer in the public works dept., in N.W.P., is hereby cano.

Transfers.—Mr. E. V. Vernon, asst. engr., 2nd class, is transf. from the Burdwan to the Ramghur div. of public works.

Overseer E. C. Smyth is transf. from Bengal to the N.W.P.

No. 21.—The foll. orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to the underment. officers:—

Dated Dec. 24.—No. 714.—Capt. H. Phillpotts, 15th N.I., asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent, Rajpootana, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. G. Campbell, 15th N.I., adjt. Mhair regt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Dated Dec. 27.—No. 717.—Capt. and brev. maj. E. Brown, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 25.—The serv. of the underment. officers are replaced at disp. of C. in C., with effect from 1st inst.:—

Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, 46th N.I., adjt. of Boolundshuhur batt. of mil. police.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, 27th N.I., adjt. of Etawah batt. of mil. police.

No. 26.—The foll. prom. is made:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. A. F. Gerard to be lieut., fr. Dec. 24, 1860, v. Lieut. W. W. Lee, cashiered.

No. 28.—The leave to proc. to Australia on m.c. granted to Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, 47th N.I., in G.O. No. 3 of Jan. 3, 1860, is extended for a period of 6 mo., on same account.

No. 29.—Capt. T. E. B. Lees, 43rd L.I., 2nd in com. of 2nd Assam L.I. batt., is perm. to proc. to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 12 mo., under old regs.

*Home Dept.*, Fort William, Jan. 14.—Rev. J. Baly, app. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his arr. on 10th inst. Mr. Baly's servs. are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

Jan. 15.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Christison are repl. at disp. of the military dept. fr. 10th inst.

Messrs. R. D. Hime, C. Twigg, and J. Wilson, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of the C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported their arrival at the Pres., the two first-named gentlemen on the 11th inst., and Mr. Wilson on the 7th idem.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Camp Enares*, Dec. 6.—No. 61.—The Governor-general has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Saunders to be judicial commr., Mysore.

No. 115.—Capt. F. L. Magniac, of the 5th Madras L.C., to be dist. superint. of the 2nd grade in the Oude police.

*Camp Etmadpore*, Dec. 14.—No. 8,137a.—The servs. of Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls, M.D., civ. asst. surg. of Seonee, are, in accordance with his own request, replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

*Camp Juauntnugger*, Dec. 18.—No. 3,153a.—Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th Madras L.C., whose servs. have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is app. to be cantonment jt. mag. of Jubbulpore.

No. 6,208.—Lieut. A. Cooke, of the 32nd regt. Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as an asst. to dep. commr. of prov. Amherst, as a temp. arrangement, from 12th ult.

*Marine Dept.*, Fort St. George, Jan. 15.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. Sergeant, master attendant at Catlicut, priv. leave for 2 mos.

*Revenue Dept.*, Jan. 12.—Mr. J. D. Bourdillon, sec. to Govt. in the Revenue and Public Works Depts., has resu. ch. of his office fr. Mr. J. D. Sim.

Jan. 15.—Mr. W. Fisher, coll. and mag. of North Canara, resu. ch. of district from Mr. Pochin on 8rd instant.

ERRATUM.—In the appointment in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 11th inst., of Capt. C. Smith, 2nd Eur. L.I., to the revenue settlement dept., for "second class deputy director of revenue settlement," read "an assistant director of revenue settlement of the second grade."

*Public Works Dept.*, Jan. 15.—Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, district engr., Kistna, resu. ch. of the dist. fr. Capt. Ryves on 1st inst.

*Financial Dept.*, Jan. 15.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, offic. 1st asst. accountant gen., Madras, assu. ch. of the office on 14th inst.

*Financial Dept.*, Fort William, Jan. 3.—No. 1.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. A. Mangles, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen. at Madras.

Mr. W. Clark, offic. 3rd asst., to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India.

Mr. J. H. Rostan to offic. as asst. sub-treasurer, Fort William.

*Fort St. George*, Jan. 15.—No. 17.—Lieut. col. G. Fitzmaurice, of inf., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, fr. the date of departure of the last mail str. for Suez in the present month.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C.; arr. at Madras, Jan. 14.

Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I.; arr. at Madras, Jan. 14.

Lieut. H. McIntosh, 26th N.I., is prom. to rank of capt. by brevet fr. Jan. 14.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on Jan. 14, 1861, are admitted on the estab. as cadets for the infantry, and prom. to rank of ensign:—

Messrs. J. Hotham, A. Munro, G. F. Preston.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as indicated against their names:—

Cavalry.

Cornet F. M. Onslow, d. d. 1st drag. gds., Sept. 4, 1860.

Cornet H. R. Hope, d. d. 1st drag. gds., Nov. 4, 1860.

Infantry.

Ens. R. G. Newbolt, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., Aug. 4, 1860.

Ens. J. S. A. Bruff, d. d. 66th foot, Aug. 8, 1860.

Ens. S. Renaud, d. d. 1st Madras fus., Aug. 20, 1860.

Ens. A. Hamilton (not arr.) Aug. 21, 1860.

Ens. J. Hotham (not arr.) Aug. 21, 1860.

Ens. A. Munro (not arr.) Oct. 3, 1860.

Ens. G. F. Preston (not arr.) Oct. 3, 1860.

Ens. L. W. Iredell, d. d. 74th highlanders, Oct. 4, 1860.

Ens. L. Smith, d. d. 66th foot, Nov. 4, 1860.

Ens. T. B. Turner, d. d. 66th foot, Nov. 4, 1860.

Ens. A. F. Wilkinson, d. d. 66th foot, Nov. 4, 1860.

Ens. A. Chaplin, d. d. 1st Madras fus., Nov. 12, 1860.

Ens. G. Lecky, d. d. 1st Madras fus., Nov. 12, 1860.

Ens. J. Winslow, d. d. 1st Madras fus., Nov. 20, 1860.

Jan. 15.—No. 19.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this Pres.:—

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 9.—No. 11.—Col. J. V. Hughes, 34th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*, Jan. 18.—Rev. J. W. Wynch is admitted as an asst. chapl. on the Madras estab. fr. 14th inst., the date of his arrival at Pres.

Appointments:—

Rev. H. P. James, chapl. of Seetabuldee, to be jt. chapl. of Secunderabad.

Rev. J. W. Wynch to act as chapl. of Arcot.

*Revenue Dept.*, Jan. 18.—Leave of abs.:—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar, for 6 weeks, to Pres., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. J. D. Sim, sec. to board of rev., resumed ch. of his office fr. Mr. W. Hudleston on 15th inst.

*Public Works Dept.*, Jan. 18.—Appointment:—

Capt. and brev. maj. J. C. Anderson, Madras engr., to act as dist. engr. of Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Capt. Blagrava.

Capt. S. Stewart, having returned from China, and his serv. having been replaced at disp. of Govt., he is hereby ordered to rejoin his app. as dist. eng. of Kurnool.

Jan. 18.—No. 20.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. and proms.:—

Capt. W. G. F. A. Hutchinson, 28th N.I., actg. asst. comry. gen., to be asst. comry. gen., v. Maj. Nicholls, dec.

Capt. J. P. Watts, 27th N.I., dep. asst. comry. gen., to act as asst. comry. gen., v. Capt. Hutchinson, prom., and dur. the abs. of Maj. Webb on leave.

Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I., actg. dep. asst. comry. gen., to be dep. asst. comry. gen., v. Capt. Hutchinson, prom.

Capt. G. A. Smith, of the Eur. veterans, in ch. of pensioners at Madras, to the ch. of pensioners at Bangalore, v. Farran.

Lieut. G. Proudfoot, Eur. veterans, to the ch. of pensioners at Madras, v. Smith.

13th N.I.—Sen. ens. J. G. Ellis Cameron to be lieut., v. Cooper, struck off the strength of the army; date of commiss., Jan. 9, 1858.

16th N.I.—Sen. ens. L. Owen to be lieut., v. Elms, ret.; date of commiss., Oct. 18, 1860.

The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Col. J. Millar, 33rd N.I., on m.c. for 6 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Maj. T. Thompson, 34th L.I., remount agent at Oosoor, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1864, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to Eur. on m.c. for 15 mos., granted to Lieut. and Adj. M. A. Worsop, 21st N.I., as notified in G.O. 28th Aug. and 14th Sept., 1860, Nos. 382 and 402, is allowed to commence from date of his departure from Point de Galle, on his route from Hong Kong to Eur.

The underment. gentleman, who arrived at Madras on Jan. 14, is admitted on the estab. as a cadet for the engr., in conformity with his appt. by the home Govt., and prom. to the rank of lieut.:—

Mr. R. Thompson.

*Fort St. George*, Jan. 18.—No. 21.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, are re-published:—

*Fort William*, Jan. 4.—No. 2.—With reference to Govt. G.O. No. 1,203, of the 18th inst., the following proms. are made:—

BREVET.

Lieut. col. G. Malcolm, C.B., Bombay inf., prom. to colonel.

Maj. G. G. MacDonnell, Madras inf., prom. to lieut. col. fr. Aug. 30, 1860, in room of Gen. J. Carfrae, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. W. T. Nicolls, Madras inf., prom. to maj.

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, Bombay inf., prom. to col.

Maj. C. Mackenzie, Madras inf., prom. to lieut. col., fr. Oct. 7, 1860, in room of Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. W. S. Snow, Madras inf., prom. to maj.

PASSAGE MONEY.

No. 4.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,051, of 23rd Oct. 1860, it is notified that officers of the Bengal and Madras establishments who may proceed to England on m.c. via Bombay, with a title to free passage, will be provided with such passage by the Government of Bombay, and that passage money in lieu of a contract passage when one can be provided, will not be allowed unless the officer be recommended by a medical committee to proceed to England by the Cape route.

*Fort St. George*, Jan. 18.—No. 22.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette*, are republished in General Orders:—

*Public Works Dept.*, General Estab., Fort William, Jan. 4.—No. 2.—Transfer.—Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engs., probationary asst. eng., who was posted to N.W. Provs. in Notification No. 145, of the 12th July, 1860, and has been lately at the disposal of the garrison (Notification No. 199, dated Sept. 1, 1860) engineer of Fort William for special duty, is transf. to Nagpore.

ORDER BY THE LIEUT.-GOV., PUNJAB PROVS.

*Gen. Dept.*, No. 3,313, dated Dec. 21, 1860.—Lieut. F. J. Millar, asst. commissioner, having reported his return from furl., is posted to the Rohtuck district, and is allowed the usual 8 weeks' leave to enable him to join his appt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Chooltry Plain*, Jan. 5, 1861.—

With reference to G.O., dated Jan. 4, 1861, posting Ens. J. Winslow to do duty with 1st Madras fus., that officer will proceed to join the regt. at Bangalore.

Jan. 12.—Capt. (Brev. maj.) J. Campbell, 50th N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th L.I., to join.

Capt. G. C. Finlay, 12th N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th L.I., to join.

Capt. R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I., is app. a member of the Committee ordered in G.O. of 4th inst. for the examination and destruction of useless records of the pay dep. at the Presy., v. Maj. A. C. Silver.

Lieut. A. E. Arbutnot, 8th L.C., will, with reference to G.O. of 22nd ult., continue to do duty with the body guard.

Ens. E. S. Skinner is removed from doing duty with 18th N.I., to do duty with 3rd L.I.

Jan. 16.—With reference to G.O. Aug. 25, Lieut. G. W. Cole, 41st N.I., is perm. to do du. with 48th N.I. till March 15, 1861, when he will proc. to join.

In cont. of G.O. March 9, the C. in C. is pleased to confer distinction and reward for the year 1860, for meritorious conduct since enlistment, on the foll. individual:—

No. 2,070.—1st Batt. Madras Art.—Sergt. S. Sackville, a silver medal, with a gratuity equivalent to £10, payable on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

Leave of absence:—

25th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) G. W. Peyton, pres., has a final m.c. to sea or Eur.

3rd L.C.—Capt. T. W. Claggett, fr. Feb. 1 to May 15, 1861, prep. to ret. fr. the serv.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 16.—The app. of civ. surg. at Bhoj is abolished from 1st inst., and the med. duties are to be performed as heretofore by the regl. med. officer of the station.

Capt. S. Scott, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., assumed ch. of his app. as boundary settlement officer in Rewa Kanta on 30th ult.

Appointments:—

Mr. C. Gonne to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, and asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

The permission granted to Mr. G. W. Elliot to proceed to England, with leave for 6 mos., is cancl., and he is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 3 mos., from 1st inst.

Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, actg. asst. superint. of police at Ahmedabad, has been granted leave for 1 month.

The servs. of Lieut. J. C. Hobson (3rd N.I.) asst. superint., Tanna and Rutnagherry rev. surv. and assessment, are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for regl. duty.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo. to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Asst. surg. R. W. James, civ. surg., Dhoolia, has leave for 1 mo. fr. Dec. 28, 1860, to proc. to Bombay on m.c.

Asst. surg. J. Ffolliott, att. to 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to act as civ. surg., Dhoolia, dur. Dr. James's abs.

Mr. F. E. Morris, surveyor in the office of the Kurachee settlement officer, has passed an interp. exam. in Sindee lang.

Lieut. Maht, of engrs., having passed exam., is prom. to rank of 2nd asst. exec. eng.

Sergt. overseer G. Ferrell, public works dept., has 2 mo. priv. leave, fr. Jan. 1.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 24.)

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 22.—The office of civil surg. at Bhoj having been abolished, the servs. of Asst. surg. T. G. Hewlett are placed at the disp. of the C. in C.

Lieut. J. A. Pym, 2nd in com. Guzerat irreg. horse, received ch. of the corps from the comdt., Maj. S. Whitehill, on 15th ult.

Maj. S. Whitehill, comdt. of Guzerat irreg. horse, res. ch. of the corps on 15th inst.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, received ch. of the Broach Adawlut on 31st ult.

Mr. E. Pratt, asst. to the commissr. of customs, salt and opium, has passed a colloq. exam. in the Hindoostanee lang.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, special officer for Income-tax in the Sholapoor collectorate, ass. ch. of his dus. on 1st inst.

The undermnt. gentlemen have passed the prescribed exam. in the lang. specified opposite their names:—

### MARATHI.

Mr. H. M. Grant, superny. asst. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

Lieut. G. Mackenzie, superny. asst. superint. rev. surv., Hyderabad assg. dists.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, superny. asst. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry.

### HINDOOSTANEE.

Mr. H. D. Ellis.

Mr. A. W. Jones has been perm. to reas. the C.S. of H.M.'s Govt., from 1st Dec., 1860.

Capt. R. S. Sellon, engrs., has priv. leave of abs. for 6 weeks, from the 1st Jan., 1861, prep. to his applying for furl. to Eur.

Rev. C. Laing, chap. of Malligaum, has 1 mo.'s leave.

Surg. J. Peet, M.D., is confirmed as princp. of the Grant med. college and prof. of medicine in that institution.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 10.—No. 15.—Capt. H. J. Day, 19th N.I., has furl. to Europe for 1 year, under new furl. regg.

Jan. 14.—No. 21.—Lieut. J. Heffernan, inv. estab., has leave from Nov. 10 last to 31st inst., to Bombay on m.c.

### TIME RECKONINGS.

No. 22.—The following G.O.'s by the Govt. of India, No. 1,115 and 1,141, dated respectively the 9th and 17th Nov. last, are republished:—

No. 1,115.—Letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated July 30, 1860.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 107, dated 17th May, 1860, submitting certain questions in regard to the promotion of the young officers who have been placed on the General List under the instructions contained in my despatch No. 343, of the 30th September, 1859, and to inform you in reply, that in order to meet the difficulty which has arisen from some of the young officers in question having arrived in the country before others who stood above them on the General List, it has been determined that the officers shall be permitted to reckon the time qualifying for promotion from the date of sailing from England, which date also regulates their standing in the army.

"2. In the case of infantry cadets who have passed through the College at Addiscombe, the year's service qualifying for promotion will be held to commence from the date of their last public examination.

"3. The promotion of the ensigns on the general list will date from the vacancy, provided that they have completed the requisite service, otherwise from the date of completion of such service.

"4. The promotion of the posted ensigns will be regulated by the established usage of the service, as stated in para. 2 of your despatch."

### OFFICE OF PRESIDENCY PAYMASTER.

No. 1,141.—"H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to direct that the office of pres. paymaster, which under existing rules is required to be vacated on promotion to lieut. col., shall be removed from Class V. and placed under Class IV. in G.G.O. No. 489 of June 10, 1853, regulating the tenure of staff employments."

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 15.—No. 25.—The servs. of Lieut. J. C. Hobson, H.M.'s 3rd N.I., asst. superint., Tanna and Rutnagherry rev. survey and assessment, are placed at disposal of C. in C. for regl. duty.

No. 27.—The servs. of Capt. H. F. Bolton, H.M.'s 12th regt., have been placed at disposal of commissr. of Nagpore.

No. 26.—Aurangabad is constituted a 2nd class brig. Col. Liddell, c.b., H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. regt., is appd. brigadier at Aurangabad. Sholapore will cease to be a brig. com. from April 16 next, the date of the termination of Brigadier Down's service on the brig. staff, and from that date the Brig. maj. of Sholapore will be transf. to Aurangabad.

Jan. 10.—No. 16.—The following promotions are made:—

H.M.'s 2nd L.C.—Lieut. H. P. Sykes to be capt., from 25th Dec. 1860, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) E. H. Simpson, dec. on 24th idem.

H.M.'s 17th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Griffith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Ducat to be lieut. from Jan. 1, in succ. to Capt. (brev. maj.) W. H. Godfrey, retired on Dec. 31.

H.M.'s 19th N.I.—Ens. E. S. Beville to be lieut. from Nov. 16, 1860, v. Lieut. Gordon, dec. on 15th idem.

Capt. (brev. maj.) W. B. Salmon to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Creagh to be capt. of a comp., from Jan. 2, in succ. to Maj. (brev. col.) E. H. Hart, retired.

Jan. 17.—No. 29.—Lieut. J. Stirling, of H.M.'s 1st L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c.

No. 30.—Lieut. Heffernan, invalid estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c.

No. 31.—Capt. M. R. Bruce, of H.M.'s 23rd N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., under old regg.

Jan. 19.—No. 33.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service as cadet of cavalry on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 26, 1860:—

Cavalry.—Mr. R. C. Smith.

Jan. 21.—No. 34.—The furls. to Eur., granted to Lieuts. Stirling and Heffernan in G.O. No. 29 and 30, dated 17th inst., are respectively for 18 mos., under new regg., and these officers are permitted to proc. to Eur., via the Cape.

Jan. 22.—No. 35.—Capt. A. Y. Shortt, of H.M.'s 12th N.I., asst. pol. agent in Kattywar, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new furl. regg.

Jan. 24.—No. 37.—The foll. temporary arrangement is made:—

Lieut. col. G. P. Sealy, regt. of art., performed, in add. to his own du., those of act. commissary of ordnance, N. div. of the army dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Murray, fr. Nov. 10 to Dec. 24, 1860.

No. 39.—Surg. G. G. W. Maitland, civ. surg., Poona, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., and is permitted to proc. via the Cape.

No. 40.—The foll. officers, cadets of the season of

1846, are prom. to brev. rank of capt., fr. the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. E. L. Traverser, H.M.'s 20th N.I., 17th Jan.

Lieut. J. Graham, H.M.'s 2nd grdr. N.I., 17th Jan.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Bombay*, Jan. 12.—Ens. Christie, attached to 17th N.I., is transferred to 18th N.I., to join.

Leave of absence:—

16th N.I.—Lieut. T. Knight, from Jan. 4 to Jan. 31, to remain in Bombay on m.c.

Jan. 14.—Capt. Sykes, 2nd Silladar cav., will remain with the squadron of that regt. for the present, and is app. actg. 2nd in command as a temporary measure.

Lieut. Stevenson, of 5th regt. Poona Silladar cav., is directed to remain with 2nd regt. until the accounts of the latter are settled.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. E. Varnard, from Dec. 5 to Jan. 31, 1861, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language before the civ. and mil. examination committee.

Jan. 15.—The right Hon. the Secretary of State has been pleased to permit Surg. Pelly to count as service for the retiring pension, the 10 mos. and 18 days' leave of abs. obtained by him in G.G.O. No. 1,229 of Dec. 22, 1858, on account of sickness contracted on field service.

Referring to G.O. No. 25 of this day's date, Lieut. J. C. Hobson, H.M.'s 3rd N.I., is directed to proceed and join his regt. in China.

Capt. H. Day, 19th N.I., has leave of abs. from Dec. 15 to Jan. 12, to proceed to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Jan. 16.—Referring to G.O. No. 26, dated the 15th inst., Brig. J. Liddell, c.b., is directed to proceed and join his command at Ahmedabad.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Capt. Brew. col. E. H. Robertson, c.b., of the 25th N.I., and A. de C. to the Queen, to count as service for retiring pension the 14 mos. and 17 days' leave obtained by him in G.O. No. 20, of Jan. 10, 1859, on account of sickness contracted by field service.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to allow Lieut. W. S. Seton, of the 2nd Eur. L.I., to reckon as service for pension, the time passed by him in the Indian navy, after he attained the age of 16 years, and previous to his appointment as a cadet.

Ens. W. Scott, attached to 12th N.I., will remain and do duty with 16th N.I.

Col. W. M. Smith, c.b., of the brig. staff, has obtained leave for 60 days, from date of his departure from Poona, on priv. leave.

Jan. 17.—Capt. Bruce, 23rd N.I., and Sub conductor E. Sweeting, of ordnance dept., are placed at disp. of brigdr. comg. the Bombay garrison, the latter for du. with invalids and time-expired soldiers prog. to England in the *Punjab*, and the former in a vessel that will be named hereafter.

The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 2.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, appg. Lieut. Kerr, 2nd in com. 13th S. Mahratta horse, in add. to his other du., to act as adjt. to 14th S. Mahratta horse.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE LANCASTER CARBINE.

*Bombay*, Jan. 19.—Under the authority of Govt., the C. in C. is pl. to direct that the regt. of Bombay art. shall for the future be armed with the Lancaster carbine.

The troops of horse art. and companies attached to it. batteries will for the present retain the accoutrements now in their possession, until the expiration of the period they are severally required to last. The reserve and depot companies are to be immediately armed with the new weapon and accoutrements, returning those at present in charge into store.

The staff surgs. of the regt. of art. are to be furnished with the new appointment, those of japanned leather being issued to brigade and battalion as follows:—

Sergt. maj.; qrmr. sergt.; farrier maj.; trumpet and bugle maj.; drill sergt.; regl. band sergt.

Brev. lieut. col. McDonald, 72nd foot, to com. gen. depot at Khandalla, v. Brev. maj. Anderson, who has res. the app.

Exchange of regts. between Lieut. A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd L.C., and Lieut. R. G. F. Stevenson, 5th Poona horse, is sanctioned.

Cav. cadet R. C. Smith, recently arrived from England, is attached to do du. for 6 mo. with H.M.'s 67th Inniskilling drags. at Ahmednuggur, and directed to join.

The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1.—By Brev. lieut. col. Forbes, appg. Cornet A. Currie to act as adjt. to 3rd L.C. till arrival of Lieut. J. G. Macdonald.

Jan. 21.—Lieut. C. A. Moore, 13th regt. Mahratta horse, is directed to proc. and join that corps forthwith.

The undermentioned medical officers are directed to the presy. as next for duty in the I.N.:—

Asst. surg. Ffolliott, att. to 2nd Eur. L.I.  
Asst. surg. H. Taylor, att. to 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)  
Jan. 22.—Under instructions from Govt., No. 7 light field batt. is abolished, and the 1st comp. 1st battn. of artillery attached thereto will be constituted a reserve company. The commandant of art. will be pleased to dispose of the battery horses, harness, equipment, and estab., on the principle laid down in G.O. No. 1,388, dated 7th ult.

Lieut. Frankland, 12th N.I., having completed his duties of inspector of musketry with H.M.'s 95th foot, was directed on 14th inst. to rejoin his corps.

G.O. No. 64 of the 15th inst., directing Lieut. Hobson, of the 3rd N.I., to rejoin his regt., is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed:—

Date 1 Nov. 30, 1860, by Lieut. col. Seely, appg. Lieut. Pottinger, 1st battn. art., to receive charge of the mountain train divisions at Ahmedabad, v. Capt. Lucas.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native languages, as follows:—

Interpreters, Mahratta.

Lieut. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, 15th N.I.

Interpreters, Hindoostanee.

Lieut. W. T. Keays, 14th N.I.

Ens. A. Wood, general list.

Ens. E. Vernard, late att. to 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. H. B. Jacob, 24th N.I.

Lieut. C. J. Turnbull, 23rd N.I.

For Staff Employ.

Lieut. A. Durand, 10th N.I.

Lieut. R. T. Tragett, 26th N.I.

Brev. capt. D. J. Macdonell, 2nd gren. N.I.

Poona, Jan. 23.—The undermen. officers passed colloq. examination in Hindoostanee on Jan. 12:—

Lieuts. W. M. Campbell, J. H. R. Cruickshank, and H. Doveton, corps of sappers and miners.

The undermen. officer, reported fit for duty, is directed to join his station, and has leave as follows:—  
2nd Eur. L.I., Neemuch.—Capt. C. S. Jessop, fr. July 23 to March 3, in ext., to enable him to join.

Leave of absence:—

Horse Artillery.—Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, fr. Jan. 23 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

Artillery.—Lieut. P. R. Lempriere, fr. Jan. 16 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to a final m.c. to Europe.

Bombay, Jan. 24.—Leave of absence:—

31st N.I.—Asst. surg. Thorold, fr. Jan. 16 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m.c., under new rules, prep. to applying for a furl. to Europe.

Jan. 25.—Capt. (brev. maj.) R. M. Johnstone, 1st gren. N.I., is app. to com. of 2nd regt. Jacob's rifles, in succ. to Boodle, dec.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J. R., daughter, at Chuprah,

Jan. 4.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Madras,

Jan. 13.

BARTER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Mooradabad,

Jan. 15.

BARTON, wife of G. M., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

BETTS, wife of W. E., daughter, at Akyab, Jan. 3.

BLAIRIE, wife of J. W., son, at St. Thomas's Mount,

Jan. 3.

BOURDILION, wife of J. D., daughter, at Madras,

Jan. 14.

BUTCHER, wife of W., daughter, at Byculia, Jan. 22.

CHITTY, wife of Capt. W. T., daughter, at Kurrachee, Jan. 18.

CLAXTON, Mrs. W., daughter, at Lahore, Jan. 11.

CLOWSER, wife of G. L., daughter, at Bandora, Jan. 19.

CUMBERLAND, wife of Capt. R. F. W., daughter, at Moradabad, Jan. 15.

DAWES, wife of E. S., daughter, at Byculia, Jan. 18.

DONNELLY, wife of W., son, at Byculia, Jan. 11.

DOYLE, wife of H., son, at Poona, Jan. 1.

FAULCONER, wife of H. V., son, stillborn, at Poona

Jan. 6.

FELOSE, wife of Col. Sir P., Kt., S.S., son, at Gwalior,

Jan. 17.

FENDALL, wife of Capt., son, at Goordaspore, Jan. 17.

GOOD, wife of E. J., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 16.

GORDON, wife of P. B., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 14.

GRAHAM, wife of Capt. A. W., son, at Ahmedabad,

Jan. 8.

HUXHAM, wife of Lieut. J. C., son, at Nowgong,

Jan. 6.

JEPHSON, wife of Dr., daughter, at Bangalore, Jan. 4.

JOAKIM, wife of H. J., Junior, son, at Calcutta,

Jan. 11.

JONES, wife of F. G., daughter, at Mozufferporc,

Jan. 5.

JOSEPH, wife of J., son, at Madras, Jan. 11.

LEWIS, wife of C. T., daughter, at Cuddapah,

Dec. 29.

MARSHALL, wife of Capt. W. B., son, at Lucknow,

Jan. 16.

MCGILL, wife of Lieut., son, at Meean Meer, Jan. 5.

MCIVER, Mrs. K., daughter, at Almora, Jan. 5.  
MONEY, wife of Lieut. R. C., son, at Dorundah, Jan. 10.

MULRONEY, wife of T., son, at Nusseerabad, Jan. 6.

NEWMHAM, wife of W. H., son, at Dharwar, Jan. 17.

NUGENT, wife of G., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 14.

PAYN, wife of Captain D., daughter, at Peshawur,

Dec. 29.

PIERCE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 1.

ROBINSON, wife of J. S., son, at Aliwall, Dec. 20.

ROGERS, wife of G., son, at Umballa, Jan. 10.

SCOTT, wife of W., daughter, at Egmore, Jan. 13.

TUTING, wife of Rev. T., daughter, at Peshawur,

Jan. 5.

WALKER, Mrs., daughter, at Dwarka, Jan. 8.

WILLIAMS, wife of J. W., daughter, at Kurrachee,

Jan. 9.

WILSON, wife of Capt. C. H., daughter, at Kamptee,

Jan. 5.

WILSON, wife of J. A., son, at St. Thome, Jan. 13.

URMSTON, wife of H. B., son, at Sealkote, Jan. 6.

## MARRIAGES.

CARR, W., to Miss Maria Osburne, at Ootacamund,

Jan. 14.

FERRIER, W., to Miss Victoria Cooke, at Black Town,

Dec. 26.

Hoxar, C. F. de, to Catharine, daughter of T. Nickels,

at Calcutta, Jan. 12.

JONES, F. W., to Harriet S., daughter of the late Capt.

R. Rabin, Jan. 15.

KENRICH, J. H., to Mary E., daughter of the late Rev.

W. Taylor, at Mysore, Jan. 15.

LEE, A. F., to Mrs. Isadora A. M. Green, at Calcutta,

Jan. 5.

MAIN, W., to Harriett E., daughter of the late Capt.

F. H. W. Hawkins, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.

MARSHALL, F. H., to Jemima H., daughter of the late

R. Elliott, at Kidderpore, Jan. 4.

MONEY, W. J., to Emily H., daughter of Maj. gen.

Gray, at Dehra, Jan. 2.

PENNEY, J. E., to Mary A., daughter of T. H. Bentley,

at Byculia, Jan. 19.

PENNINGTON, Lieut. C. R., 32nd Bengal N.I., to Lydia

H., daughter of Capt. H. Becher, at Calcutta,

Jan. 11.

ROZARIO, G., to Amelia T., daughter of G. Robert,

at Bombay, Jan. 15.

SMITH, H. B., to Margaret F., daughter of the late

Lieut. G. B. Stevens, at Cannanore, Jan. 9.

THOMSON, W. J., to Annie, daughter of Rev. J. Thom-

son, at Calcutta, Jan. 14.

TOUCH, E., to Ellen F., daughter of the late Lieut.

col. C. W. Tibley, at Jullundur, Jan. 5.

WARD, W., to Emily A., daughter of the late Rev.

G. Barton, at Calcutta, Dec. 28.

WATERFIELD, E., to Matilda G., daughter of J. H.

Gossip, at Budaon, Dec. 31.

WATSON, J. S., to Annie, daughter of G. Smith, at

Calcutta, Jan. 15.

## DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT, George A., infant son of W. R., at

Madras, Jan. 16.

DAVIS, William, at Poona, aged 31, Jan. 16.

D SILVA, Bridget, infant daughter of F., at Royap-

pettah, Jan. 16.

EVANS, Aneurin R., infant son of Rev. T., at Delhi,

Dec. 27.

FARQUHAR, A., at Cawnpore, aged 30, Jan. 7.

FERRIER, David A., at Bulundshuhur, aged 29,

Jan. 15.

GUNNING, infant son of Lieut., at Madras, Jan. 14.

HAND, Thomas, at Poorundhur, aged 11, Jan. 15.

KINSEY, Marian C., daughter of Capt. H. G., at Cal-

cutta, aged 17, Dec. 29.

LECOT, Mary, wife of E., at Madras, aged 46, Jan.

10.

LYNCH, Capt. Colmer, 87th Roy. Irish Fus., at Hong

Kong, Dec. 21.

MARTIN, Alice, wife of E. J., at Delhi, aged 23,

Jan. 9.

MAUDE, Jane, wife of Capt. C., at Mhow, Jan. 8.

REED, infant son of Dr., at Pannevelly.

SEXTON, Frederick, at Poona, aged 15, Jan. 16.

STEVENSON, John, at Morar, aged 29, Jan. 13.

WILLIAMS, J. G., at Royapooram, aged 60, Jan. 12.

YOUNG, infant son of J., at Calcutta, Jan. 9.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 15.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. R. A. L. Grews to be capt.,  
by purch., v. T. J. Mitchell, who ret.

6th Drags.—To be Lieut. cols.: Lieut. col. and Brev.  
col. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell, from half-pay unatt.,  
v. Brev. col. C. C. Shute, who ret.; Maj. E. D'Arcy  
Hunt, by purch., v. Brev. col. the Hon. G. A. F.  
Liddell, who ret.; Capt. W. S. Rawlinson to be maj.,

by purch., v. Hunt; Lieut. E. Napier to be capt., by  
purch., v. Rawlinson.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. B. Chamley, from the 83rd  
foot, to be lieut., v. Scott, who exch.

6th Foot.—Maj. C. R. Platt, from the 46th foot, to  
be maj., v. Catty, who exch.

7th Foot.—R. Hill, gent., to be ens., by purch., v.  
Geddes, prom.

46th Foot.—Maj. C. P. Catty, from the 6th foot, to  
be maj., v. C. R. Platt, who exch.

58th Foot.—Capt. R. C. Whitehead to be maj., by  
purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. C. W. Thompson, who  
ret.; Lieut. C. H. S. Jones to be capt., by purch., v.  
Whitehead; Ens. R. Dane to be lieut., by purch., v.  
Jones.

73rd Foot.—Ens. J. Fergusson, from 5th foot, to  
be ens., v. Eyre.

81st Foot.—Asst. surg. H. P. Gregory, from 84th  
foot, to be asst. surg., v. Bicknell, who exch.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Scott, from the 17th lt.  
drags., to be lieut., v. Chamley, who exch.

90th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. F. T. McCarthy to be  
asst. surg., v. Lumsden.

91st Foot.—Staff asst. surg. R. Henry to be asst.  
surg., v. Marshall, appd. to the staff.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. C. W. J. Taylor, from  
the royal north Lincoln militia, to be ens., by purch.,  
v. Tegart, prom.

## BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. C. W. D. Staveley, c.b.,  
14th foot, to have the temp. rank of brig. gen. while  
in com. of H.M.'s forces at Tien-tsin, from the date  
of his assuming such com.

Capt. H. W. Norman, c.b., of the 31st Bengal lt.  
inf. (having the local rank of lieut. col. in the East  
Indies), to be maj. in the army.

Brev. maj. H. W. Norman, c.b., of the 31st Bengal  
lt. inf. (having the local rank of lieut. col. in the  
East Indies), to be lieut. col. in the army.

Capt. F. S. Roberts, Bengal art., to be maj. in the  
army.

Qrmr. J. Lilley, half-pay, gren. gds., to be capt. in  
the army, the rank being honorary only.

Col. Sir R. Napier, k.c.b., of the Bengal eng., serv-  
ing with the army in China, with the local rank of  
maj. gen., to be maj. gen.

To be Colonels in the Army—Capt. and Lieut. col.  
F. C. A. Stephenson, c.b., Scots. fus. gds., dep. adj.  
gen. to the forces serving in China; Lieut. col. J. H.  
Gascoigne, royal marines.

To be Lieut. colonels in the Army—Capt. and Brev.  
maj. M. Walker, 3rd foot, brig. maj. to the forces  
serving in China; Capt. and Brev. maj. H. A. Sarel,  
17th lt. drags.; Capt. and Brev. maj. G. Rotton, royal  
art.; Maj. G. Rigaud, 60th foot; Capt. and Brev. maj.  
M. Dillon, rifle brig., dep. asst. adj. gen. to the forces  
serving in China; 2nd Capt. and Brev. maj. A. A. Court  
Fisher, royal engr.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. maj. G.  
Graham, royal engr.; Capt. and Brev. maj. J. Des-  
borough, royal art.; Capt. and Brev. maj. D. M.  
Probyn, c.b., 3rd Eur. Bengal lt. cav.; Capt. and  
Brev. maj. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fus.; Capt. and  
Brev. maj. J. Temple, 12th Madras native inf.

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. D. S. Miller,  
67th foot; T. W. Milward, royal art.; J. C. Symonds,  
royal marines; R. J. Hay, royal art., brig. maj. to the  
forces serving in China; P. Beddingfield, royal art.;  
C. M. Govan, royal art.; F. W. Gregory, 44th foot;  
B. Van Straubensee, 9th foot, brig. maj. to the forces  
serving in China; W. R. Gray, mil. train; J. B.  
Prynn, royal marines; E. L. Green, 77th foot, dep.  
asst. adj. gen. to the forces serving in China; H. F.  
Brooke, 48th foot; H. E. Hicks, Madras art.; C. F.  
Brownlow, 4th Bengal Eur. inf.; 2nd Capt. R. Bid-  
dolph, royal art.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—(Yesterday.)—The  
following officers, in addition to those enumerated  
in the list given elsewhere, were presented to the  
Queen at the levee on Wednesday:—Lieut. col.  
Atkinson, on return from India; Lieut. C. H.  
Barnes; Lieut. col. E. S. Blake, on return from  
India; Lieut. R. H. Beddome; Capt. A. Broome;  
Capt. M. C. Browning, on return from India;  
Capt. W. Couchman; Earl de Grey and Ripon, on  
appointment as Under Secretary of State for  
India; Maj. Hon. J. C. Dormer, on prom. and  
return from India; Maj. Edwardes, on prom.;  
Lieut. col. Fisher, on return from China, and  
prom.; Capt. J. C. Hailes; Lieut. C. M. Hailes;  
Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh; Capt. J. D. Macpher-  
son, late military secretary to the Government in  
the Punjab; Maj. Rattray; Lieut. T. F. J. Rus-  
sel; Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, I.N.; Commander Strad-  
ling, I.N.; Col. Swanson; Lieut. J. S. Walters;  
Ens. C. J. Watson; Lieut. C. H. Wilkinson, on  
prom. and return from India; Lieut. H. C. Wil-  
kinson, on prom. and return from India.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\*.\* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, February 21, 1861.

### THE TRADING CLASSES IN OUDE.

THE Report on the Incidence of the Trade-tax in Oude curiously illustrates the condition of the industrial and trading classes in that province. Out of a population of probably five millions of inhabitants, 442,952 individuals have proved liable to this tax, though the average rate per head is only Rs. 1-14-5. As the tax is levied at the rate of 3 per cent., it follows that the aggregate sum of Rs. 8,43,714 thus collected, represents an aggregate income of Rs. 2,81,23,800, and an average individual income of Rs. 63-7-10. This statement, however, gives an imperfect idea of the actual state of the case, for 250,055 persons of the total tax-paying number contributed no more than one rupee each. A balance, therefore, remains of 192,897 individuals paying the aggregate amount of Rs. 5,93,659, representing an aggregate income of Rs. 1,98,88,633, and an average individual income of Rs. 102-9-4.

The class most highly assessed are the sugar manufacturers, one of whom pays the respectable sum of Rs. 338, testifying to his enjoyment of an income of Rs. 11,300, or £1,130 per annum. There is, however, a considerable variation in the incomes of this prosperous calling. In the Mahomdee district, where the cane is largely cultivated, and where an extensive traffic in sugar is carried on with Shah-jehanpore, Bareilly, Chandosees, &c., the assessment averages as high as Rs. 32-9-9; whereas in the Sultanpore and Pertabghur districts the average is not above Rs. 6. The sugar manufacturers, it is remarked, are the only traders who, as a class, would be liable to the Income-tax duty of 4 per cent., imposed by Act XXXII. of 1860.

Next to these come the dealers in money, mahajuns, shroffs, bankers, money-lenders, changers of money, &c., &c. Their average, however, is only Rs. 5-2-10, though the highest sum paid by any single individual in the province comes from the coffers of a mahajun. This fortunate being is able to contribute Rs. 750 a-year to the necessities of the State, out of an annual income of Rs. 25,000, or £2,500. The average varies from Rs. 3-10-4 in the Pertabghur district, to Rs. 10-7-11 in the Seetapore district.

After the money-changers and bankers come the cloth merchants, whose contributions vary from Rs. 2-8-8 in the Mahomdee and Baraitch districts, to Rs. 7-9-5 in Fyzabad—the average being Rs. 4-0-1. The dealers in copper vessels are fourth on the list, with their modest average of Rs. 3-15-7. A thriving business is theirs, and yet the wealthiest member of the fraternity is assessed no higher than Rs. 40—

the index to an annual income of little more than Rs. 1,300. Goldsmiths and confectioners are nearly on a par with one another, and take the *pas* of the bunnials, or corndealers, a numerous class, but deriving from their business very fluctuating profits. Few in number are the tobacco dealers, even including the betel-leaf sellers, and their general average does not exceed Rs. 1-10-6. The Chief Commissioner, however, observes, by way of explanation, that "very few persons deal exclusively in tobacco. The trade in that article is insufficient to permit a livelihood, and confectioners, druggists, and bunnials add the retail sale of tobacco to their regular line of business." Owing to the large demand for carriage of building materials for the different military cantonments throughout the province, the owners of carts have been making comparatively handsome returns, and consequently occupy an exceptionally high place in the assessment-roll. Artisans bring up the rear, divided into five classes, the average rate on which amounts to Rs. 1-6-5.

From these figures the Chief Commissioner infers that although no individual may have been taxed unfairly, there has been made "somewhat too wide a cast of the net," and that some have been "drawn within the range of taxation who ought not to have come within it." It is not easy to reconcile this apparent contradiction, for can injustice be done to a class without affecting every individual of that class? It may, nevertheless, be quite true that "no scheme of taxation could have been less burdensome in amount, less annoying in the mode of enforcement, or have caused less dissatisfaction." We can also readily understand that the Licence-tax in rural districts is likely to answer better than the Income-tax. "Many traders, whose profits vary between 200 and 300 rupees, will not return them to the Income-tax at all, and all the vigilance of assessors cannot prevent this. Such persons can only be made liable under the 1st class of the Licence Bill." With the gradual development of the natural resources of the province, and the improvement of the means of traffic, the Income-tax will, of course, be more easy to levy, and will also prove far more productive than at present. In the mean time, the Chief Commissioner expects but a slight return from that impost for the next five years—apparently forgetting that its duration has been limited to that period. That it will positively cease and determine at that date no one in his senses ever believed; but it is scarcely becoming in such a high official to publish his distrust of the assurances and engagements of the Government.

On glancing over the foregoing statement, one is tempted to smile at the very moderate incomes of even the most opulent of the Oude merchants. Only one capitalist pretends to clear £2,500 by his manifold dealings and speculations. What hope, then, can there be that native enterprise will ever do much for India. In the great cities there are, undoubtedly, a few persons possessed of almost fabulous wealth, but they are not numerous enough to provide capital for any really great undertakings. Besides, they care not to wait any lengthened period for a profit from their investments. The large and prompt returns from a pettifogging retail system of trade, and from small loans at usurious interest, are far more

to their taste and comprehension than the vast enterprises of European capitalists with their small and often long-delayed profits. Moreover, there is wanting in India the numerous class of annuitants, pensioners, and persons of fixed and limited incomes, whose united contributions, however insignificant individually, form an important item in the calculations of projectors. And the projectors themselves are wanting. Who shall say to what extent England is indebted for many of her greatest works of public ornament and utility to the certainly not disinterested imaginations of engineers and solicitors? Granting that to the same source she is indebted for many a disastrous failure, for much suffering and anguish, it will scarcely be denied that the good outweighs the evil, and that national prosperity is oftentimes promoted by the misfortunes of individuals. This element of greatness—however strange it may seem to view a scheming attorney in that light—is not to be found in the social system of India, nor would it be of much account if it did exist, so long as an income of £1,000 a year is an exceptional fortune, and so long as a banker thinks himself a prosperous man with a business that yields £300 per annum.

### THE INDIGO-PLANTERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

As the disturbances that have recently taken place in Lower Bengal are likely to be brought before the House of Commons at an early date, it may be worth while to prepare our readers for the discussion that may be expected to ensue. It is an unquestionable fact that until very lately the policy and practice of the Indian Government have been opposed to the immigration of European settlers. As monopolists the Directors of the East India Company could scarcely be supposed to regard with much favour the audacious and somewhat unscrupulous adventurers who sought to encroach upon their exclusive privileges. They had come to look upon India as a sort of commercial preserves, from which they sternly warned off all trespassers and poachers. The "interlopers" themselves, it must be admitted, were not, until the last fifty years, the most favourable specimens of Englishmen. They may have possessed all the enterprise and energy of the Anglo-Saxon character, but they had also something too much of the piratical tendencies and heathenism of the ancient Norsemen. The Company's servants, therefore, entertained towards them the same kind of antipathy that the coastguard have for smugglers, only more intense, from its being their own interests that they had to protect. An antagonism of class against class was thus produced, which has been handed down traditionally to our own times. Nor is this to be wondered at. Although a very superior description of men have, within the last half century, crossed "the ocean-stream" to fix their abode in the steaming plains of Lower Bengal, the young civilian has gone out imbued with the ancient prejudices of his caste, and too little acquainted with the world to understand the revolution that had gradually been wrought in the ideas, character, and circumstances of the new settlers. Scattered far and wide over an immense tract of country, the planters seldom came in contact with the European magistrates, except as plaintiffs or defendants in their court.



Unjustly, but not altogether unnaturally, the name of planter became associated in the mind of the civilian with all that is most litigious, oppressive, and troublesome. The evidence adduced before the late Indigo Commission shows how cruelly the planters have been misrepresented and maligned, both by commissioners and officials. With a few exceptions, they are proved to be the truest friends and benefactors the native peasantry have ever possessed. Both Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalfe have borne willing testimony to the gentlemanly and beneficent dealings of the planters with their neighbours, whether rich or poor, but especially with the latter. They act as arbitrators in matters of dispute, they dispense medicines to the sick, they advance money, without exacting interest, to those in need of temporary pecuniary aid. They are the champions of the weak, the redressers of wrongs, the solace of the afflicted. Unarmed and unprotected they have hitherto resisted without harm or fear in the midst of a dense native population, by whom, as a body, they were generally respected and esteemed. Unhappily this is now all changed. It is not that the planters have deteriorated in character, or rendered themselves odious by tyrannical caprices. Neither are the natives alone to blame. The torch of discord has been lighted through the insolence and inexperience of a young magistrate, who has lately figured as a co-respondent in the Divorce Court, and whose disgraceful violation of the most sacred ties of domestic life should have ensured his dismissal from the public service and debarred him from entering into the society of gentlemen.

It is the custom in India to make advances to the ryots to enable them to cultivate their fields, and they are also not unfrequently supplied with seed at a nominal price. In the opium cultivation, which is a State monopoly, the ryots receive an advance of four rupees per beegah in the month of August or September, and deliver over their crop to the Government agent in the following March or April. They are then paid at the rate of 3s. 6d. for every pound of manufactured opium, the selling price of which, for some time past, has been 22s. per pound. Should the cultivator fail to produce sufficient to cover the advances he has received, the balance is recoverable by a summary process enacted for that special purpose. The opium cultivation, moreover, is a very uncertain speculation. In one season it may be most profitable, while in the next it is a complete failure, and for this reason it is by no means popular with the natives. Why, then, it will be asked, do they not turn their attention to some other kind of produce, and the rather that it is only the richest land that is suitable for the growth of the poppy? The temptation lies in the gratuitous advance. Few, indeed, are the ryots who are free from debt. As a rule, their little plots of land are mortgaged to their full value to moneylenders, who never exact less than 60 per cent. Any extraordinary expense, therefore, such as a wedding or a funeral, or any partial failure of his crops, reduces the ryot to the verge of destitution. He cannot raise another pice from his usurer, but there before his eyes gleams the money of the Government agent. He has only to sign a contract for so much opium, and he and his family can live on in their frugal way until better times turn up. The same system pre-

vails in the manufacture of salt in Bengal, also a State monopoly. Advances are made to the Molungees, who obtain it by boiling the sea-water, until the salt alone remains, when they are paid for their time and trouble at the rate of one farthing per pound, the Government afterwards selling the same article for one penny per pound. Hard as these terms may appear, the density of the population and the ancestral nature of all industrial callings compel the natives to submit with resignation—for what would it avail to resist the Sircar?

In like manner the indigo planters have been in the habit of making advances to the ryots in the neighbourhood of their concerns, on condition of furnishing a certain quantity of indigo at a certain fixed price. The temptation here also was the gratuitous loan which enabled the wretched peasant to tide over the difficulty of the moment. But in all these cases it is clear that the low fixed price paid to the cultivator, or manufacturer, was unfair, as between man and man, though strictly within the bond. The pretence of demanding no interest for the loans obtained is, in fact, arrant hypocrisy, where the borrower is tied down to such stringent and disadvantageous terms. It may be questioned if the usurious interest charged by the Mahajun, or Bunniah, is not less ruinous in the long run. In the latter case the ryot benefits by a rise in the market, and has at least a certain sense of freedom, whereas in the other case his spirit is crushed by the reflection that he will not be any gainer by the exceptional excellence of his crop, except as to quantity, or by any extraordinary demand for the commodity. Still he has gone on doing as his fathers did before him, toiling without hope, but content to live. Suddenly a thrill went through the land. An English magistrate had declared that "the ryot is at liberty to sow any crop he likes," and that "where contracts or promises may be admitted, there may still be many irresistible pleas to avoid the consequences the planters insist upon." It is obvious that such a declaration as this would soon be exaggerated into a cancellation of all existing contracts. The planter calls upon the ryot to fulfil his engagement—the latter refuses, on the ground that he has "irresistible pleas," which he is ready to state in open court. The proposition looks plausible, but as the planter has probably made some twenty thousand advances, and would have to take out a stamp and institute proceedings upon every one separately, years would elapse before the cases were all settled, and in the mean time the manufacture of indigo must be suspended. And, assuming that he came off victorious and was able to establish every claim, what redress would he obtain? Far better to submit to the first loss, and shaking off the dust from his feet turn his back upon a land where the letter of the law is the spirit of injustice, and where the magistrates, prejudiced against their own countrymen, attach more faith to the assertions of a lying pagan than to the oath of a Christian gentleman. There is an illustration now lying before us of the meaning the natives were certain to attach to the insidious statement addressed by the Hon. Ashley Eden to his deputy magistrate. That official, himself a native, instantly issued a proclamation to the effect that—

"In cases of disputes relating to indigo ryots they shall retain possession of their own lands, and shall sow in them what crops they please; and the police will be careful that no indigo planter nor any one else be able to interfere in the matter, and indigo planters shall not be able forcibly to cause indigo to be sown on the lands of those ryots, on the ground that the ryots consented to the sowing, &c., of indigo. If ryots have so consented, the indigo planter may bring an action against them in the civil court. The criminal court has no concern in these matters, because, notwithstanding such contracts, or such consent withheld or given, ryots may urge unanswerable excuses against the sowing of indigo."

The ryots at once interpreted this proclamation to mean that the Government intended to put an end to the cultivation of indigo, and that they were absolved from all engagements to supply that plant in payment of past advances. A dangerous excitement spread through the indigo districts, and at one time a Jacquerie seemed imminent, in which many native zemindars would have perished as well as Europeans. This disaster was fortunately averted, but ruin still stares the hapless planters in the face. It is idle mockery to talk of the Civil Courts being open to them. A summary process alone is applicable in dealing with ryots, and the Government acknowledge this in their own monopolies of salt and opium, though willing to mete out a different measure to individual enterprise. But summary process alone will not suffice. Both Government and individuals must be satisfied with smaller profits. Let them charge a reasonable interest upon their advances, say ten per cent., but let them also remunerate the cultivator for his time and anxiety, and with some consideration to the real value of his land. Perhaps, too, it might not be inexpedient to limit the recoverable rate of interest to ten per cent., as ample return for any man's capital, which would give the ryot a chance of emancipating himself from the galling thralldom of the native moneylender. It is clear that some decisive steps must be taken, and without delay, to adjust the present differences between the planters and the ryots; for otherwise, not only the manufacture of indigo will be brought to an untimely end, but no English capitalist will risk any portion of his means in a country where he cannot rely upon the equitable action of the laws, or the protection of the executive.

#### MEMOIR OF GENERAL DE LA MOTTE. (COMMUNICATED.)

On Tuesday, the 5th February, at his house in Craven-hill-gardens, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, deeply lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends, relatives, and neighbours, General Peter De la Motte, C.B., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, departed this life.

The services of this gifted and accomplished officer, as partly recorded by Sir John Philippart, extended over a period of half a century, during thirty-six years of which he had been actively engaged in every variety of Indian service, from the action of Sedaseer in 1799, followed by the storming of Seringapatam, and the Expedition to Egypt in 1801, for both of which he held medals, to the close of his military career in 1845.

Peter De la Motte landed in Bombay in 1798, being then in his 17th year, and so youthful in appearance, that when as ensign he joined at Cotaparamba, in Malabar, the 1st battalion 4th regiment N.I., commanded by Major Disney, he was known among the sepoys as the "Chota Sahib." The following year his battalion ascended the Ghauts, and joining the Bombay force under General Stewart, was in the advanced brigade of Colonel Montresor, which sustained and defeated the attack of the army led by Tippoo

in person at Seedaseer, 6th March, 1799. The battalion was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and after its fall returned to Malabar, when Ensign De la Motte was transferred to the European regiment. In March 1800 he was promoted to lieutenant in the 1st battalion 7th regiment N.I., and proceeded with it early in 1801, in the Expedition to Egypt, under Sir David Baird. Landing at Kosseir, Lieutenant De la Motte was sent in advance to dig wells in the Desert (which still remain) at Moilah and Legata, for the use of the army.

On the breaking out of the plague in the Bombay division he commanded for an entire month a detachment placed over the Pest Hospital; and, having happily escaped that peril, returned across the Desert by Suez, and embarked for Bombay in August, 1802. In the same year he marched under Sir John Murray to Poonah, and during an eight months' command of the outpost at Corrygaum, received, and forwarded to head quarters, several foreign officers who had quitted the service of the native States under the proclamation of Lord Wellesley. Having witnessed, during five years, a variety of field service in the Dekkan, Candeish, and Berar, in 1807 he marched from Poonah to Goa, and the route through the Southern Mahrattah country being then almost unknown, he was ordered to survey it. In 1808 he was appointed interpreter to his regiment; and at Goa, a rupture with the Portuguese being expected, he was ordered to examine and report upon the leading passages of the Ghauts, especially of the Timen and Dighee.

The ability displayed in the performance of these duties was so highly estimated by Sir John Abercromby, that on his recommendation Captain De la Motte was appointed in 1812 to the command of the Bombay corps of Pioneers—a responsible trust, which he held for eight years, during which the various works, civil and military, constructed by him, proved that the extent of his resources was equal to every emergency. In 1817, at the commencement of the Mahrattah war, he was ordered to the Bhoze Ghaut, to defend that Pass, in order to keep open a communication with Colonel Burr at Poonah. In January, 1818, he joined the field force under Colonel Prother, which besieged and captured the strong forts of Kurnulla, Owchetchhur, Soorghur, Pauloe, Boorup, Loghur, Issapoor, and Koaree; and next, that of the strong fortress of Ryeghur in the Concan; during this whole period, the duties of Captain De la Motte, as commanding the Pioneer corps, were most arduous and unceasing. He had the entire responsibility of getting the guns up to their position; the construction of the roads and batteries. For these services as head of a department, among other compliments, he had the pleasure to find his name mentioned in the *London Gazette* of 3rd November, 1818.

In 1819 he completed the military road over the Bhoze Ghaut, from Campoly to Candalah, for which he received the thanks of the Bombay Government. This great work, executed at small cost by the Pioneer corps, remains a monument of the ability and constructive skill of Captain De la Motte.

He had now reached the crisis of his military life; an excellent infantry officer, a good linguist, well acquainted with the character and habits of the natives of India, an architect, engineer, and topographer; his great knowledge of the country and its resources; so many accomplishments seldom found united in the same person, pointed him out as an officer eminently qualified for the highest rank of the staff. In 1820 the raising of a third regiment of cavalry had promoted him to a majority, and lost him the command of the Pioneers. Being now an available officer, the C. in C., Sir Charles Colville, selected Major De la Motte for the new cavalry regiment. The infantry officer had now to commence a new career. A keen sportsman, and a capital horseman, he had by long observation and experience acquired a consummate knowledge of the horse and its qualities, during the many years he presided over the committees for re-mounting the cavalry and horse artillery. His

skill and judgment now availed him in the selection of horses for his new regiment, and having received a number of sepoy grenadiers to be trained as cavalry, he marched his raw levy thus mounted a distance of 600 miles, in the Monsoon, to Kaira, where, by the aid of her Majesty's 17th dragoons he learned his own cavalry drill, and then trained his young soldiers so successfully as to lay the foundation of that steadiness, discipline, and efficiency which have so distinguished the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry to this day.

Returning to England in 1822, after twenty-four years of continued services, which were brought to the special notice of the Hon. Court of Directors, Major De la Motte, after a short absence, resumed the command of his regiment. In 1826, as lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the command of the northern division of Guzerat, where his active and useful services in the inspection of regiments received a pointed compliment from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas Bradford. In 1831 extreme ill health compelled him to quit his beautiful cantonment of Hursule, which he had both selected and personally completed, and to return to England.

Being restored, by a few years of rest, in 1839 he returned to India, and was appointed as major-general to the staff of the Bombay army. His period of five years' command of the southern division was marked by many important successes gained in the field. The general's despatches, and the high compliments which he had received for the capture by storm of Samunghur and Purnullah, were published by authority in India, and republished by the newspapers in London; but the absent Indian general could find no friend in office to do him the justice to publish his despatches in the *London Gazette*. He had no interest at the India House or the Board of Control.\*

Major-general De la Motte returned to England in 1845. He had been a Companion of the Bath for some years, and thus closed his long period of active and honourable services. He had been subsequently promoted by brevet to the rank of lieutenant-general, and to that of general in 1860.

Endowed by nature with a noble person and commanding stature, his handsome features were set off by singularly graceful and expressive manners. From his youth he excelled in all active and manly exercises, and he retained his mental faculties to the last. Having settled in the parish of Paddington, he became a leading vestryman, and for many years took an active part in its management. He found also an exercise for his benevolence by interesting himself in many public and private charities, to which he was a liberal contributor. At the age of 78 years he was still a working member of the Indian Relief Committee, up to the time of his last illness.

A good man and a worthy member of society has been taken from his friends and neighbours; and those who best knew his worth will long respect the memory of the departed.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 14.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO THE FORCES IN CHINA.

Lord HERBERT, in an able and eloquent speech, moved—

That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., Major-general Sir John Michell, K.C.B., Major-general Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Lewis Tobias Jones, C.B., for the distinguished skill, zeal, and intrepidity with which they conducted the combined operations in the north of China which terminated in the capture of Peking, whereby an honourable peace has been obtained on the terms proposed by her Majesty and her ally the Emperor of the French;

That the thanks of this House be given to the other officers of the navy, army, and the Royal Marines, including her Majesty's Indian forces, both European and native, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services which they were called upon to perform;

\* His despatch, dated 3rd December, 1844, detailed the storm and capture at once of the two strong fortresses Purnulla and Samunghur; the death of the insurgent leader with many of his followers; the capture of two thousand prisoners, and the release of a political agent.

That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy, army, and the Royal Marines, and her Majesty's Indian forces, European and native, and the cordial good feeling which animated the united force;

And that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectfully desired to thank them for their gallant and steadfast behaviour.

The motion was seconded by the Earl of Derby, and supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clyde, Lord Grey, and the Duke of Somerset.

The Marquis of Bath protested against the destruction of the Summer Palace as an "act of Vandalism," and only comparable "to the burning of the Alexandrian library and the sack of Rome by the Constable Bourbon."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH briefly and eulogistically dwelt upon the services of Lord Elgin, who had gone to China at considerable personal inconvenience, and whose conduct had been marked by firmness, judgment, and decision.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 14.

#### VOTE OF THANKS TO THE FORCES IN CHINA.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the thanks of the House to the army and navy engaged in the recent operations in China, whose brilliant services had been performed under circumstances of considerable difficulty, with the greatest possible skill, gallantry, and intrepidity.

Mr. DISRAELI gracefully and eloquently seconded the motion.

Mr. SCULLY adverted to the circumstances connected with the destruction of the palace, and argued that no greater provocation had been given by the Chinese to us than to the French, who had not concurred in the act, and if it was not justifiable—if it was an act of barbarism and Vandalism, the nation should separate itself from it.

Mr. WHITE took exception to Lord Palmerston's statement that the war had originated in the refusal of the Chinese to ratify the Treaty of Tien-tsin. He contended that they had not refused to ratify it; that they had ratified the American treaty, and that the British Government had virtually acknowledged the ratification.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, expressing his warmest admiration of the brilliant services of the army and navy, avowed that he did not believe in the efficacy of the treaty.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the destruction of the palace as a fit atonement for the barbarous treatment of the captives by the Chinese authorities. Lord Elgin was of opinion that if he had demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of the outrages, the Chinese would have had no difficulty in complying with the demand, and the lives of some miserable subordinates would have been sacrificed, while the real offenders would have escaped. The reason why General Montauban and Baron Gros had not acquiesced in the act was because they thought it would strike such terror into the Chinese that the treaty would be broken off.

The motion was then agreed to.

#### THE MYSORE PRINCES.

Mr. BUXTON asked the Secretary of State for India what amount of pension had actually been paid over to the Mysore Princes in each of the last seven years.

Sir C. WOOD said that from accounts annually presented to Parliament he found that in the year 1853-4 there was "appropriated by the Treaty of Mysore, for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan," £70,000; in 1854-5, £70,000; in 1855-6, £20,000; in 1856-7, £29,177; in 1857-8, £104,718; in 1858-9, £55,701; and in 1859-60, £28,022. These figures gave for an average of five years £47,524. For the year 1860-61—that was, for the current year—the estimate was £54,000, and that would have to be increased before the close of the year by, perhaps, £12,000, so that the total of the year would be £66,000. That would include the salaries of superintendents and other officials.

Two of those persons who had been entitled to payment had lately died. The ultimate permanent income of the members of these families would be, as he had before stated, £17,160.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 15. INDIAN LOCAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Mr. EWART asked whether any measures would be adopted by Government for giving improved Local Legislative Councils to India, of which British settlers as well as natives of India might, to a certain extent, be members, in conformity with the recommendation of the Select Committee which lately considered the subject of British settlement in India.

Sir C. WOOD said he had been in communication with the Governor-general on the subject of the recommendations of the Committee, and before he had received a reply he should be sorry to express any opinion upon it; but it would not be lost sight of. The employment of natives of India was extremely desirable, and had to a certain extent been adopted; but it was a different thing to put them into the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 18. INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked in what manner the Government had provided for the interests of the sons of persons who have served in India since the transfer of the government to the Crown, and whether recent alterations would affect the provision of the Act of 1858, which provided that one-tenth of the military appointments other than in the artillery and engineers should be given to the sons of persons who had served in India?

Lord DE GREY could not give any positive answer, as the subject was still under consideration. The Government fully intended to carry out not only the letter, but the spirit of the Act of 1858.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FEB. 19. OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Lord GREY, in moving for certain despatches explanatory of the projected expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang, inveighed against the entire policy pursued by this country towards China. We took advantage of the corruptibility of the Chinese officials to foster a smuggling trade in opium, and to introduce a traffic in slaves, which we called coolie emigration. We had done everything in our power to weaken the Chinese Empire, and were now encouraging piracy. The present treaty would certainly give rise to future wars.

Lord WODEHOUSE had no objection to produce the required papers. The British Government had shown great forbearance towards the Chinese. He regretted the coolie emigration system, and steps had been taken to discourage it. A naval force was now engaged in putting down piracy. He hoped and trusted that the Central Government would henceforth exercise more control over the acts of the local Governments.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH concurred with what had fallen from Lord Grey. Our conduct with regard to the traffic in coolies subjected us to the title of "manstealers." He did not regard the war as at an end. The troops at Tien-tsin are likely to be attacked. The expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang was so far good that it would probably bring us into collision with the rebels, and thereby lead to their discomfiture.

#### Naval Medals for the Indian Mutiny, 1857, 1858.

Department of the Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house, Feb. 14.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a medal to the officers, seamen, and marines of H.M.'s ship *Shannon* and H.M.'s ship *Pearl*, who formed the Naval Brigade in India, under the command of the late Sir William Peel, K.C.B., in the years 1857 and 1858, notice is given that all claimants to such medal, notwithstanding any previous applications, should apply personally or by letter, to the Accountant-general of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house (with "India Medal" on the outside the written application).

#### Regulations for the Port of Hakodadi.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 12.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Minister in Japan transmitting a copy of port regulations for the port of Hakodadi, which have been sanctioned by him, in accordance with articles 4 and 5 of the order in Council of the 23rd of January, 1860.

The following are among the clauses contained in the above regulations:—

6. Masters of a British vessel must not permit foreigners, not being subjects of treaty powers, to land without special permission so to do, and they will be held liable to provide a return passage for such foreign subjects as they may bring to the port, in addition to any penalty they may incur for breach of regulation.

10. Masters of vessels will be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore; and no seaman must be allowed on shore except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

11. Seamen found on shore after sunset, or at any time drunk or disorderly, will be apprehended; and any fine inflicted which he may be unable to pay will be levied upon the master of the vessel to which he belongs, besides such further penalty as may be incurred by the master for any neglect on his part.

12. Should any seaman absent himself from his vessel without permission the master shall without loss of time report the same at the consulate office.

13. No seaman or person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind without the express sanction of the consul, and in conformity with such stipulations as he may require.

14. No British subject may establish either a boarding-house, eating-house, or other public house of entertainment, without the sanction of the consul, and under such conditions as he may require; and any person harbouring a seaman who is a deserter, or who cannot produce his discharge with written sanction from the consul to reside on shore, will be liable to the penalty attending breach of these regulations.

15. Every British subject intending to reside on shore must register his name at the consulate office within ten days after his arrival; and any British subject having in his employ a subject of a nation not entitled by treaty to have residence in Japan, must register the name of such servants, for whose behaviour he will be held accountable.

16. The discharge of fire-arms on shore in the neighbourhood of residences or thoroughfares, or afloat within the limits of the anchorage, is strictly prohibited.

17. All cases of death occurring either afloat or on shore, must be immediately reported at the consulate office.

18. British subjects are strictly prohibited from using violence against Japanese offenders, or taking the law into their own hands, unless in strict self-defence, and where they are menaced with bodily injury. Any Japanese guilty of an offence may be detained and delivered over to the Custom-house officials, from whom a receipt may be claimed stating the name of the offender, the offence charged against him, and the name of the complainant. The matter should then be reported at the consulate office.

19. Riding furiously through the streets of the town is strictly prohibited.

20. The distance to which British subjects may extend their excursions is limited by treaty to the territory around Hakodadi. The limits in several directions are marked by a notice in English under the hand of the consul. Fuller information can be obtained at the consulate office. Persons wilfully breaking the regulations in this respect, or refusing to return when so requested by Japanese officials, will subject themselves to be brought back by force, and to any further penalty which may be adjudged appropriate.

21. Resistance by force to Japanese officers in the exercise of their duty will entail severe penalties.

22. Any violation of the laws and customs of the country, so as wilfully to cause alarm or give offence (save in so far as such laws and customs have been abrogated in favour of foreigners) is strictly prohibited.

23. The breach of any of the foregoing regulations will entail a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment.

(Signed) C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, Consul.  
British Consulate, Hakodadi, July 17, 1860.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(Downing-street, Feb. 11 & 18.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint W. C. Gibson, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon; J. M. Robertson, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon; and John Smale, Esq., to be Attorney General for the colony of Hong Kong.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—The Queen held a levee, the first this season, on Thursday, 14th inst., in St. James's Palace. The following were among the presentations to the Queen which took place:—Capt. F. P. Bailey, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieut. and Adjutant R. A. Clementson, by the Secretary of State for India; General Lord Clyde, on his return from India and appointment to the Coldstream Guards, by the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. Stair Douglas, late Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, by Lord Montague; Sir Frederick Halliday, on being appointed K.C.B., by the Secretary of State for India; Mr. Frederick Halliday, by Sir Frederick Halliday; Lieut. H. Inglis, on return to India, by the Secretary of State for India; Major Alfred Light, by Maj.-Gen. Sir R. J. Dacres; Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, secretary to the Earl of Elgin, on his return from China, by Lord John Russell; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Maude, C.B., V.C., on promotion and return from India, by Col. Charles Bingham; Lieut.-Col. J. Metcalfe, late Interpreter and A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India, by Lord Clyde; Dr. Williams, on promotion, return from India, and appointment as Principal Medical Officer in Ireland, by Dr. Gibson; Lieut. Henry Evelyn Wood, V.C., on his return from India, by Lord Clyde.

KNIGHTHOOD.—(Buckingham Palace, Feb. 4.) The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Col. Arthur Cotton, Col. Commandant her Majesty's Madras Engineers.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. Kate Carnie, McLean, Shanghai; Wagoo's, Porrett, Foo-chow-Foo.—16. Martha, Rich, Akyah; Arthur Parden, Davis, Mauritius; Wynaud, Reed, and Ocean Mail, Adam, Shanghai.—18. Lord of the Isles, Jamieson, and Chua-se, Shewan, Whampoa; Mary Ann Wilson, Carr, and Salaria, Locke, Foo-chow-Foo; Saladin, Masted, Calcutta; Wellington, Howlett, Madras; Stortust Constantine, Calcutta; Atalanta, Spratley, Batavia; Hengist, Campbell; Impulse, Leavitt; Sheve Downard, Thompson, and Ann Holberg, McGuire, Calcutta; Frances Milly, Pill, Mauritius; Earl of Windsor, Foo-chow-Foo; Chrysothe, McIntyre, Calcutta; Ariel, Sun, Algon Bay; Teazer, Sanders, Foo-chow-Foo; Ulidia, Logan, Java.—19. Balanquith, Cundy, Foo-chow-Foo; Van Eagle, Taylor, Whampoa; Ceylon, Stewart, Foo-chow-Foo; Storm Cloud, Campbell, and Edmund Graham, Henderson, Calcutta; Eliza, Ewart, Macao.—20. Knight Errand, Hole, Calcutta; Hound, Rogers, Akyah; Japanese, Baird, Mauritius; Elizabeth, Hall Port Natal; Three Bells, Simpson, Penang.

The Mailstone, from London to Calcutta, was abandoned 7th instant, in lat. 49 N., long. 11 W. Crew saved.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 20, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Major Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Serg. major and Mrs. Matthews, Commr. H. B. Woolcombe, R.N., Mr. W. Rumble, R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Southern, Comdr. J. W. Pasco. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. D. Scott, Lieut. F. W. Dunbar, Mrs. Anders, n. Mrs. Griffin, Capt. F. E. Smailpage, Mr. Span, Mr. H. P. Dawson, Mrs. Vincent, Lieut. Holmes, Lieut. Inglis, Lieut. E. A. Elgin, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Moppett. For MADRAS.—Mr. Carlyle, Staff ast. surg. White, Mr. Biggers, Mrs. Duncan, Capt. and Mrs. Waddell. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. Atkinson, Mr. G. Clerk, Mr. J. Parr, Mr. W. H. O'Toole, Mr. Kingdom, Mr. H. G. Amore, Mr. Wilson, Mr. W. A. Wright, Mr. H. Cuming, Lieut. Bond. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. D. Wright, Rev. G. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. A. Carre, Fns. Baker. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Love, Mr. H. G. Ward, Mr. W. Jackson.

Per str. Valetta from MARSEILLES, Feb. 28, to proceed per str. from SUEZ.—For CEYLON. Mr. and Mrs. Locq. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Capier. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. F. W. Lawrence, Mr. Van Polanen, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Mr. F. Jenny. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. P. Tredermann, Mr. R. Van der Pierpont, Mr. E. J. Vincent, Mr. P. Mailhon. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Heron, Mr. Mangles, Maj. F. W. Baugh, Mr. and Mrs. Wake, Mr. W. F. Showers, Capt. E. Thompson, Mrs. Brooke and two children. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Clarke and son, Col. and Mrs. Cotton.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BRETT, the wife of Major General J. T., Madras Retired List, of a son, at Cheltenham, Feb. 11.  
DUNSFORD, the wife of Lieut. Col. H. F. C.B., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at Gateshead Fell, Durham, Feb. 17.

##### MARRIAGES.

BROWN, Capt. Robert, Madras Army, to Margery, daughter of the late James C. Ferrier, M.D., at Seafield-lodge, near Edinburgh, Feb. 12.  
FOWLES, John, late Bengal Infantry, to Harriett S., daughter of the late George Robinson, Esq., at All Soul's Church, Langham-place.

LAWRENCE, George H., son of Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, Bengal Cavalry, 10 Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. R. Staveley, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Feb. 14.

WINCHESTER, William, M.A., late Chaplain in Bengal, to Elizabeth M. L., relict of the late Maj. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng, at St. Mary's, Bayswater, Feb. 11.

## DEATHS.

AINGER, Major, F.R.C.S., Surgeon H.M.'s Indian Army, at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Feb. 10.

CHADWICK, Col. Thomas, Bengal Artillery, at 26, Portchester-terrace, aged 73, Jan. 25.

DENT, Capt. Thomas W., late 11th Madras N.I., at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 38, Feb. 13.

MACKINNON, Kenneth M., M.D., late Apothecary General H.E.I.Co.'s Service, Bengal, at Edinburgh, aged 56, Feb. 13.

## India Office.

February 20, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. J. Vibart, Inv. Est.; Lieut. J. B. Brander, 87th N.I.; Lieut. R. N. Evans, 53rd N.I.

Madras Estab.—2nd Capt. E. R. Blgrave, Engrs.; Ensign F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd N.I.; Brev. col. J. V. Hughes, 29th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Douglas, 15th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Inglis, 41st N.I.; Capt. P. G. Scot, 12th N.I.; Lieut. C. L. Richardson, 58th N.I.; Major F. W. Baugh, 26th N.I.; Surgeon J. T. Glover, Med. Est.; 2nd Capt. F. D. Urquhart, Art.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. D. Eales, 29th N.I.; Coll. J. Swanson, 19th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. L. Searle; Lieut. A. De Belin.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ensign M. Rosamund, V.C., Unatt., 3 mos.; Lieut. col. J. Metcalfe, 4th Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. T. H. Maddock, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, Bart., 2nd Eur. Regt., 4 mos.; Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., 3 mos.; Lieut. C. M. Fairbrother, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mos.; Capt. A. D. Toogood, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. W. C. Watson, 47th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. col. G. Timins, 34th N.I., 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. F. Page, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. J. McVicar, 41st N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. J. Godfrey, 10th N.I., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. Capt. W. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. H. Campbell, Art., 6 mos.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. R. Hunter, 6 mos.; Midshipman A. Mayo, 6 mos.

## TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lt. col. L. P. D. Eld, 9th N.I.; Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. col. A. H. Duncan, 3rd Eur. regt.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. M. Campbell, 16th N.I.

MR. J. W. CAMPBELL, lately a Bengal civilian and now drawing a pension of Rs. 10,000 a year, passed through the Calcutta Insolvent Court with debts to the amount of Rs. 58,579. The Commissioner told Mr. Campbell his case was a very painful one, as nearly all his debts are due to gentlemen not in Calcutta. He said:—"I am sorry to see a gentleman of your long standing in the service to have been compelled to seek the protection of this Court. I should have been glad if you could possibly avoid it. I thought from the attitude of your creditors an arrangement might be made without your going through the Court. However, as you say that this could not be done, I have nothing more to do but to grant you your discharge. But I sincerely trust you will not come here again." The insolvent, being anxious to pay his creditors, was in the receipt of Rs. 150 per month as agent to a Dawk Company.

A RELIEF COMMITTEE has been formed at Agra to collect subscriptions for the starving poor. Mr. Edmonstone heads the list of givers with a donation of Rs. 1,000. Lalla Man Rai has given a similar sum. The names of most of the residents appear as monthly subscribers for sums varying from 50 to 2 rupees.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	101
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	93½
4 per Cent. East-India .....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock) Sicca Ra.....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	95½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	76

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to three Presidencies
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....		221 to 222½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		100½
	India 5 per cent. Scrip .....		100½
	India Stock .....		100½
	India Enfranch Paper 4 pr. ct. .....		77½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper .....		53½
	India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent. .....		101
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		95½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....		95½
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..		100 to 100½
	India Bonus (£1,000) .....		15s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		17s. dis.
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	92 to 93
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	18	
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	1½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ dis. par.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	95½ to 99½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	98 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....	all	100 to 101
100	Ditto 1856-70 .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Jubbulpore .....		
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	95 to 96
	Ditto (New ditto) .....		94 to 95
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	18	2 to 2½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	82 to 84
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	92 to 93
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	85 to 87
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	
20	Sicude 5 per cent. ....	all	97 to 98
Stock	Ditto (New) .....	15	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	10	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia .....	all	68 to 70
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	184 to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China .....	all	204 to 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	47 to 49
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	1½ dis. par.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ p.m.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	1½ to 1½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	1½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	8	1½ to 1½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	70 to 72
20	Ditto New .....	25	11 to 12
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	18 to 18½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	2 to 2
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	2 to 2

SIR HUGH A "HIELAND LADDIE."—Sir Hugh Rose, on presenting new colours to H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders at Bareilly, expressed his gratification at what was at once an honour and a favour to himself—"an honour, because he was of Highland origin himself, and once wore the tartan when belonging to the 92nd Highland Light Infantry; a favour, because it was unsought, for which he very warmly thanked Colonel Priestly, commanding the regiment." Sir Hugh was expected at Meerut on the 27th Jan.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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RICHARD POTTER, A.M.,  
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.  
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Feb. 12, 1861.

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A change may be made in the days and hours by arrangement between the Professor and the Members of his Class.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M.,  
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Feb. 12, 1861.

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The following Statements, showing the present position of this Fund, and its operations during the past year, are published by order of the General Committee:—

## BALANCE SHEET, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FUND, AUGUST, 1857, TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1860.

RECEIPTS.	
To amount of subscriptions received ...	£434,859 11 5
To interest on securities ...	28,881 13 6
To repayment of loans for relief ...	2,680 18 11
	£466,422 3 9

PAYMENTS.	
By remittances to India, viz.—	
By remittances to Calcutta ...	£83,787 14 2
By remittances to Bombay ...	30,619 2 10
By remittances to Lahore ...	13,000 0 0
By remittances to Oude ...	5,178 9 1
By remittances to Delhi ...	5,344 14 4
By remittances to Lawrence	
Asylum ...	9,000 0 0
By remittances to Agra ...	10,356 16 2
By total remittances ...	138,286 18 7
By relief granted to parties in this country—	
By donations ...	£77,728 11 5
By loans ...	11,065 10 6
	88,793 1 11

By expenses of management—	
By advertisements ...	£4,344 9 1
By salaries ...	2,523 5 10
By stationery, printing, &c. ...	858 11 4
By rent ...	406 9 8
By furniture and fittings of	
offices ...	189 4 7
By miscellaneous expenses ...	1,104 14 8
	9,606 15 2
By balance ...	229,736 8 1
	£466,422 3 9

## BALANCE SHEET, FROM THE 1st JANUARY TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1860, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.	
To balance from 31st December, 1859 ...	£239,145 1 8
To amount of subscriptions received ...	1,442 5 8
To interest on securities ...	8,561 13 7
To repayment of loans for relief ...	598 6 1
To repayment on account of furniture ...	3 3 0
	£249,748 6 7

PAYMENTS.	
By remittance to Calcutta ...	£1,000 0 0
By relief granted to persons in this country—	
By donations ...	£16,006 13 8
By loans ...	735 0 0
	17,341 13 8

By expenses of management—	
By advertisements ...	185 14 2
By gratuities for special services up to 1859 ...	831 0 0
By gratuities for 1860 ...	50 0 0
By salaries ...	664 3 0
By stationery, printing, &c. ...	71 1 6
By rent ...	127 10 0
By postages, post-office orders, and miscellaneous expenses ...	240 18 2
	1,670 6 10
By balance ...	229,736 8 1
	£249,748 6 7

## ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE.

By purchase price of £100,000 New 23 per Cents. ...	£95,814 8 8
By purchase price of £90,000 4 per Cent. East India Debentures, 1858 ...	90,424 7 8
By subscription for £40,000 4 per Cent. East India Debentures, 1859 ...	38,000 0 0
By balance on current account with the Bank of England ...	5,474 0 0
By cash in the secretary's hands ...	23 12 2
	£229,736 8 1

No. 27, Cannon-street, E.C., Feb. 12, 1861.

The following is a Copy of the Auditors' Certificate upon the Accounts of the Fund:—

"We certify that the accounts and vouchers of the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutiny in India (of which the present statement is a summary) from the commencement to the 31st December, 1860, have been examined and found correct. We further certify that the service has been conducted with every regard to economy in its management."  
(Signed) "W. G. PRESCOTT," "W. G. ANDERSON," "WM. ANDERSON."

The details of relief administered by the London Committee from the commencement, 20th of August, 1857, to the 31st of December, 1860, are thus classified:—

MILITARY CLASSES.—Donations.	
61 officers ...	£6,439 1 0
144 ditto (widows of) ...	16,013 1 1
44 ditto (orphans of) ...	3,397 10 7
35 ditto (wives of) ...	3,476 8 1
83 ditto (relatives of) ...	6,490 16 4
890 soldiers disabled ...	5,683 6 5
600 { widows }	19,641 1 2
646 { and children of }	321 2 4
21 orphans of soldiers ...	1,159 12 9
178 other relatives of soldiers ...	61 1 10
Ladies' committee for clothing ...	892 14 6
Children of soldiers at institutions ...	
Loans.	
39 officers ...	5,140 15 9
29 ditto (relatives of) ...	2,787 7 2
CIVIL CLASSES.—Donations.	
112 civilians of all classes ...	7,708 9 3
5 ditto (wives of) ...	230 0 0
50 ditto (widows and orphans of) ...	5,456 2 5
17 ditto (relatives of) ...	759 8 8
Loans.	
18 civilians of all classes ...	2,130 0 0
13 ditto (relatives of) ...	1,017 7 7
	£88,793 1 11

Total—3,245 persons relieved by donations and loans.

83 orphans of soldiers and sailors have been sent for education to the Institutions here specified:— No. of Children.  
To the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead ... 39  
To the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum at Devonport ... 12  
To the Rev. C. Woodcock's Institution at Charlstock, Dorset ... 28  
To the Convent at Hammersmith ... 1  
To the All Saints' Home, Margaret-street ... 1  
To the St. George's Industrial Lace School, Liverpool ... 3  
To the Rev. A. J. Preston's Institution at Kilmeague, Ireland ... 1  
To the St. Mary's Orphanage, North Hyde ... 1  
To the Convent at Dublin ... 2  
To the Birmingham Free and Industrial School ... 4  
To the Boys' Home, Euston-road ... 1  
83

The following classes of sufferers by the mutiny still receive allowances, the payment of which the Committee have resolved to continue to the end of the present year, after which they will be again considered with reference to the state of the Fund and the capital value of all allowances for the periods during which it is intended that they shall be prolonged:—

475 widows of soldiers.	
18 widows of soldiers in domestic service.	
322 male orphans.	
368 female orphans.	
21 male orphans at institutions.	
62 female orphans at institutions.	
62 widows, sisters, and mothers of deceased officers and others.	
23 male orphans of officers.	
28 female orphans of officers.	
83 disabled soldiers are also receiving an allowance of 6d. per diem for twelve months from the date of their admission on the books, unless in the meantime they obtain remunerative employment, when they would be struck off before the expiration of that period.	
76 widows, orphans, and other relatives of officers, civilians, &c.	
BOMBAY.—77 widows and orphans of soldiers.	
LANORE.—10 widows and orphans of officers and soldiers.	

G. B. TREMENHEERE.

## NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

At a MEETING of the COURT OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th Instant, a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the half-year ending 31st December last (free of Income-tax) was declared, payable to the Shareholders on the London Register, on and after MONDAY, the 18th Current; and to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register, three days after receipt of the Outward Mail of the 18th February.

D. T. ROBERTSON, Manager.  
London, 16th February, 1861.

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Circular Notes payable at the principal cities of Europe granted.

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By order of the Board,  
WILLIAM SHIPMAN,  
Officiating General Manager.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 476.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence received by the Calcutta Mail of the 22nd of January is only five days later than that obtained through the Bombay Mail of the 26th of that month. It amounts, moreover, to nothing so far as India itself is concerned. Mr. Laing, indeed, had afforded an interview to a mixed deputation from the different commercial bodies and associations at Calcutta, but does not appear to have made a very favourable impression. He spoke, say the

local newspaper writers, in a low voice and without emphasis, as if conscious of being adrift on an unknown and stormy sea, without chart or compass to guide his perilous course. Then, "he has a stoop," which indicates a want of physical vigour, and also a want of will. He is simply a clever calculator, quite capable of making out an estimate of probable expenses, and a fair judge of what sort of contract would be most advantageous to himself, but there is a wide space between a character of that sort and the Financial Minister of an Empire in difficulties. It is vain to try to make things "pleasant." No amount of "cooking" will suffice to cover a real deficiency, or enable a Government to pay with thirty millions for what will cost forty. The logic of facts is quite as inexorable in matters of finance as in questions of Imperial policy, and unless Mr. Laing can bring to the fulfilment of his onerous duty boldness of conception, sound originality in initiation, and a patient resolution, he is neither "the man for Galway" nor for India. Last night the Secretary of State for India acknowledged, from his place in Parliament, that he had been taken by surprise, as much as the rest of the world, by the allegations put forth touching Mr. Laing's relations with the Great Western of Canada Railway. Sir Charles at the same time pointed out that these imputations upon that gentleman's nice sense of honour were merely *ex parte* statements, not as yet borne out by any evidence, but disputed by persons in a position to know something of the real state of the case. Until a full and searching investigation has been made, it would be unjust as well as uncharitable to condemn Mr. Laing in his absence for what he may never have done.

The accounts of the sufferings of the poor in the Upper Provinces continue to be very distressing, and they are likely to be still more acute. Deaths from starvation are becoming more frequent, for it is impossible to search out every case of destitution in remote districts, and the natives will make no effort to help themselves. It is their destiny, they conclude, to die of hunger, and of hunger they accordingly die, contemptibly patient and idiotically resigned.

No further mention is made of the Viceroy's movements. By the latest accounts he was still at Jubbulpore, welcoming the great Native Princes of Central India to his durbar, and addressing them in courteous and conciliatory phrases.

The First Prince of Travancore has written a letter to an Anglo-Indian journal, inviting his "royal brethren" to contribute, according to their means and gratitude, towards the purchase of a throne of solid gold, to be presented to the Queen of India. We know not what sort of response this appeal is likely to meet

with, but the Prince has proved his own sincerity in the movement by putting down his name for £500.

The most important news from China refers to the cession of an immense tract of territory to the Russian Government. The entire seaboard between the mouths of the Amoor and the Tumen, extending 900 miles in length, and varying from one to two hundred miles in breadth, has been handed over to the Czar, in conformity with a treaty signed between Prince Kung and General Ignatieff a few days after the ratification of the Convention of Peking. No doubt this was the price of the Russian General's mediation, the value of which he would naturally exaggerate after the manner of his countrymen. The Eastern Tartar is evidently no match for the Western one.

Lord Elgin left Hong Kong on the 12th of January for Canton, and proposes to visit Batavia and Manilla before returning to England.

There is a report in circulation which we believe to be well founded, that at the end of the present term Addiscombe is to be finally abolished. It is also said, but we trust, not truly, that those gentlemen cadets who are so unfortunate as to be plucked will thereby lose all chance of obtaining commissions even in the Line. There must, surely, be some misconception in this rumour.

It may not be amiss to direct the attention of trustees to a statement lately made by Sir Charles Wood with reference to the investment of Trust Funds in India Stock. In reply to a question by Colonel Sykes, he said that the notice issued recently by the Court of Chancery, authorising the investment of Trust Funds in Bank Stock and East India Stock, is confined to the old East India Stock of the company, to be paid off at two hundred in 1874, and does not apply to the new.

The *Indus*, with the heavy portion of the mails, &c., may be expected at Southampton on the 5th of March.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Maj. William Leader, Madras Invalids, at Samulcolah, Jan. 10.

BOMBAY.—General Dyson, H.M.'s Indian army, col. 18th Bombay N.I., at 5, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Feb. 20. Lieut. H. Neave, 24th Bombay N.I., accidentally killed while out tiger hunting near Gooah.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles (from Calcutta).—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Schiller and two children, Mr. Norman, Miss Venon, Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mr. Maule, Mr. T. Scarr, Maj. Towns, Maj. Hon. C. J. Addington, Capt. Allgood, Mr. Wilmer. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Palmer. From HONG KONG.—Mr. F. Webb, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Hard, Mr. Frost, Maj. Morrison. From GALLE.—Mrs. Le Marchand and infant, Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. Scott, Mr. B. Scott.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Indus*, March 5.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Fisher and infant, Mr. Scatchard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, Mr. Atwell, Mrs. Paton and child, Mrs. Vincent and two children, Miss Benson and child, Mrs. Maling, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Capt. Gibson, Mrs. P. Jones, Lieut. Francis, Lieut. Stothard, Ens. Eye, Lieut. Carter, Lieut. Muller, Lieut. Vandeleur, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. G. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Williams. From MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Fitzmaurice. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Morrell, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Bailey, Maj. Cobbe, Dr. Barron, Dr. Rutherford, Dr. Selgar, Rev. Mr. Halpin, Lieut. Forbes. From GALLE.—Mrs. Hamilton and five children, Capt. Phillpotts, Mr. Duburgh, Dr. Atkinson and two children, Mr. H. Wilson.



## BENGAL.

## MEMORANDUM BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL ON THE EVIDENCE REGARDING THE UNPROFITABLENESS OF INDIGO, TO THE RYOT, AT THE PRICE PAID.

It is shown that the fairest comparison of the return from spring-sown indigo with that from other crops is the comparison made with early rice, both of these crops being sown in spring and cut in the rains.

Appendix No. IV. gives the value of the average return from an acre of land, in a large number of districts, of several crops, and amongst others of early rice. The average return from early rice in Nuddea (Kishnaghur) generally is stated at Rs. 8-10. At Culna, on the border of Nuddea, and at Santipore, in Nuddea, it is stated at Rs. 11; at Chagdah, in Nuddea, at Rs. 9; and at Ranaghat, in Nuddea, at Rs. 7-2. The averages given in the neighbouring districts—namely, in Jessore (where it is so high as Rs. 14), Moorshedabad, Hooghly, and Baraset—are all higher than that given to Nuddea. Mr. Sawers, an indigo planter, states that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  maunds of rice, meaning evidently early rice, is a high yield, the value of which, formerly, with the straw, would have been Rs. 9, but at present prices it is Rs. 17. On the whole, I think that Rs. 8-10 must be considered a low average return from early rice.

All the evidence goes to show that nine bundles of indigo (from eight to ten) is about the average return. Appendix No. 1 shows that the most common price given for indigo is one rupee for six bundles, the highest price ever given being one rupee for four bundles, and prices as low as one rupee for seven, eight, and even in two cases ten bundles being given. I make out the general average to be about five and three-quarter bundles for the rupee. At this rate the average return will be less than Rs. 1-0; so that the difference between this return and that from early rice, being the net loss of the ryot upon indigo, comes out at Rs. 7-1.

There seems no difference in the cost of cultivation to take into consideration. But against indigo has to be set the cost of a stamp, charged to the ryots whether used or not, and often the cost of cartage, or a part of it; also the fees of the factory Omlah, of indefinite amount, which I observe one planter, Mr. Sage, thinks do not exceed one-fourth part of the amount credited to the ryot.

The above seems to me the simplest and most certain method of calculating the loss on indigo.

Sometimes indigo stumps are left in the ground, which produce seed. The seed is taken by the factory at a fixed price, about a quarter of its present market price, or less; but even so it may yield an additional two rupees or four rupees to the ryot. This, however, does not affect the calculation, because in this case the ryot cannot have a cold weather crop, the value of which must be set against the seed.

Spring-sown indigo is the most important for present purposes, as October plant is usually sown on low land, inundated early, on which the pressure of indigo cultivation does not appear to be nearly so severe as on good high land. It appears to be a universal rule, that the severest loss from indigo is from land fit to raise the most valuable crops, which, as might have been expected, is naturally unsuited to so coarse and low-priced a crop as indigo plant.

Mr. Eden makes a comparison between indigo and tobacco, on land fit for tobacco, which is the best sort of land in Bengal, and pays three times the average rent. He gives the cost of the cultivation of this land at Rs. 13-6, and the produce at twenty bundles (a fair estimate for the produce of such land), which at a price of five for a rupee are worth but Rs. 4, showing a net loss of Rs. 9-6. Mr. Eden has omitted fees and stamps from his cost; but I imagine, nevertheless, it is above the mark for plough cultivation, even of a high sort. For tobacco he gives the cost of cultivation at Rs. 24, and the produce at Rs. 35, showing a net profit of Rs. 11. Adding the net

profit on the one to the net loss on the other, he deduces an absolute loss on indigo of Rs. 20-6. But I do not think this a fair calculation; because indigo is not grown on tobacco land instead of tobacco, but in rotation after it. The comparison, therefore, should have been made, not with the produce of tobacco, but with that of the most paying crop which ought, in good husbandry, to be grown after it. Even so, I think there can be no doubt that an absolute loss from indigo upon tobacco land, at a price of a rupee for five bundles, would be fairly deduced, greatly exceeding the loss of Rs. 7 a beegah, assumed on land of ordinary quality. A gross return of four rupees a beegah, from the finest land in Bengal, would be an absurd return to assume under a system of free agriculture, as it would not pay the cost of cultivation.

Mr. Larmour, the able manager of the Bengal Indigo Company, gives the expense of cultivating a beegah of *nij* land, reckoning the full price of seed, but, of course, without charging for stamps, or omlah's fees, at Rs. 6-14-6 a beegah, by *kodalee* cultivation; and the produce of twenty-four bundles, upon land of high quality. In inferior land he states the expense at one-third less, and the produce at ten bundles. At the price he gives for indigo, viz., one rupee for six bundles, the value of this would be Rs. 4, which to a ryot would be a dead loss of Rs. 2-14-6 by the planter's own account. In this calculation only Rs. 1-4 is charged for rent, but the usual rent of tobacco land is Rs. 3. To this loss must be added the loss of the profit that the cultivator would have made by another crop.

Taking the cost of Mr. Larmour's *nij* cultivation roughly at Rs. 7, and the selling-price of the dye manufactured from the produce at Rs. 24 (which is about the mark when indigo sells at Rs. 200 a maund), there remains a sum of Rs. 14, from which, if all the general and manufacturing charges are deducted, the remainder will be the profit and interest upon capital divisible in fair proportion between both cultivation and manufacture. I find no evidence as to what this deduction should be; but from what I can learn, I am inclined to believe that those charges must be taken on four seers of dye, at from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, leaving at the lower estimate only Rs. 8 to be divided between the cultivator, as such, and the manufacturer, as such, for interest upon capital and profit. This estimate may not be very near the truth, though it can hardly be very far from it; but, however that may be, it is plain that twice the price now paid would not nearly remunerate the cultivator, as such, though it would much reduce the manufacturer's profit. It is very far from clear that putting cultivation and manufacture together, an ordinary crop would not, on such land as this, pay better than indigo at present prices. In my view there is nothing in this calculation to invalidate, and much to corroborate, the result above arrived at, as to the amount of average loss to the ryot being Rs. 7 a beegah.

The calculations of Joy Chand Pal Chowdry, zemindar and indigo planter, do not materially differ. He puts the ryot's cost of cultivating tobacco land for indigo at Rs. 5, 6 annas 6 pie a beegah, and the produce at sixteen bundles; the quality of land assumed being probably not so good as Mr. Larmour's, and its degree of cultivation being less.

The same gentleman, as well as Mr. Rose, a planter, and others, admit that a rupee a bundle on some land would not compensate the ryot. As a bundle only makes a rupee's worth of dye, this evidence throws light upon the above calculation; for it makes it manifest that on some land it would be a great waste of money in any one, being both cultivator and manufacturer, to raise indigo. It follows, that for the produce of some ryot's land, if he is forced to cultivate it with indigo, not only does the ryot not receive a fair price, but the manufacturer could not afford him a fair price. Whenever, by the force of circumstances, such land is cultivated with indigo, at the present prices of agricultural produce, and of the dye, the country loses by this unnatural application of capital at least an amount equal to all the manufacturer's charges.

Mr. Morrell calculates the net profit on rice at Rs. 3-10-4 a beegah. This is in the Eastern Soonderbuns, where rice is very cheap. Mr. Sawers, a planter, gives the profit on rice in Western Bengal at Rs. 3-2 formerly, and at Rs. 10-10 now. All the evidence supports the statement of Shumboo Nath Mookerjee, zemindar and indigo planter, that the dead loss to the ryot from cultivating indigo is the value of the labour of man and beast upon the land. This may be taken at between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4, and the net profit from rice may be taken in Western Bengal, at present, at between the same two rates. This corroborates the first calculation made, which gave Rs. 7 as the absolute loss on average land from cultivating indigo at the price now paid for it.

## MR. GRANT'S MINUTE ON THE REPORT OF THE INDIGO COMMISSION.

The Indigo Commission sent in its report to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the 25th August last. After a delay of four months, on the 17th December the Lieutenant-Governor wrote his minute on that report. It is now before us, filling thirty-four pages of foolscap. We may state at the outset that Mr. Grant's opinion as to the manner in which the Commission conducted their inquiries is precisely that of all the intelligent and unprejudiced. "At a moment of passionate excitement, the careful impartiality with which they conducted their inquiries was admitted on all sides. And though every one will form his own judgment as to their conclusions and recommendations, the cautious, temperate, and kindly manner in which they have framed their report, will, I am sure, be cordially acknowledged by every one."

After an introduction, in which Mr. Grant shows that the system of ryottee cultivation of indigo on high lands has long been unsound, while of late years there has been a marked diminution of the gravest cases of oppression, he assigns what he believes to be the causes why the ryots have only now renounced. Besides "the single root" of all that is wrong in the system—the fact that it does not pay the ryot, the planters by a mutual understanding have, of late years, established local monopolies, portioning out the country among them so as to avoid competition with each other. And they have also acquired landed tenures, and thus deprived the ryot of the protection he before obtained from the native lord of the manor. The not uncommon practice of a planter paying the native landlord largely in excess of the gross rental due from the ryots, is owing to the zemindar, who thus indirectly imposes an illegal cess, which he receives in the surplus rent. The planter is a party to the act, and spends in the excess rent paid to the zemindar that which might enable him to obtain willing cultivators of the plant. This practice, of which the planters complain, is equivalent to selling the rights of the ryots. Enforced ryottee cultivation by discouraging *nij* is opposed to free trade. If a ryot cannot grow indigo at a remunerative rate in a certain soil, still less would a European be able to do so. The more profit the ryottee planter makes by getting his plant for less than it costs, the more injustice is done to the real planter who grows his own indigo. Mr. Grant reckons the loss to the ryots, who generally have to sow a sixteenth of their whole land with indigo, at not less than 7 rupees a beegah, which is equivalent to at least seven times the rent of the land. Considering them as "the virtual owners of the greater part of the land in the old cultivated parts of Bengal," he says:—

"This is as though a farmer in Great Britain, farming under a long lease 160 acres of land, at a rent of two pounds an acre, were, by some sort of pressure, forced to cultivate ten acres say in flax, which he was compelled to sell to a certain neighbouring manufacturer at a dead loss of £140 a year. This is precisely a parallel case, in the legal and economical view. In the social and political view, the case of a new English landlord forcing a corresponding loss upon several thousand Irish cotters would perhaps be a fairer illustration."

Mr. Grant considers the Commission has treated too lightly the list of forty-nine heinous

cases of offences by planters, laid before them by Mr. Eden. He "respectfully expresses his admiration of the conduct of the missionary body throughout these trying events." He extols the recommendations given to his brethren by Mr. Fergusson, "the experienced and intelligent man of business, who so efficiently represented the general body of the planters," and meets what he considers his misapprehension of the nature of the permanent settlement by defining it as "only a settlement of the Government demand of revenue," as leaving all rights, interests, or tenures of land as it found them, as "a contract between Government and the Zemindar," which therefore necessarily could not affect third parties, whose rights, titles, and interests, indeed, it acknowledges specially, and excepts in terms. Having thus disposed of the system Mr. Grant comes to the main point—the proposed changes of law and administration. Believing that the law is perfectly equal and fair for both parties, he does not see one evil that requires special legislation. He has increased the number of subdivisional courts, while all complaints of their action are removed by the new civil code and by causing moonsiffs to keep cases of indigo contracts on a special file. The police is "slowly" improving, and if they can be reformed on the Madras system it will be done by implication, though not in so many words. Mr. Grant is of opinion that Europeans should be subject to the Mofussil Courts in all criminal matters. He approves of the system of honorary magistrates, provided they have nothing to do with the police, and do not try any case in which they are directly or indirectly interested. He would disarm only hired clubmen, and punish all who employ them, without exception of classes. He would invalidate all contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce, not registered in accordance with a special registration law. Finally he reiterates the truth which Mr. Fergusson in his minute allows, "that the root of the whole question is the struggle to make ryots grow indigo plant, without paying them the price of it." Feeling sympathy for the indigo manufacturers of Nuddea and Jessore personally, but remembering that he is dealing with a large question, he shows that only fourteen per cent. of the whole indigo trade of India has been placed in jeopardy by recent events.

We acknowledge to the full the ability of Mr. Grant's minute—we sympathise with many of his remarks on the ryots; but we reiterate our charge against this minute as against the report, that it conceals these two great facts—Government created the indigo system now condemned, by an administration of the law, which Mr. Grant himself terms disgraceful, and to which his predecessor applied a stronger epithet, Government is responsible for the system as it stands. And what, we ask, is Mr. Grant doing to reform the Government he condemns? He has power, he has ability, he has money, he has everything which the most absolute Governor could desire. Yet he is doing only one thing—increasing the number of Moonsiff's Courts, a palliative pronounced by the press, the public, and the Supreme Government as weak and ineffectual. The Indigo Planters' Association, the body most affected, condemns this measure as "inefficient and practically useless," "as not in any way obviating the grievance of which they complain, or fulfilling the promise held out by the Governor-general in Council." Mr. Grant may write able minutes, but neither India nor England will believe he is in earnest so long as he obstructs the three reforms we have so frequently urged, and which the Supreme Government has so repeatedly forced on his attention—Small Cause Courts, the fee-simple of the soil, and a Civil Constabulary like that of Madras.

The question of a reform in the Government of Bengal is hopeless after this minute, so far as Mr. Grant is concerned. It is now removed to the higher tribunal of the Governor-general in Council for settlement. It is really this. Are the evils of a century, which have so long rendered our richest province the most disgracefully governed part of the empire, to be removed by moonsiffs? Analyse Mr. Grant's minute and that is what his

reform amounts to. Or are the same policy and principles which have made Ceylon the garden of the East to be applied to Bengal? A commission has reported, Mr. Grant has minuted. We have wearily reached the third stage—what does Lord Canning mean to do?—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.—All the officers were assembled this morning at H.M.'s 75th mess, at half-past seven, to hear the sentence of Lieut. Gledstane's court-martial read out; he was to be reprimanded and placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in H.M.'s 75th Foot. Capt. Pym's will re-assemble in a few days, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. A Court of Inquiry is being held on Lieutenant Thorpe, attached to this regiment as interpreter. We had a ball here the other night, at the Assembly-rooms, given by the station to the 75th Foot, but it was not well attended by the fairer portion of the creation. It is to be hoped that Mr. Court's ball, which will take place on the 17th, may be more fortunate in that respect. There is to be a marriage to-morrow at this station, the bridegroom being a gallant colonel from Cawnpore; the bride, the lovely and accomplished daughter of a medico here. No signs of rain; grain rising in price every day; weather becoming very hot; and, worst of all, no ice made, shares consequently at a great discount. The proper thing would have been to have made the ice at Cawnpore, and brought it down by rail to this place.

DARJEELING, Jan. 14.—You will be sorry to hear that we lost yesterday a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Crolly, who was drowned in the Runjeet River while rashly attempting to swim across it. His body was carried a long way down the torrent, but has been found. A battery of artillery has just arrived, and great preparations are being made for advancing into Sikkim. The demand for provisions of all sorts is, of course, great; and I hear that old Scanlan, one of the principal shopkeepers, has gone to Calcutta to bring up a good supply. The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Eden has created a sensation here. Dr. Campbell is furious about it. Coming events cast their shadows before, and our old superintendent begins, I fancy, to twig the next move on the board. Some say he has already received a quiet hint to "move on." We are all concerned to hear that Government has refused to accede to our memorial praying for an extension of the time allowed to Dr. Collins to remain as Civil Surgeon of this station. Our winter is a very severe one, and our troops have found out to their cost what folly it was to select such a high and exposed site as Senchal for a cantonment.—*Englishman*.

THE OUTRAM INSTITUTE.—A great step was made, January 10, in advancing a cause which has enlisted the sympathies of so many self-denying and earnest men of our community. We allude to the opening at Dum-Dum of that Institute which is to be for ever connected with the name of one of India's noblest warriors, and of the soldier's greatest friends. Sir James Outram himself will never return among us. A disorder, contracted in the energetic performance of duty, compels him to renounce his heartfelt wish to revisit the scene of his life labour. The memory of one so deserving, so much loved and respected, will, however, remain for ever in the land in which he spent his career. Last night the Outram Institute at Dum-Dum, the establishment of which he long and earnestly advocated, was to have been opened by the first authority in the country, the worthy colleague of Sir James—Sir Bartle Frere. Owing to the untiring energy of the Rev. Mr. Norman and the committee, and the liberality of the public, the building had been brought, in an unprecedentedly short space of time, into a fit state for the purpose for which it was designed. Furnished neatly and comfortably, it offers for the soldiers every inducement to repair thither for recreation and amusement. Books in abundance, games of every description, gave certain indication that nothing had been forgotten; that in trying to reach the heart of the soldier his physical re-

quirements had not been overlooked. The number and composition of the audience testified to the great interest taken in the object proposed by all parties. Of the speeches it is impossible here to give an adequate account. Sir Bartle Frere was unfortunately unable to attend, but Mr. Norman's address was admirably fitted for the purpose for which it was delivered, and he showed here, as he has shown elsewhere, the possession of that peculiar quality—the power of adapting his language to the audience he was addressing. Addresses so admirable have seldom been listened to by Indian residents. Altogether, the opening was most successful, and gave a brilliant promise of that which all must hope will be a profitable future.—*Englishman*.

RAILWAY IN OUDE.—A very influential meeting was held at Mr. Johannes' house, on Saturday, January 5th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of constructing a railway between Lucknow and Cawnpore. Amongst those present were Shah Bunarseedoss, Lalla Girdharee Loll, Lalla Buddreedoss, Rajah Sewnauth Singh, Lalla Sewnauth Kakajee, Meer Wajid Ali, Daroga Shumshere Alli, Lalla Goordial Purboodial, Lalla Goolabrai Jhowree, Lalla Chottunjee Jhowree, Lalla Soomeydehchund, and Lalla Feroo Mull of Allahabad. These constitute the aristocracy of wealth of the city. It was explained to them that Government wished to have as little as possible to do with the undertaking, further than making a grant of the land, guaranteeing the exclusive working of the line to the company for a certain number of years, and helping it in any way which would conduce to the rapid completion of the work. Also that it was highly desirable that the scheme should have the credit of originating with the citizens, and that all propositions connected with it should proceed spontaneously from themselves. The advantages of railroads generally were fully pointed out to them, many of whom seemed to have been in correspondence on the subject with their constituents at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, and other places, and fully to comprehend the importance of it, especially at the present time, when the work would give employment to thousands of the starving poor. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the details of the project should be at once drawn out, and circulated throughout Oude, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, and elsewhere; it expressed its willingness to subscribe largely towards it, and desired that the funds should be invested in Government securities, and the Government solicited to give every possible support to the suggestions of the company—to be called the "Lucknow Railway Company." The capital to be limited to 50 lacs, divided into 20,000 shares of rupees 250 each. It will be remembered that, at one time, there were two companies (we cannot say whether they still are) in existence for the construction of railroads in this province. One was called the Oude Railway, the other the Central Oude Railway Company. The former was formed under the auspices of Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the latter under those of General Sim. So far back as October, 1859, it was, however, thought that the two would merge into one, but we do not remember having seen any notice of the amalgamation. About the latter end of 1859 a staff of engineers arrived here from England, and having completed the surveys, &c., returned home early in 1860. The lines surveyed were those between Lucknow and Cawnpore, between Lucknow and Fyzabad, between Lucknow and Benares, and between Lucknow and Shahjehanpore—Lucknow being the starting or radiating point. These lines were not all alike in favour with the Government, but though much depended upon the report of the engineers, still the choice seemed to rest on the Lucknow and Cawnpore line, as presenting the least engineering difficulties, and being calculated to prove of the greatest public convenience, and to make the quickest returns. Since the departure of the engineers we have heard nothing of what the home companies have done in the matter; possibly they have given up the project, or we should not have had Government holding out encourage-

ment to a local company. In that case the local company would save a great deal of time and trouble, and the bother and expenses of going into the preliminaries, were it to avail itself of the result of the labours of the engineers just mentioned, taking over their surveys, plans, sections, reports, estimates, &c., which would enable it at once to commence operations. This could not, however, perhaps, be done without a consideration, but that would be nothing to the consideration of economising time and labour at the present juncture. It is needless to reiterate the assertion that the most urgent necessity for railroads exist in Oude, and probably there are few parts of India which afford such facilities for their construction. With the exception of the iron-work, every other material is on the spot, and the country is almost a dead level, with but few streams of any considerable size. Between Cawnpore and Lucknow, save the Ganges, which might advantageously be plied by a steam ferry, there is only one—the Syee. Oude, at this moment, is about the worst off of any province in India in its means of transit and channels of communication. In this respect, it is quite in its primeval state. The roads in the interior are all kutcha, and the land traffic is almost entirely confined to antediluvian carts; even camels, which are so plentiful in other parts of India, being scarce here. Very large sums have been spent on making, rather *improving* roads already made, but this has been money little short of absolutely thrown away. An engineer officer assured us the other day, that on travelling back a road which he had made, rather *improved* two or three months before, he found it in the same state as when he first saw it—requiring the same outlay to put it in order again. And this will always everywhere be the case. Kutcha roads are perfect sinks, and we were glad to see the fact prominently brought forward at the meeting. It was suggested that unless good roads were opened out throughout the province, goods could not be carried into the interior, nor brought thence into the capital, in sufficient quantities and with sufficient rapidity, to afford sufficient employment to the railway, while the necessity for constructing a fine, broad, metalled highway between Lucknow and Fyzabad was imperative. A copy of the proceedings of the meeting has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner through Mr. Glynn, the city magistrate, who seems to take an enthusiastic interest in the project. A committee, however, has been formed, consisting of eleven of the principal residents, with Messrs. Johannes and Hollingberry, for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme. The co-operation of Prince Moomtazoodowla, and Nawab Moshumoodowla, together with the Rajas of Bulrampore, Kuppoorthulla, and Ametee has also been invited. We may mention that the movement here is quite independent of any that may have taken place in Cawnpore, of which, most strange to say, our millionaires seem to be quite ignorant, notwithstanding the assurance of a Cawnpore correspondent that they had largely shared in it. Now, however, that the initiative has been taken by our city merchants, bankers, nobles, and others, we feel very little misgiving as to the ultimate success of the undertaking, provided only that their views are warmly and actively supported by the powers that be; for without their help our native friends, one and all, have most candidly confessed that they can do nothing.—*Oudh Gazette.*

DELHI, Jan. 12.—The recent rain appears to have been very plentiful all round us, and, for a wonder, our station has experienced the blessing in fair proportion. It has had the effect of cooling the atmosphere and slightly reducing the price of grain, but only in chittaks as yet. I fear it has come too late to do more. Small-pox continues very prevalent, and unless this rain wash it away, I fear it will continue on the increase. My letters from Umballa mention it as prevailing there, and some men of the hussars have fallen victims to it. The rain appears to have been pretty general in the district and neighbouring stations; but however plentiful it may have been,

it cannot, I fear, do more than lessen the unusual heat and cleanse the atmosphere. It is too late to prepare the ground for most grains. Tobacco, melons, cucumbers, and chena may be attempted, but that is the extent of the benefit the cultivators may expect. Captain Earle, commanding the police at Bolundshuhur, has been transferred to Bareilly, a Mr. O'Dowda relieving him. Lieutenant Corbyn, the adjutant, has been thrown out by the new arrangements of 1861.

SIR ALBERT DE H. LARPENT.—When it was known that Mr. Forlong had determined to resign the secretaryship to the Income-tax Commissioners, among the various candidates for the appointment was Sir Albert de Hochepeid Larpent. That gentleman called upon several of the first mercantile houses in Calcutta, bearing in his hand a certificate stating that he, Sir Albert, possessed to the fullest extent the confidence of the mercantile community, which he requested them to sign. We regret to say that several of these gentlemen, unable to say no, and feeling confident that Sir Albert would not be the successful candidate, did sign the certificate. Armed with this, Sir Albert presented his application to the Board of Revenue, and begged that his name should be sent up to the Lieutenant-governor. The Board, unable to say no, and knowing that it had been already determined to appoint Mr. Sanderson, sent up with their recommendation to the Lieutenant-Governor his name, together with that of Sir Albert Larpent. The Lieutenant-Governor, unable to say no, wrote to Sir Albert a polite letter, stating that if it had not been desirable that the services of a gentleman connected with the law should be secured for the Commission, Sir Albert, possessing, as the certificate he had forwarded plainly showed he did, the confidence of the mercantile community, would have certainly been the fittest person for the post; but as he was unfortunately not a lawyer, Mr. Sanderson had been preferred. The above is the story as we have been told it, and which we have reason to believe is pretty correct. So far the being unable to say "No" had produced no bad effects. Mr. Sanderson's clients, however, hearing that he had accepted the appointment, informed him that in consequence of his doing so they would transfer all their business to some other firm. On learning this, Mr. Sanderson, whose partner, Mr. Owen, is in England, honourably determined, at whatever sacrifice to himself, to resign the appointment, and then were seen in the fullest extent the consequences of being unable to say "No." Mr. Grant could not possibly refrain from appointing the man to whom he had written the flattering letter, and so Mr. Grant has appointed Sir Albert Larpent to the most confidential situation in Calcutta—to a situation where he will have exposed to his view the whole of the affairs of the whole mercantile body; but they cannot object, because the largest and most influential firms in the city have declared that he possesses their most complete confidence. The Board of Revenue cannot object, because Sir Albert's name was the only one sent up by them to the Lieutenant-Governor besides Mr. Sanderson's.

We believe that there is only one way to get out of this dilemma, and that is to be taken. We believe that the Chamber of Commerce will remonstrate against the appointment. We believe that the very men who signed the certificate presented to them by Sir Albert Larpent will come forward and say that they did so merely because they could not say no, and because they believed that whether they had or not, the appointment could not possibly have been given to him. They will thus set themselves right with the public, who will understand the venial weakness which led to their error, and appreciate the strength of mind which enables them to confess it. Mr. Grant will then be left with the consequences of his act upon his own head, for he ought to have known, and did know, that, however many certificates to character Sir Albert Larpent might produce, he was not a man whom any Government ought to appoint to one of the highest situations of trust in its gift. Mr. Grant must have known

that neither Lord Canning nor Sir Charles Wood would for one moment permit the appointment to continue to be so filled, after its being brought to their notice.—*Hurkaru.*

ROORKEE.—The works above Roorkee have filled. The commissioner of the division, accompanied by Mr. Sapte, has been along the entire line of road between Haupper and Ghazeeabad, and in the course of a day or two all the hands to be employed will be located. Sheds have been erected, and kutcha wells are being dug, as the metal cannot be laid down without water. By the time the earthwork is completed, there will be plenty of kunkur collected, and employment will be given to some 4,000 persons. The works above Roorkee having filled so rapidly have caused some confusion, as hundreds, who had been started, have returned, and those on their way have been stopped at Meerut, and sent back to Haupper for employment on the Ghurmuktesur road. Preparations are likewise being made for opening the works on the Futtighur branch of the canal, which will commence during the present week. There are now about nine thousand men, women, and children employed on the railroad between Ghazeeabad and Delhi. The poor-house here is also densely crowded, and a member of the European committee attends daily to superintend the distribution of the food. The amount of subscriptions, donations, &c., received since the 1st of January amounts to Rs. 1,000. This, however, is barely sufficient, even with the Government grant, to meet the expenditure. The dormitories at Haupper and Ghazeeabad, where deserving applicants are received, sheltered, and fed, are crowded, and orders have been issued to provide for the requisite increased accommodation. Notwithstanding the exertions that have been made, many deaths have occurred; but as the weather gets warmer, it is thought the distress will not be so great.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the objections raised by the Chambers of Commerce, both in Bengal and Madras, against the proposition of the Director-general of Post-offices to make Bombay the mail port of all India, and to bring down the Europe mails from that presidency after the arrival of the mail steamers there by land, the Government of India has approved of the plan, and has submitted it to the Secretary of State, recommending it for his sanction. The President in Council observes that he has full confidence in the suggestions made by Mr. Riddell, and requests the Secretary of State to add a new clause in the contract of the P. and O. Company to that effect, when the old one expires. His honour is also of opinion that a considerable reduction of public expenditure may be expected by the proposed arrangements.

THE CHITTAGONG EXPEDITION.—It is one of those foolish acts of the Bengal Government: the row was not against us, it was among the Tipperah people; one party called on the Kookees to kill another party, and when they found that the party who should have been killed had escaped, they did not like going back empty handed, so attacked some of the villages *en route*, thinking that they were the Tipperah Raja's people, but they happened to be our ryots. Now, instead of making these hill people responsible (who cannot be found) would it not be more sensible to come down upon those who invited them down and who can be found, and if they say that they were helpless, would it not be a good piece of policy to take a portion of the Tipperah rajah's lands in compensation for the protection we are to afford him? The making of political agents is rank nonsense. So long as these exist they will be the cause of reports being spread, in order to enhance their own and the importance of their little Pedlingtons. And what is there that can be found in Chittagong that is not known already? There is no coal, no lime, the beautiful forests of Gurjun trees are being destroyed: yes, they will discover something—namely, that the rivers run contrary to what the map says.—*Hurkaru.*

CAPTAIN IMREY has been appointed engineer to the force proceeding into Sikhim; he left Calcutta on the 16th January.

MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON intends publishing a work by subscription. The volume is to contain a selection of some of his favourite pieces, with some new matter. The subscription is ten rupees.

A LADIES' PAPER.—We (*Hurkaru*) have received the first three numbers of a new Maulmain paper called, the *Friend of Burmah*. It seems to be a ladies' paper, for the third number alone contains two elopements—one at Maulmain and one at Rangoon—and a murder.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18. City of Poona, Dacat, China; Marathia, Wilson, Newcastle; Daniel Rankin, Rankin, China; Onagh, Davidson, Adelaide.—19. Australian, Brown, Peihoy; Gertrude, Adley, Bombay; Guiding Star, Hale, Melbourne.—20. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein.—22. Clarendon, Martin, Peiho and Hong Kong; Eastern Queen, Hancock, Boston and Madras; screw str. Thunder, Swanson, Hong Kong and Singapore; Ocean Home, McDonald, Gulf of Peiho, Hong Kong and Singapore.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ocean Home.—Lieut. H. A. Pakenham, 75th regt.  
Per Clarendon.—Lieut. Saint John, commanding detachment 1st Sikh cavalry, Lieut. McLenn, 2nd in command, 108 men 1st Sikh cavalry.  
Per Eastern Queen.—W. B. Macdonald and E. Macdonald.  
Per Ganjam.—Mrs. Tickle.  
Per City of Poona.—Lieut. Talbot, Lieut. Robart, Dr. Wiles.  
Per Omagh.—Mrs. Davidson and two children, Messrs. Goshin and Wood.  
Per Daniel Rankin.—Capt. Doran, Lieut. Currie, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Birch, Ens. Ommoney, Ens. Stuart, Surg. O'Callaghan, Apothecary Seigh, 19th regt., Lieut. Chowne.  
Per str. Australian.—Maj. Dillon, Lieuts. Gordon, Metcalfe, Perreau and Ward, Serg. maj. Smith, Capt. Blair, Mr. Hely, Mrs. Brett, Lieut. Richmond.  
Per Gertrude.—Capt. Adley's children.  
Per Guiding Star.—Mr. Henry.  
Per str. Burmah.—Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. Wells, Mr. Frazer, Mrs. Birch and four children, two Misses Dowling, Gen. Bell, Col. Brice, Capt. Carr, Mr. Heath, Mr. Verduane, Mrs. Galstin, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Minas, Mr. Busing, Dr. Mountjoy, Capt. Porci.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 11. Tornado, Morison, Liverpool; Shawmut, Higgins, New York.—13. Tubal Cain, Smout, Port Blair and Rangoon; Thomas Royden, White, London; Hannah Nicholson, Rooke, Colombo.—14. Newcastle, Wiltshire, London via St. Helena; Putta Sallam, Henderson, Mauritius; West Derby, Sergeant, Liverpool; Hindostan, Sibbets, Boston; Robert Harding, Ingraham, New Orleans.—15. Coronamandel, Bandry, Bordeaux; Imperatrice Eugenie, Poturier, Bordeaux; Princess Royal, Howe, Liverpool; Lady Franklin, Millard, Colombo; Charles H. Lunt, Moore, Mauritius; Valette, Watson, Cape Town.—16. Castle Howard, Lauprell, West Indies; Deva, Butler, Rangoon.—17. Collingwood, Ramsey, West Indies.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla, for MADRAS.—Mrs. Mazuchelli, Messrs. Waterfield, Gordon, W. B. Liddell, Col. Palmer, Lieut. Col. E. Price, Capt. Carr, General Bell. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Shillingford and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Risher, Mr. R. Spooner. For SEZ.—Mr. W. L. Wilmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Stack, Capt. Sankey. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. H. Norman, Rev. G. Palmer, Mr. W. Moule, Mr. J. R. Kerr, Major Tombs, Mr. P. Anderson, Mrs. Schiller and children, Capt. G. Allgood, Major Hon C. J. Adlington. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Scatcherd, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsford, Mr. W. G. Atwell, Brevet Capt. R. Stothert, Lieut. R. E. Franks, Mrs. Patton and child, Ens. J. S. Hay, Lieut. Carter, Mrs. Vincent and children, Miss Benson, Mrs. Maling, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Lieut. J. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Capt. Gibson, Lieut. Vandeleur, Mrs. Paget Jones.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 22, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 8 to 96 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	80 6 81 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	95 8 96 0	
3rd Sicca Rupee 4 do.	78 0 78 8	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	101 4 to 101 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1/2

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto	100	90
5 1/2 ditto ditto	100	96
New Treasury Bills	100	98
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	5925 to 5950
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	760 to 770
Delhi Bank	500	500 to 510
India General Steam	1000	1580 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	640 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1725 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	550 to 575
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	68 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	565 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1050 to 1025
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	450 to 475
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 2 2-4 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	70 to 72

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 5
Doublons	32	8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	15	2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	21	14 to 22 3
New Gold Mohurs	15	2 to 15 0
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	15	0 to 16 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	106	0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 255	0 to 257 0
Mexican do.	227	0 to 228 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. to £3. 10s.

EXPORTS (*Calcutta*, Jan. 22).—The market has remained very dull and discouraging; the less encouraging accounts from home and the high prices of almost all staples still maintained here hold out no encouragement to shippers. Indigo had engaged active inquiry, but has since last week been rather slack, at slightly lower prices. Raw Silk still maintains former prices, and in some instances an advance, and is sparingly dealt in. Corals have been dealt in to a fair extent, but at a reduction in price. Choppahs and Bandanas continue neglected. Sugar and Saltpetre in very limited operation. Rice, table sorts held at high price, which prevent's free operation. Ballum is the only kind resorted to for all places at our last quotations. Lumber in limited operation, and the Greek houses are almost the only buyers. Rapeseed without transaction for shipment. Hides in steady demand at former prices. Jute in fair inquiry at full previous prices.

IMPORTS (*Calcutta*, Jan. 22).—The accounts from the Upper Provinces are still very unfavourable. Grain is reported at famine price, and business at the principal marts is almost at a stand. There is no actual demand in our market for the North-West Provinces. A few transactions in heavy Grey Shirtings have taken place, induced by low prices. The little inquiry which had lately existed for Lower Bengal for light Grey Shirtings has been almost completed, and the few purchases which are now in progress are for actual present requirement. Grey Madapocans have been in limited local inquiry. Grey and White Jacquets also in limited local inquiry. Grey Mulls are dull of sale. White Mulls have been in little inquiry by the Afghans. Lenoe, Lappets, &c., are now difficult of sale, as is generally the case at this time of the year. Mule Twist continues in very limited operation in the absence of buyers. Metals continue slack in demand; holders, however, are firm.

## MADRAS.

### MISSIONS IN TINNEVELLY.

There is a notion generally prevalent among those who take an interest in missions, both in England and elsewhere, that our Protestant Missions in Southern India are eminently successful, and that their results actually achieved are to be counted among the signal triumphs of Christianity. The name of Tinnevely is echoed from platform to platform; with our church-going people, and our Sunday-school-going youth at home, it has become like a "household word," as familiar as Yorkshire or Lancashire—it is used as a talisman to open out the springs of Christian philanthropy and munificence. We should not find fault with this, even though the facts on which such a notion has been formed had been somewhat highly coloured; a little exaggeration in a matter of this kind is excusable and inevitable; but we have good reason to believe that inferences are very generally drawn from the facts, which are not only not warranted by the truth, but which are likely in their consequences to be highly prejudicial to the Missionary cause. We know that the success in Tinnevely is looked upon as the first great victory over Hindooism, and hence to faith and hope it not unreasonably presents itself as the pledge and earnest of the final triumph of Christianity in India. We believe this to be an utterly erroneous view, and the mischief of it is this, that so long as it prevails, the system which obtains in Tinnevely, and which is supposed to be so successful, is likely to be, and in fact is, the one more or less generally adopted in carrying on Missionary operations elsewhere.

Referring to the statistics furnished by the

Missionary Conference in their report of 1858, we find that for the whole of Southern India, comprising a population of forty-three millions, there was then an aggregate of 91,251 so called "adherents and constant attendants on public worship," of whom 57,352 were baptised. Of this sum 55,832 adherents, of whom 29,542 were baptised, i.e. more than one half of the whole belonged to the province of Tinnevely. Now there can be no question whatever of the fact, that in that province there is at this moment a body of thirty thousand native Christians, a body as genuinely Christian as is to be found anywhere in Christendom. The fact is palpable; it meets the eye of the most hasty observer; there are whole villages and clusters of villages entirely Christian; the temples in which orgies of the most horribly debasing character were once celebrated are demolished or going to decay; Christian temples, for solidity and beauty of structure in some cases surpassing any we have seen in Madras, shoot their spires above the tall palmyras, and are becoming the landmarks of the country; thousands of children in the various schools are acquiring, over and above the knowledge of life-giving truths, the elements of a higher civilization. These results are patent, and they give evidence of a genuine *bona fide* work of Christianization. But lest false inferences should be drawn therefrom, the following facts should also be carefully borne in mind. These results are almost entirely confined to a circle of perhaps not more than thirty miles' radius, and to a race not Hindoo, and bearing no affinity to the Hindoo. The Shanars, who form almost the entire bulk of the Tinnevely Christians, are marked off by a broad line of demarcation, from all the other races of India. Unlike any other, their hereditary religion is demonolatry, simple fetishism. This alone is sufficient to mark the essential difference. Hence any inference drawn from any fact in their history, and made to bear upon the Hindoos, who are locally contiguous, will be sure to mislead. The fact of their embracing Christianity, taken by itself, affords no more indication of a like result in the rest of India than if they were the natives of New Guinea, and any conclusions drawn therefrom as to the course to be pursued with the Hindoo would be in the highest degree fallacious. Nay more, such is the abhorrence in which this alien outcast race is held by the Hindoos, that the fact of Christianity having made its way with the former would, according to all human calculation, rather bar and hinder its progress with the latter. We see that one of the great obstacles which the missionary has to contend with is the fact that Christianity in its native aspect is looked upon as a low caste religion, and the Bible as a Pariah Veda. We are aware there are those who are disposed to draw rather a favourable conclusion than otherwise from this fact. They say that the progress of truth is always from the lower to the higher strata of society, and they point, in confirmation, to the fact that it was "the common people" in Judea and in the Roman Empire generally who first embraced Christianity. Admitting this to be the fact, which must at least be taken with many large qualifications, still we think there is no analogy between the two cases. In old Rome it was merely a difference of gradation, or at most the difference between the bond and free, which was easily got over. In India we have, between Hindoo and Pariah, a gulf which has never yet been bridged over. Moreover, the circumstances which led to the planting of Christianity in Tinnevely are such as cannot be calculated upon as likely to occur elsewhere in India. We are not to suppose that the Shanars as a body were led in the first place towards Christianity by any process of reasoning or spiritual enlightenment, the result of missionary preaching. As probably in all cases of conversions of large bodies of men, at least since the Apostolic times, the directly moving causes were of a lower and altogether worldly kind. Whole villages were thus induced to follow the leading of their headmen, and to place themselves under Christian instruction. There were peculiarities in the Shanar character, in their then state of society, and in the constitution of their



villages, which favoured this wholesale movement. The result is what we see—a result, it matters not by what immediate causes brought about—regarded in itself of infinite value, redounding alike to the glory of God and to the honour of the Christian Church. But we again urge, let no inferences unwarranted by the circumstances be drawn therefrom. We hold that it is of the utmost importance to the progress of Christianity in India, that the case of Tinnevely should be regarded as an exceptional one. We hold it to be contrary to all reason, to all Scripture precedent, and to all human experience, that Pariahs and Hindoos, rude demonolaters and fetich-worshippers, and the devotees of a system like Hindooism, should be dealt with in the same way, and according to the same methods. We cannot help thinking that missionaries have too much fallen into this error. We believe that the system of tactics by which Hindooism is to be successfully assailed is yet to be organised. It is painful to see how little has been effected. True, fifty thousand is a goodly number, but then how few of them are Hindoos; true, their souls are as precious as those of the proudest Brahmins, but they do not tell much towards the overthrow of Hindooism. Let us not disguise the fact—it is a comparatively easy matter to gather congregations of Pariahs, but to convert Hindoos, *hic labor, hoc opus est*.—*Madras Times*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, Dec. 31.—A crisis is hanging over the Nizam's Government; its present revenues do not cover the public disbursements, and the Government is maintained by loans contracted year after year, which the personal character of the minister enables him to obtain. The reliance of the creditors for payment has been based on their firm conviction that the minister would omit nothing which should place him in a position to pay the debts of the Government. They have had expectations, which the minister's opinions, all along consistent upon this point, have contributed to impress strongly upon them, that the surplus revenues of the assigned districts would be paid to the Nizam's Government on some future day and employed to pay their debts. They have also believed that if the pecuniary embarrassments of the Government broke it down, the English Government would stand in its place and pay its debt, and Madras and Tanjore were quoted to justify their opinion. The prominent and immediate expectation of relief from the surplus revenues has been realised. The English Government restores to the Nizam territories, yielding about eighteen lacs of Hyderabad rupees, the surplus revenues held by it after payment of its demand. The sum would effectually assist the minister to pay off the debt of the Government, amounting to about a crore of rupees standing at twelve per cent. per annum interest, which would gradually, from the annual decrease of interest, give relief and finally produce a saving of twelve lacs a year to the Government. In such case the actual benefit to the Government being thirty lacs of rupees a-year, or say twenty-five lacs, (I have no figures to guide me) the Government would be enabled to acquit itself of all its obligations to the departments and troops, to whom it pays regularly but two-thirds of their pay, postponing the payment of the remaining third upon agreement to a future day when its pecuniary circumstances may be improved. But there is apprehension lest the Nizam should take for his private expenditure the revenues of the districts about to be restored. It is argued that he has a right to do so: but what then becomes of his obligations? Either a pressure and embarrassment will come upon the Government, allowing it merely an almost extinct vitality, or the Government must extinguish its just debts to capitalists, the common resort of native States in times of difficulty. It must do more, for though it will not and cannot disband its military establishments without paying off their arrears, as has been usual at this Court, it will cease to pay all who are not strong enough to extort payment of their just demands. The consequence of

such an issue is obvious, and the Government of India must, in the terms of the Viceroy's letter of the 30th April, unavoidably be led "to step in to set right such serious abuses as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy and disturbance." It cannot be denied that anarchy and disturbance would arise from such a condition of things at the Court of Hyderabad. It may be obviated with one word, and considering the opposite side of the question and that its views cannot be mistaken any more than those of the European Powers as respects the Sultan, there should be no obstruction to the Nizam being properly advised on the subject by the representative of the British Government. It requires no sorcerer to tell us what the advice of the friends of the present bountiful Nizam to him is and will be; their interests lie in his obtaining an accession of revenue. These are the men that will share the income with him by holding the new made offices of the districts, or from his profuse gratuities. Their advice to the Nizam will not be nakedly and openly to consult his own self indulgences and pleasure. It will come cloaked before him under the internal guise of his rights as sovereign of the country, and they will not fail boldly to asseverate that the minister under whom this State is peaceably governed without any pecuniary demands upon it, or clamour, cannot possibly require any accession of revenue for public purposes, and that if it is to be wasted in bounties and gratuities upon the friends of either party, the Nizam is the best entitled, being supreme master, to this indulgence. I do not know that the above will be the language of his highness's advisers, but it is the out-of-door observation, and will possibly be used. If the British Government be acquiescent to such a disposition of the coming revenues, I do not believe that at any time when it may choose to correct the error it will raise up a war against itself, but the retrieval cannot be made without disbursing money. Extra resources must be called in to provide correction, and stringent means employed to bind the Nizam's Government to a future prescribed conduct, or to the interposition necessarily superseding the Nizam's authority, which the Viceroy has described in the thirtieth paragraph of his letter of the 30th April, given in your paper of 20th December, to the Indian Secretary. The presents from the English Government for the Nizam and his subjects are on their road to Hyderabad from Kocanada. Whatsoever the British Government may be pleased to do in this matter it should be done at the outset, to preclude the Nizam from undergoing the mortification of receding from any measure of his adoption. The debts to capitalists and to its servants being once paid, the Nizam will be at perfect liberty to dispose of the surplus as it may suit his convenience or his pleasure, and I hope to see the Nizam filling his treasury as his forefathers did, to be usefully employed as their hoards were in staving off the evil day when the ministers of the State had so impoverished it that the contingent could not be paid, which led finally to the alienation of territory under which this Government, durbar, and people have been smarting for the last eight years.—*Englishman*.

A THRONE OF GOLD FOR THE QUEEN OF INDIA.—The following letter has been addressed by the First Prince of Travancore to the editor of the *Indian Statesman*:—"Sir,—It is with true and grateful pleasure that I read the paper relating to the adoption of heirs by the Native Princes of India. The Governor-general's letter, dated the 30th April, and Sir C. Wood's reply to it, dated the 26th July of the last year, are before the public. Lord Canning has assuredly gained a place in that gallery of fame, which is adorned by the names of Lord Metcalfe, Sir J. Malcolm, Lord Ellenborough, Sir G. Clerk, and Sir H. Lawrence. That wretched and odious annexation policy, of which Lord Dalhousie is the brightest exponent, has been brushed out, in that nobleman's own words, by a stroke of the pen. I hope Lord Dalhousie survives his policy. Britannia is usually represented by a figure, with a sword in one hand, and a balance in the

other. For a few years past, owing to the ill-advised policy of certain high functionaries, the sword was to be seen in full relief while the balance was thrown in the dim background, in the eyes of India. But it can be safely assumed now that the chivalrous love of justice which characterises the British nation has at last gained the ascendancy. Every Native Prince will now enjoy peace of mind. Every Native Prince will now bless the name of Victoria. Every Native Prince will now regard the Queen as the beneficent Empress of India, as the fountain source of honour and dignity, as the ultimate dispenser of justice and clemency. Queen Victoria has ascended the throne of India. It is usual in all native States for the nobles and subjects thereof to pay *Nuzurs* to the new sovereign, as betokening their fealty. It is, therefore, the duty of every Native Prince to pay his respects to the Queen with a nuzur. On that subject the following idea has struck me. Instead of sending separate presents, it is far better that a single, substantial, and worthy present should be contributed by all the Indian princes conjointly. In figurative language, the Queen occupies the throne of India. I wish she may literally do so. A throne of solid gold will be a fit nuzur of loyal India. Both English and Oriental tastes will be flattered by this. Guessing roughly, the throne will cost, in round numbers, ten lacs of rupees. A subscription should be opened to be filled by natives—especially princes. If my proposal be responded to by my fellow princes of India, I gladly head the list with 5,000 rupees. A committee may hereafter be formed to manage the construction, presentation, and other points connected with the throne. —RAMA VURMAH, First Prince of Travancore."

MAJOR-GENERAL BELL, commanding the Pegu division, intends resigning his command, and will leave by the next steamer for Bengal. His successor is not known, but the choice, it is said, lies between Major-general I. C. Coffin and Major-general Carthem.

COFFEE ESTATES IN THE WYNAAD.—The Secretary of State, on the 24th November last, thus replied to the letters of the Madras Government, which informed him of the manner in which it had been resolved to assess coffee estates in the above districts:—"In consequence of the peculiar tenures prevailing in that locality, you consider that it would be impossible to apply the rule prevailing elsewhere, and to assess the whole estate, without reference to the extent of land under cultivation, at one rupee per acre; and you have accordingly determined that the rate of tax shall be two rupees an acre on all land actually planted with coffee, the tax being imposed in the third year when the produce first begins to be gathered, the year of planting and the succeeding year being exempt from demand. The main objection to this plan is, that it involves the necessity of an annual inspection of each estate, in order to ascertain the extent of cultivation. I should have been glad if in this, as in other similar localities, you had found it practicable to fix an assessment per acre to be paid under all circumstances, without reference to the extent of land actually under cultivation. I observe, however, that you have promulgated that, in the event of a coffee planter desiring to pay for his estate by a 'fixed lump assessment,' and offering suitable terms, you will be prepared to give a liberal consideration to such an application. I shall be glad to be informed of the extent to which this rule may be taken advantage of by the planters. I approve of your order of the 9th July last, that land in Wainad required for coffee cultivation shall be put up to public auction, and sold to the highest bidder subject to the condition previously noticed."

THE MADRAS PIER WORKS are again progressing. A ship has brought out another section of piles, and as, during the temporary stoppage of the works, the land end had been commenced on, operations will now be carried on at both ends. "There is every reason to believe," says the *Indian Statesman*, "that this important undertaking will be completed with all despatch, and that the public will hear no more of the unpleasant matter upon which we commented some issues back."

**TEA CULTIVATION.**—On the 31st of last October, the Secretary of State informed the Madras Government that he had "perused with much interest the reports by Dr. Cleghorn, the Conservator of Forests, on the growth of the tea plant on the Neilgherries and other parts of the Madras Presidency." Sir C. Wood then goes on to say:—"It is satisfactorily established that tea plants will thrive in several different localities; but no attempt appears yet to have been made to convert their produce into a marketable article of commerce. I agree with you that, as a general rule, it is undesirable for Government to step out of its way to aid the efforts of private adventurers. Considering, however, the great success which has attended this branch of culture in Assam and in the Himalayas, and which, it can scarcely be expected, would have been attained, at any rate to the same extent, or in the same time, if the initiatory proceedings had not been taken by the Government, I shall not object, if it should appear that there is little chance of the matter being taken up by private enterprise, to your acting on the recommendation of Dr. Cleghorn, and obtaining the services, for a limited period, of a few skilled tea manufacturers from the North Western Provinces, which, it appears from the information supplied by Dr. Jameson, might be procured at a very moderate cost. I presume that, under the rules now in force, the difficulties which were apparently experienced by Capt. Mann in obtaining land in the Neilgherries suitable for his tea plantation, will no longer exist." In an order on the above despatch, dated the 5th Jan., it is remarked by the Madras Government that they "have recently made a grant of land on liberal terms to Mr. Rae for tea cultivation, and the advantage of their now affording assistance in this important experiment may be lessened by the fact of its having been thus undertaken by a private individual. The Board will, however, consult the Collector of Coimbatore and some of the residents of the Hills on the subject."

—*Athenæum*.

**MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.**—In consequence of the many injurious rumours that were current some time ago as to the nature of the works in course of execution by the Madras Irrigation Company, Government deputed one of the engineer corps to report specially on the matter. The officer selected was Major Orr, and his report has just been published. It has, however, come too late to enable us (*Athenæum*) to do more than to state that it generally confirms the rumoured want of engineering skill exhibited in choosing Kurnool as the site for a dam. Major Orr says, that had the Tumboodra risen in July last, only a few inches more, a frightful catastrophe would probably have been caused, in consequence of the dam being situated where it was. And further on he states, after giving certain calculations to prove his position, that matters were so managed or mismanaged that "every ordinary fresh" would be converted "into a flood, and every flood into a destructive inundation," in consequence of the works it would be necessary to execute on the site selected. "It is certain, therefore," adds Major Orr, "that the alarm expressed at the spot as to the effect of the company's proceedings near the town was too well founded, and that the erection of an annicut at the spot selected is too unsafe to be permissible." This question and the other parts of Major Orr's report are thus noticed by the *Madras Times*:—"Omitting details almost unintelligible and perfectly uninteresting to those unversed in engineering, 'the situation' of the company as it appeared to Major Orr may be briefly and easily described. They commenced their operations by erecting a dam in the neighbourhood of Kurnool. Upon this work and about a mile and a half of canal they expended Rs. 82,678. But they soon found that their plan was not the best that could have been made, and they hit upon another and, as all admit, a better one. It seems to Major Orr inexplicable how any one in Colonel Cotton's position could have made 'the great engineering and dangerous mistake of locating an annicut and other works at Kurnool,' and how any one in Captain Randall's place could have sanctioned it. He stigmatises it as a blunder which admits of no palliation—much less of defence, and it must be owned that the grounds on which he rests his censure seem very strong. He recommends 'that the works below Kurnool should without hesitation be abandoned, and their cost written off to profit and loss as unproductive expenditure,' though the chief engineer, with a very natural reluctance to leave behind him such a memorial of his fallibility, proposes to bring them into the new scheme at an estimated outlay of three lacs, inclusive of the sum already expended. Of this new scheme Major Orr appears to have formed a favourable opinion, though he thinks the estimate made of its probable cost is very far too low. Assuming that the 'dangerous' dam will be abandoned, and that certain modifications are made in reference to the Mari Tank, he holds that the continuation of the company's works to the coast would compel an expenditure of nearly eleven lacs in excess of the crore guaranteed by the State; but as no outlay beyond a million sterling will be permitted, or, at any rate, guaranteed, he suggests that operations should only be extended at present to Nellore, and although such a limitation would not only leave the scheme incomplete, but diminish the profits, he yet allows that the works, even within slightly contracted limits, would enable their owners to drive a very profitable trade. In short, he maintains that the company have lost somewhat less than a lac by a grievous engineering blunder, and that they cannot do as much as they expected with the remaining lacs at their disposal. That is the sum and substance of his report."

**PROMPT INGRATITUDE.**—We (*Athenæum*) beg to call the attention of the commissioner of police to the state of the Neill statue. It is now lying on the island, cared for by no one, and the case containing it has been broken open. If not looked after in time, the statue may disappear altogether, and the only authority competent to deal with the matter we can think of is Major Wilson. We are of course aware that taking care of an abandoned statue cannot properly be considered as forming one of the duties of the police, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the commissioner might, we think, take possession of it as lost or strayed property and put it into the pound. The responsibility thus incurred would not be overwhelming, and in the event of the poor deserted thing ever being claimed by any person or persons it could easily be restored on payment of costs. Major Wilson would thus have the satisfaction of knowing that he alone, of all Madras, had bestowed the least care on the statue of one of India's greatest heroes.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Travancore, Johnston, Negapatam; Henry Moore, Stewart, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Henry Moore.—Maj. Slads, Capt. Alexander, Dr. Renkert, Lieut. W. S. McLore, Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, Cornet Sedley.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19. Azincourt, Pashley, Ganjam; Richard le Noir, Lanzenieux, Bordeaux via Pondicherry; Empress, Ferguson, London; Nepal, Muir, Akyab.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 26, 1861.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 9 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 9 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 8 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 0/4  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' ... 2 0/4  
" " " 3 do. ... 2 0/4  
" " " 1 do. ... 1 0/4  
" " " Sight ... 1 1/2  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1/4 per cent. pm.  
Do. on Bombay ... par.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 1 pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 4 to 4 1/2 dis.  
6 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... }  
" " " 1853-54 ... } 20 to 21 dis.  
" " " 1854-55 ... }  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts  
Tanjore Bonds ... 1/4 per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 14 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-7-4.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 5 do. do. ... 90 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 77 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. ... — per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 11s. to £3. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

### A VISIT TO KONDANPOOR.

The following account of a visit paid by the Rev. A. White to Kondanpore, about twelve miles from Poona, will be read with deep interest:—

"I left Poona December 25th for Kondanpore, the road lying over a line of hills, and being very rough. I got out of the cart and went on foot. Leaving the cart behind I reached the place a little after sunset, and procuring some native cakes and milk sat down on the spot selected for my tent. Though I waited long no cart or carter made his appearance. It had got too late to get any other place; and I spent the night in the open air, keeping up a small fire of sticks and grass to drive away the cold, which was very severe. Next morning the *gadi* appeared. It turned out that in climbing the road one of the bullocks had sat down, as the saying is.

"Kondanpore is a mere hamlet of some thirty or forty houses, having no importance except as a place of pilgrimage. The goddess is Tukai, or Devi; called also Ai, or mother, or Amba. It is one of the innumerable forms of Parvati, the wife of Shiva, worshipped under a multitude of names and ideas. The goddess, as Tukai, seems to have special care of the ring-worm department; but her sphere embraces itch also, and a number of similar troubles.

"By patient inquiry I found the substance of the following story among the people. The first sent of the goddess was on a hill at some distance. A worshipper complained to her of the distance and the difficulty of visiting her. She appeared to him in a dream, and told him that she had descended to the plains, according to his wish, and pointed out the spot. The temple was built in consequence, and a small village gathered around. A pilgrimage every year in the month of Margashirsh, from new moon to new moon, was the result.

"Kondanpore is not Tukai's great seat; it is Tooljapoor; but they say Kondanpore was the first place favoured by her presence. It is likely that some other dreamer was instructed as to her manifestation at Tooljapoor. The latter now eclipses Kondanpore; but there is a reciprocity between them by the mutual visits of the priests and priestesses at the great seasons. On the present occasion the whole establishment of Tukai appeared to congregate at Kondanpore.

"Kondanpore is situated in a valley or rather cup, having high hills girding it on every side. It is beautifully placed; and the whole scene, so far as nature is concerned, is exceedingly fine; in some directions it is even grand. Only man is vile.

"The people place great confidence in Tukai, and firmly believe that she hears their vows and fulfils them. In all times of distress or difficulty they flee to her for refuge, and vow that if delivered they will make some offering or perform some service for her. Some promise to offer a sheep or goat. To-day a good many hundred sheep have been slaughtered in front of her temple: the ground is swimming with blood. Tomorrow, it is expected that one thousand will be

slain. The slaughterers are Mussulmans, who receive for each victim three pice, out of which about one is given to the Mahars of the place, on account of their continual service of the goddess. If the animals were slain by common hands they would be mere carrion, moordar, and thence abominable; but the Mussulmans slay in a particular religious way, so that the flesh is lawful and useable, halal. The Mussulmans for this work are hereditary: three brothers, I believe; and Government gives them Rs. 12 yearly. The heads of the animal are divided among the Deshmookhs who live at Shiwapore; the trunk belongs to the offeror, who eats it with his family or friends at the place where he is encamped.

"Others vow to walk in procession with a broken earthen vessel on their heads, in which seeds of cotton mixed with oil are burning, and appear before Tukai. They walk along with an extemporised canopy, a friend holding the pot on, and with their hands joined together holding some betel leaves and a nut. On arriving at the temple, accompanied by music, or rather din, they present themselves before the priest waiting at the gate to receive them. The following is the dialogue which takes place:—

"Priest: Has mother received you and granted your vows?—Answer: She has.

"Priest: What was your vow?—Answer: (Perhaps). I had ringworm, and I asked to be made better.

"Priest: Then Saheb Mother has heard you. You must give twelve annas.—Answer: We are very poor, poor, poor. How can we give so much?

"Priest: As you like. If Ai has accepted you, then give it; if not you can go your way.

"The fear of Mother Tukai's being displeased and the priest getting her to afflict them is sufficient to extort from these poor deluded people whatever is demanded. Also the priest will not let the vow be considered fulfilled, or allow the hot pot to be taken off the head until the demand for money is satisfied. The priests give out that by their influence with the goddess the vows are granted; so that they are entitled to money for the exertion of that influence. The poor people are very unwilling to pay in this fashion; but they never fail to give the money, fearing the power of Tukai. Multitudes of little children are brought to her with the burning pot held on their little heads.

"I sat down beside the priest and spoke a few words with him while the people were thus coming forward. The people are invariably asked as above the nature of their vow. Some had come to thank Tukai for the child which she had given them; others for the child whose life she had saved; others for a child given to their child (a grand-child); others for having got rid of itch, others for being cured of a broken arm, others for a mother's milk restored, others for a good situation, others for a good crop. Of course I told the priest what I thought of all this. They appeal to the fact. See, say they, Devi has received us; she has granted our petitions; each new pot-bearer is a proof of it. I often tell them the following story:—A king and his minister were one day talking about the superstition of the people. The vizier said, I shall show your Majesty very soon how simple they are. He went to a shoe-maker's and bought a couple of red leather shoes. These he inserted in the ground in a garden, leaving the toes out. The gardener soon observed them and was persuaded that a god had come out of the ground, a very common wonder in Hindostan. He performed worship and made a vow. His request was granted. He fulfilled the vow, and spread the fame of the new god in the village. The villagers began to worship and many supposed their requests were granted. The fame of this god increased, and pilgrims began to come from all directions. At length a dog unceremoniously pulled the shoes out. All the people then saw what fools they had been making of themselves. If God's glory and majesty be insisted on as a reason for not worshipping stones, they often say; true, but God has appointed this way of worshipping him. I have been told this about Devi at this place again and again.

"The poor people, having declared their vow and paid their money, are appointed still further to march round the temple, with the burning pot set on their heads, when they are encountered by numbers of the Aradhi fraternity, who bar their way at two or three points until a pice be paid. The people resist a little, more especially after having given once; but it is of no use. They say, we are miserably poor, let us pass; we paid already. They are answered, is that the way to deal with Devi? Has Tukai received you or not? If not, go on. The pot of fire is getting hotter, the Aradhis bar the way; the pice is given, very generally with grumbling and outcry, and the procession passes on.

"The Aradhis are among the most horribly debased of mankind. They are men who have been perhaps offered by their parents in a vow to the goddess when they were very unwell, on condition they should not die. Some have adopted this course of life voluntarily. They are neither men nor women in dress or otherwise; their whole appearance being a shocking and revolting composition of man and woman. Their countenances convey a dreadful and infamous impression. They wear hair like women, plaited and braided with cowrie shells; and a necklace of the same, the badge of their being the servants of Devi. Their course of life is stained by the most abominable practices; practices described in Scripture as about the lowest point which man, deserted of God, can fall to. At night these wretched creatures dance in the temple court with a large crowd round them, and hold in their hands a long snake-like torch, the ashes of which they apply to the forehead of whoever pays them. These ashes convey the favour of Devi. Their dancing in the dark with the great flaming torch, with their female dress and low gestures, gave me, the short time I was a witness to it, the impression of the orgies of devils.

"So awfully have the Hindoos departed from God that they believe the Aradhis to be the great favourite of Devi; and under the fear of their doing them damage with her, submit to their extortions. They know at the same time how utterly vile they are.

"The Bhutyas are another class of attendants on Devi, so called from their resemblance to goblins. I addressed a large company of them at this festival.

"The temple enclosure contains Khokatai, or Mother Cough, the goddess in whom those suffering from cough put confidence. Outside is Kharoozai, or Mother Itch!

"Drinking is freely carried on, that being supposed to be quite agreeable to Devi. Government some twenty years ago prohibited the selling of spirits here, owing to the disorders that arose when it went on. Unfortunately, the independent chieftain, Suchoopunt, has a small territory in the neighbourhood, on the confines of which spirit-selling goes on. The worship of Devi here belongs clearly to the shakt system, one of the most depraved of religious inventions."—*Bombay Guardian*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT NEAVE.—The Goona correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* relates a melancholy accident which occurred at that station. Lieutenant K. Neave, of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, whilst out shooting, wounded a tigress. The animal sprung upon that officer, and severely injured him. A medical officer, one of the party who accompanied Lieutenant Neave, was attending to his wounds, when a loaded gun which was in the hands of a servant who was standing near accidentally went off. The ball hit Lieutenant Neave behind the hip, and passed into the stomach. The poor officer died in a few hours after the accident.

WOMEN AS TELEGRAPHERS.—Our Paper says that the name of the young lady employed in the electric telegraph department at Ootacamund is Miss Ida Knope. She is most efficient in her duties, and has pleased the superintendent of telegraphs so much, that he intends engaging as many females in the office as he can induce to enter it.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 27, 1860.

##### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.	
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 84	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1833-36 Rs. 79	100 Co.
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 79	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 79	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 95	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	100½ to 102	

##### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	36 ex div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	87 ex div.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 300 do.	11 per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	30
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	55 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	13½ ditto
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 21.000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 6,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,800 do. " 475
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	
ning Com.	2,500 do. " 1225
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. " 10,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. " 335 with div.
Bombay Spinning and Weav-	
ing Co.	5,000 " 2,000
East India Spinning & Weav-	
Co. (Limited)	150 " Nominal.
Great Eastern Spinning and	
Weaving Co.	100 " Rs. 15 per sh.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning	
and Weaving Co.	125 " Rs. 12 per sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	
ning Co.	Rs. 1225 per sh.
Royal Spinning & Weav. Co.	100 " Rs. 18
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000 " Rs. 500
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25	
prem. in England—Rs. 18 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 7 do.	

##### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2d. for Cred. Bills.	
" 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
" " " " " "	98½
" " " " " "	98½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99 pm.
" " " " " "	98½
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 213 per 100 do.

##### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6-0
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230
Republic Dollars	" 213
German Crowns	" 213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106-8
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-9-3
Bar Silver	107½
Mexican Dollars	225

##### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. to £2. 15s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 12s. 6d. per ton.

#### CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15.—The London Mail of the 26th November, arrived here on the 10th inst.

In last Overland Summary, we noticed that General Grant and staff had left Tien-tsin, as also all the others who did not intend passing the winter there. Regarding those who do winter there, the latest advices describe them as being comfortably butted, and enjoying excellent health. At Hope Sound, provisions are scarce and of an inferior kind; but at Taku, good mutton and game are both plentiful and cheap.

Lord Elgin and suite arrived here in the I. N. steamer *Feroze* on the 8th of this month, and left on the 12th for Canton. On the 10th at noon, he held a levee at the Government-house, but he has not otherwise made Hong Kong aware of his presence. His lordship visits Manilla and Batavia before returning to England. His proposed departure in a few days is felt by the people here to be rather hurried.

The Commander-in-Chief has gone to Nagasaki in the *Chesapeake*. Admiral Jones has also gone to Japan in the *Imperieuse*, accompanied by three other vessels. Matters there have been slightly unsettled of late, owing to a collision between some Japanese officials and some Englishmen. It appears that an Englishman having been arrested for shooting a goose, was rescued by a few of his countrymen, and further retaliation resulted in the serious injury of a Japanese official. A great deal of sharp feeling has been eliminated, and a notification by Captain F. Howard Vyse, acting-consul at Kanagawa, has been remonstrated against by many of the English residents there. Captain Vyse, al-

luding to the serious injury of the Japanese officer, points out that the carrying of firearms during the day must be looked upon as a breach of the peace, and treated accordingly. He also states, that if parties will violate Japanese game laws, they cannot expect immunity any more than if they had done the same by English game laws. The residents have resented these sentiments in a protest signed by twenty individuals. They claim the carrying of fire arms as a precaution absolutely necessary, and deprecate that part of the notification which forbids the practice. They also demand that foreigners, arrested on any charge whatever, be brought up first before the Consul of the Flag under whose protection they may be living. Japanese complaints against furious riding have received attention, and servants are not to be allowed to go on horseback at all; the thing is offensive in the eyes of the authorities. Altogether the feeling appears to be strong against the foreigners, but we trust that it will soon be allayed.

The opening of the Yang-tze, a duty which will probably devolve upon Admiral Jones, is looked forward to with hopes of immediate commercial advantage. The Chinese produce at present in the hands of the rebels is, according to the best accounts, considerable; and that they are anxious to dispose of it, we cannot for a moment doubt.

The Island of Chusan, which by treaty provision had to be given up, has at length been evacuated by the Allies.

At Shanghai, movements are going on against the rebels, but little fighting has taken place. The Imperial forces are quietly gathering together, and it is not impossible that we may soon hear of a battle. Passports to travellers are now obtainable under the recently ratified treaty. A treaty—of which the *Friend of China* publishes a translation—between Russia and China, was signed at Peking on the 14th of November last—five days after Lord Elgin left the city. The signing parties were Prince Kung and Count Ignatieff. By this treaty China cedes to Russia all the seaboard from the mouth of the Amoor in 141 East, to the mouth of the Tumen in 131 East. This valuable strip of land is fully nine hundred miles long by from one hundred to two hundred miles in breadth, and may be considered as advancing Russia's facilities for operating either for or against China.

From Fuh-chau, we learn that the gun-boat *Algerine* had gone in search of a pirate fleet, reported to have been seen surrounding the brig *Aim* of Singapore.

The following notification issued by H.M.'s Consul on January 5th, will be pleasing and satisfactory to our readers:—

"Her Majesty's Consul has much pleasure in announcing for the information of the British community, that the proclamation by the Prince of Kung, making public the China portion of the Convention of Peking and Treaty of Tien-tsin, was yesterday officially posted by order of the Viceroy in front of the Yamen, in presence of the Consul and senior naval officer, and Chinese officials appointed to perform the duty. The Viceroy has also, at the Consul's request, made arrangements for the posting of eighteen other copies of the proclamation in different quarters of the city by British and Chinese deputed officers in communication together."

Captain Aubaret of H.I.M.'s war steamer *Pre-geant* is now at Fuhchau, specially deputed to look after the due promulgation of the Chinese version of the French Treaty, which will take place during the present month. It appears also that official instructions have reached the Viceroy, overland from Peking, to promulgate extensively and carry out the provisions of the Treaty and Convention.

From Ningpo and Amoy there is no news.

An American named Meredith, engaged in his lorchas in escorting some merchant junks, has been taken by pirates near Wanchew, and is held to ransom for 4,000 dols. The U.S. gunboat *Saginaw* has left Hong Kong to try and liberate him.

There is still no appearance of the Canton Merchants' Indemnity Money being paid, although the Americans have got nearly all theirs by this time. The garrison at Canton are enlivening themselves and friends this week by horse-racing.

With regard to Hong Kong matters, there is little to record. Our new acquisition on the Kowloon side is exciting a good deal of silent anxiety at present. The likelihood is, that some considerable time must elapse before it can be determined how the ground is to be disposed of. The most valuable piece of sea frontage has already been decided upon as the only good spot for no less than three purposes, only one of which it can be applied to. The governor, naturally enough, wishes it to build upon; the commanding officer recommends it as the only possible site for a barracks, and for that purpose every inch of it would be needed; and the admiral finds in it the very site for docks that has been so long desired and called for. The exact weight of each of those claims cannot be determined in a day, and until they are determined, the rest of the sea frontage will likely remain unallotted.

In the Civil Service Abuses inquiry, Mr. Caldwell goes on examining witnesses for his defence; there is no prospect of a speedy termination to this inquiry.

The weather here has been colder of late—thermometer at 60 to 65; at Whampoa, it has been as low as 45.—*Overland China Mail.*

#### RETURN OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

KANAGAWA, Nov. 30.—The United States Steam Frigate *Niagara* arrived off Kanagawa bay on the morning of the 9th inst., and having received a visit from the American Consul, and despatched a messenger by land to Yedo to announce the arrival of the Japanese Embassy, passed on her way to that city. Since then there has been a singular dearth of news from Yedo. Even the people of the place wonder that nothing is heard about the Embassy since their return. It appears that the Government wasted no gunpowder, nor had any spare enthusiasm to show off, on the occasion. It is said that the members of the Embassy were afraid to land in the *Niagara's* boats, alleging as a reason for preferring to go on shore in Japanese boats, that they regarded it as impolitic to let the common people see that they were on such intimate terms with their foreign friends as to land in the *Niagara's* boat would imply. It is reported, however, that the principal members of the Embassy were so much affected at parting with those friends with whom they had so long been associated on board the *Niagara*, that they actually shed tears when the time came to leave the ship. The ambassadors were saluted as they left the ship by a salvo from the *Niagara's* guns, but no response was made to the salute by the forts, and indeed from all we can learn, it has been the aim of the Government to make as little public demonstration of interest in the return of their countrymen from the United States as possible. This is quite in keeping with their usual mode of action, and does not excite much surprise. We cannot expect to see the results of the late embassy at once. The Japanese move slowly, like their neighbours, and we must give them time to work out their own problems in their own way. Impatience on the part of foreign Governments, or their subjects, instead of expediting their movements, may rather retard them. A snail does not go faster for being pushed, but is more likely to crawl back into his shell, and stop altogether. No doubt the Japanese would be glad to go back to their old regime, if they could, for with their best endeavours, they would find it difficult, trammelled as they are by their want of experience in international comity, and still more by the peculiar constitution of their own Government, to carry out the treaties they have made. This is one reason why Count Eulenberg makes little, if any, advance as yet toward the negotiation of a treaty for Prussia. Another reason is that the ministers of foreign affairs at Yedo cannot understand how one man can make a treaty for the thirty-eight different States of the German Confederacy. But probably the Prussian envoy will accomplish his object by patient waiting. It is only a question of time, and the count has begun well in telling the ministers of foreign affairs that he is in no hurry, that he has provisions enough for many

months, and that he is quite prepared to wait until such time as this Government is ready to enter into negotiations with him. He has taken up his residence at Yedo in the quarters provided for him by the Government, and as it were laid siege to the citadel of exclusiveness. If he does not abandon the siege too soon, the strong hold will yield and capitulate by-and-bye in order to get rid of the besiegers, if for no other reason. The Prussian Ambassador is in a position much like that of "patience on a monument, smiling at" delay. If he sits there long enough, he will smile it out of countenance, and his policy is a wise one. Meantime his artists are painting and photographing Yedo, his naturalists are studying the flora and fauna, the arts, the commerce, the mineralogy, and the geology of Japan, and the officers of the squadron are surveying and mapping the bay of Yedo. A better appointed expedition for these purposes has never visited these islands. Whatever else may or may not be accomplished by it, it is quite certain that the world will be better informed respecting this even now *terra incognita*, through the explorations and observations of the able corps of scientific men, and the labours of the artists attached to the Prussian Legation.

On the 19th inst. Yokohama presented a rare sight to the natives of this country. On that day the bodies of the two Russians who were assassinated last year were removed from their temporary graves to the new and handsome chapel which has been erected by the Japanese Government, as their sepulchral monument, and which has recently been completed under the superintendence of H.B.M. Consul at Kanagawa. It is a stone structure, consisting of a roof resting upon four massive columns, and surmounted by a gilded dome and cross, and having a large, elaborately carved and gilded cross beneath it. A strong palisade enclosed the structure. At noon three hundred marines and blue jackets were landed from the Prussian frigates, *Arcona* and *Thetis*, with the fine band of the former, and drawn up in line in front of the Custom-house. As a precaution against treachery on the part of the Japanese, two of the *Arcona's* boats, manned with fifty men and provided with howitzers and shells, were stationed at one of the bridges on the road leading from Kanagawa to Yokohama, ready to blow up the bridge if it should be necessary, and so cut off the access to the place on that side. The marines and sailors were all armed with their needle guns, and the show of officers and men in full uniform made a fine appearance. All the consuls at this port were also present in their official dress, as well as M. Bellecourt, the French Chargé d'Affaires, who came from Yedo for the purpose. The flags of Prussia, Holland, Portugal, France, England, and the United States, were borne together in the procession, to and from the place of landing and the cemetery. Crowds of Japanese thronged the beach and the streets through which the procession moved. All business was suspended at the Custom-house, and Yokohama has not seen such a parade of men in arms since the day when Commodore Perry landed there in 1854.

Arriving at the chapel, the men under arms were drawn up in a double column on either side of it. The chaplain of the Prussian flag ship *Arcona* read the Lutheran service for the occasion, and followed it with an address in the German language, after which he performed the ceremony of consecrating the spot as a place of Christian burial. The chapel stands in a little dell among the hills east of Yokohama, whose sides are thickly covered with trees and shrubbery. On these hill sides, adjacent to the cemetery, a great number of Japanese had congregated, many of them climbing the trees to get a better opportunity to see the novel ceremony. But their innocent curiosity was rudely disturbed. Japanese like, some little officials, armed with bamboos, apparently annoyed at seeing the people so eager to gratify their harmless curiosity, in the midst of the chaplain's address began to beat the bush, and drive the unoffending people from their look-outs among the trees. The noise they made in thrashing the bushes, and the backs of those whom they could



reach, was a far greater disturbance than the presence of the multitude on the hill sides. But Japanese official dignity takes every opportunity to show its authority among the unsworded masses, and the more public the occasion the better, apparently, in the estimation of those bare-legged and bare-headed executives of the law. After the consecration the band played the Russian national anthem, whilst all the flags were lowered and the military presented arms.

Mr. Bellecourt then read an address in French to those assembled, during the delivery of which he appeared to be a good deal affected, his lips quivering with emotion. When he had concluded, Mr. Consul Vyse briefly thanked those who were present for "the noble, generous, and unanimous manner" in which they had manifested their interest in the transactions of the day. During all the time of the ceremony a Prussian artist had been busy at a little distance from the chapel, endeavouring to photograph the scene. By request of Commodore Lunderwohl the people present were detained a moment at the close, until the sun could once more paint the scene around the chapel. This done (and I learn from Mr. Heine that it was a very successful picture) the procession took up the line of march back to the landing. As it proceeded the band played in succession the national airs of those countries whose flags were displayed on the occasion. Altogether the thing passed off well, with a single exception, which could not but be observed by those present, and which certainly detracted from the otherwise good arrangements of the day. Though all the foreign residents at this port were invited by a circular from the British Consulate to honour the occasion by their presence, there was no marshal on the ground to give them any attention, nor to assign them a place in the procession. The consequence was that a good many did not join it, and those who did fell in in a straggling style, as if not half sure that they were in the right place, or that they might not be regarded as intruders. Probably the neglect was unintentional, but the effect upon the appearance of the procession was not the less on that account. A repetition of it on some similar occasion might confirm the impression already quite common among the mercantile portion of the community at this place, that gold lace and gilt buttons are essential to entitle a man to respectful consideration on the part of certain officials; in other words, that the man who comes here to make money is, *ergo*, as in the Japanese account, nobody. Should the Government here discover that such is the estimate put upon a person engaged in mercantile pursuits by the representatives of foreign Governments; or should the latter, by any possibility, give occasion for such an opinion to be entertained by the Japanese, it would prove greatly detrimental to the interests of those nations having commerce with Japan.

I cannot forbear to remark, that in this country first impressions made upon the native mind by our intercourse with the Government, like all other precedents in Japan, are slow to be set aside. In no country in the world will they be found on this account to be more permanently beneficial, if good and true, nor more harmful in the future, if they be false and wrong. The last twelve months' proceedings at Kanagawa will therefore have the obstinate force of precedents for years to come. It becomes every diplomatic agent here, as well as every private individual, to remember that a mistake once made, or a wrong once done, will not easily nor early be corrected and forgotten. I hope I am mistaken, but I apprehend that precedents have already been established here, even at this early period in our intercourse with Japan, the bad effects of which will not soon be remedied.—*Correspondent of North China Herald.*

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Dec. 21.—In this day's durbar, held in the garden of Sirdar Ghoolam Heider Khan, the Ameer desired Ubdoolrazak Khan, Moostoufee, to write a letter to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, re-

questing him to leave Cabool for Jellalabad as soon as possible. The letter was accordingly despatched by a kossid. It is given out in Jellalabad that Sirdar Shere Allee has already left Cabool.—Dec. 22.—An urzee was this day received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan from Kandahar, in which he informed the Ameer that Sirdar Sooltan Allee Khan, son of Sirdar Kohindil Khan, who, having been dissatisfied with the proposals of the Ameer, had gone to Heerat, is come back to Kandahar. Sooltan Allee is ashamed, and repents of what he has done. It would be highly obliging, continued Mohamed Ameen Khan, if the Ameer would kindly restore to him his Jagheer. He (Mohamed Ameen) also intimated to the Ameer that he had received a letter from Sirdar Jellalooddeen Khan, son of late Wazeer Mohamed Uklar Khan, from Muskit. He was very badly off at that place, and as he was much in want of money he had remitted to him twelve thousand rupees. Futeh Mohamed Khan, the brother of Jellalooddeen, had also sent him six thousand rupees. Mohamed Ameen observed that, as it was a disgrace for the family to see the son of Mohamed Uklar Khan wandering about in such a state, it would be advisable if the Ameer would send some one after him and get him back to Cabool.—Dec. 23.—The durbar was held as usual. The Ameer, turning towards Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, remarked that on his leaving Cabool he had desired Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan not to stay too many days at Lugman, and to come to Jellalabad as quickly as practicable; as his presence was very much wanted here, he had better be written to, and sent for at once. Mohamed Oosman Khan ordered his Paishkhdmut to go to Lugman and bring Sooltan Mohamed Khan. Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan introduced three Bajoree Mulliks to the Ameer, who ordered them to wait in another room until the durbar was broken. A private council was held, where Sirdars Peer Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Oosman Khan, and the Bajore Mulliks were called. Something important was discussed in this council, but without its being known to anybody.—Dec. 24.—Mohmund people waited on the Ameer and complained that a party of the Sungoo Khyle people had made an attack on their villages, and had taken away some cows, sheep, and a woman, after killing four men and wounding a few. If the Ameer would not punish them, would they be allowed to take the revenge? On this the Ameer informed them that he had just heard from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and as he would be there in two or three days, the first thing he would have him to do would be to bring the Sungoo Khyle people to their senses and to get their property and women restored to them.—Dec. 25.—Auleejah Shahmurd Khan was ordered by the Ameer to get the Bajoree Mulliks, who were living with Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, to his house, and to pay them their daily expenses, also to keep the Mohmund men until the arrival of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan. A letter was ordered to be written and sent to Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to Kandahar, to the effect that as Sirdar Sooltan Allee Khan is come back to Kandahar, his Jagheer was to be given to him, and he was to be assured that he would be called to Cabool, after the nourooz (new year), when the roads, which are now closed by the snow, would be opened. The Ameer also requested Mohamed Ameen Khan in his letter to send some more money and a confidential person to Muskit to Jellalooddeen Khan, son of the late Uklar Khan, and to get him back to Kandahar.—Dec. 26.—After receiving the chiefs and khans in the durbar, the Ameer went to see the horses in the new stable, and thence he went to the tent of Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear. Here Shahmurd Khan came to pay his respects, and requested the Ameer to go and see the artillery. The Ameer, accompanied by Shahmurd Khan, went to inspect the artillery, and was highly pleased with everything in that department. The Ameer desired Shahmurd Khan to prepare a list of the mulkeah (mercenary) troops of Mohamed Soolaman Khyle, Ahmedzaie and Ghilzaie people serving under him (the Ameer), and his sons. Accordingly Shahmurd Khan ordered his

duftrees (writers) to get the list ready and present it to the Ameer.—Dec. 27.—The Ameer was very glad to receive an urzee from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from Futehabad, acknowledging the receipt of the Ameer's letter, and informing the Ameer that he would be at Jellalabad next day. He also stated that he got the Ameer's letter the day his camp was at Taizee. On this the Ameer ordered all the sowars and khans belonging to Shere Allee Khan, who had accompanied the Ameer's camp, to go and receive their master, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan. Shahmurd Khan also asked the Ameer's permission to go and receive Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and having complied with his request, he took some sugar-canes and other fruits with him, and left Jellalabad for Shere Allee Khan's camp.—Dec. 28.—The durbar was held as usual. It was about two o'clock, when Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, with six regiments of infantry and one of cavalry and artillery, and with all the khans and chiefs, arrived at Jellalabad. All the troops were drawn out, and a salute in honour of the Ameer and Shere Allee Khan was fired. Having inspected all his troops, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan ordered them to go and be encamped to the south of Jellalabad, while he himself and the ambassador of the King of Bokhara went to pay their respects to the Ameer. The Ameer received Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and the ambassador very kindly, and turning towards the latter, told him to rest assured that everything would be settled to his and his master's satisfaction. All the other khans and chiefs began to ask the ambassador how the things were going on at Bokhara.—Dec. 29.—A private durbar was held, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, Peer Mohamed Khan, Mohamed Oosman Khan, and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear, were called, a long conversation went on, but it was kept secret. It is ascertained from the Paishkhdmut of the Ameer that the chief object of the council was to settle the Sungoo Khyle affair. It has been decided that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, with all his troops, is to go to Sungoo Khyle and to see the matter settled, while Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan and a son of Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, with their respective troops, are to march on Bajore. After Shere Allee Khan had seen the Sungoo Khyle people punished, he was to go and join Peer Mohamed Khan at Bajore.—Dec. 30.—The Ambassador of the King of Bokhara attended the durbar. The Ameer, turning towards the Ambassador, stated that, as nearly all the roads from Cabool to Toorkistan were closed by snow, it was out of the question to send any troops just now to Toorkistan, but after the nouroze (new year) he would send all the available troops he had, and he would dismiss the ambassador with due honour. "Till that time," continued the Ameer, "it would be better that he, the ambassador, should remain at Jellalabad." On this the Ambassador replied that the son of the late King of Bokhara had ordered him to settle the matter as soon as possible, and then return with an answer. The Ameer told him not to be afraid of his master, as he would write and send a letter to Bokhara to that effect. The sowars of Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan are busy having their horses shod.—Dec. 31.—A merchant has just arrived from Bokhara, from whom it is ascertained that at first a battle had taken place between the Persian troops and the Huzara Jumshaidee people, in which the former were defeated, leaving many prisoners with the Jumshaidees. The Persians thus left were sold by the Jumshaidees at seven or eight tillas, a gold coin, per slave. The Persians having been thus treated collected a large force, &c., and made an attack on the Hazara Jumshaidees. The Persians taught them a good lesson—that is, they took the territory of Surruksh Murve Shajehan, and Jumshaidee, plundered all the places, destroyed all the forts, and carried away a number of prisoners to Heerat, of whom they made slaves. The merchants say that the Persian troops are now encamped at Mamane, while Sirdar Utzul Khan, with his troops, is in the fort of Khairabad. Almost all the roads are closed, so nothing can be done until after the nouroze.

Jan 1.—All the khans and sirdars attended the

darbar as usual. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan having been asked by the Ameer how the affairs were going on in Cabool, replied that a few days before his leaving that capital the snow had fallen there in such a quantity that all the roads had become impassable, and that the price of grain had risen so high that Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan, the present governor of Cabool, had been obliged to have the grain brought up from districts where it was a little cheaper, and have it sold in the Munde or the market of Cabool. On this Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear represented that he had just received news from Hindoostan to the effect that in consequence of the scarcity of rain, grain was selling there at famine prices, and that as grain had been exported from the Punjab to Hindoostan in great quantities, it was getting dear there also. Lately, continued Ghoolam Mahomed, it had been raining a little in Rawul Pindie, Nowshera, and other places. "There is no doubt that the British authorities will do their best to supply this deficiency," said the Ameer; "but what can be done when it is the will of God?" Turning towards Shere Allee Khan, the Ameer desired him to see that none of the troops now stationed at Jellalabad were in need of anything.—Jan. 2.—The darbar was held in the garden, where Shahmud Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, introduced Syud Baboo Jan, the King of Koonair, to the Ameer. The Badshah of Koonair presented to the Ameer a few hawks, some royal white falcons, and four deer. The Ameer was quite pleased with the presents, and inquired of the King how he had been treated by the Koonairies and Bajoorrees. On this the King replied that the Koonairie people were as quiet as lambs, and were always wellwishers of the Ameer, but that the Bajoorrees had lately gone so much out of their way that scarcely a day had passed without some blood having been shed. The Ameer assured him he need not be afraid of them, as he was shortly going to teach them a good lesson.—Jan. 3.—In to day's darbar Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan handed over to the Ameer a letter which he had received from the sons of Koottal, natives of Paneer, in Kashkar. The sons of Koottal informed the Ameer in their letter of their having been threatened by the troops of the son of Maharaja Goolab Singh, and have begged of the Ameer to assist them with some of his troops, which were already going to march on Bajore. The troops of the son of Raja Goolab Singh, continued the sons of Koottal, had reached Kashkar via Thibet, and if the Ameer did not look to this in time, they would be ruined. The Ameer looked at Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, and said that if the territories of Bajore, Samat, and Punair in Kashkar were taken and well managed, there would be no doubt a profit of some fourteen or fifteen lacs of rupees a year, as the present Khanzadas in charge of the above-named place cared very little about the management of the revenues of those places. Not only would there be profit, but several other advantages would be derived by having those places annexed, replied Ghoolam Mohamed Khan; firstly, it would increase the income of the State; secondly, it would make a direct road to Toorkistan via Kashkar; and lastly, it would make the Ameer the sole master of Kohibunds.—Jan. 4.—The Ameer asked Sirdar Shere Allee Khan if he had settled with the jagheerders of Cabool, Kandabar, and Toorkistan. He had already paid the cash to the jagheerders of the troops of Cabool and Toorkistan, as their allowances, and had confiscated their jagheers, replied Shere Allee Khan, and was going to do the same with the jagheerders of the troops of Jellalabad. In future all the troops would be paid by cash from the treasury, and there would be no more jagheers given to any one in place of allowances. The Ameer then said that he had been given to understand that he (Shere Allee Khan) had called on Mirza Naeem Khan for the past accounts, and as the Nazir was one of the old and favourite servants of the late Sirdar Ghoolam Haidur Khan, he (the Ameer) hoped he would be treated with the same kindness. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan having taken leave from the Ameer went to his place, and sent for Nazir Naeem Khan, and spoke

to him thus: "You have complained against me before the Ameer for my having called on you for the accounts. I will see that you be no more the same Nazir." Poor Naeem Khan tried his best to secure pardon of the Sirdar and to make him believe that he had not done such a thing, but in vain; as Sirdar Shere Allee Khan ordered all the villages of the Jagheer of Nazir Naeem Khan to be confiscated. The Moostoufee was directed by the Sirdar to take charge of the villages, and to see that the Nazir had settled the accounts of the past and present year. If anything remained unpaid for the past year, the Nazir was to make it up from the Cabool customs.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA, Jan. 16.—The Governor-general of Netherlands India arrived at Banda, in the Moluccas, on the 16th Dec., after a quick passage of ten days. He was to leave for Amboyna on the 21st.

The accounts from Banjermassing do not contain any news of importance. The insurgents still continue throwing up entrenchments in different directions, which are destroyed by detachments of Dutch troops. Government is said to entertain expectations that the mutiny will be soon ended; but this is questionable, so long as the leaders of the rebels remain at large. The native master of ceremonies at Batavia has been sent to Banjermassing, for the purpose of endeavouring to bring the rebel chiefs back to their allegiance.

The outbreak on Ceram seems at an end for the present. The mutineers have been offered forgiveness, provided they deliver up the persons who murdered the schoolmaster at Waisamu.

Amoks appear to be very frequent in Celebes. Within thirty days the same number of persons lost their lives by this means in the government of Makasser.

Small pox was raging in the Sangir Islands, no less than 4,000 having been carried off by the disease. This had induced the population to allow vaccination to be introduced, which hitherto they had refused to submit to. About 14,000 had been vaccinated, being about a third of the population. The disease was also very prevalent in the Talaut Islands.

In the end of October fifteen large pirate prahus were seen off the Coast of Menado steering south. On the 17th November eight pirate prahus were met near Tanjong Flesko by a Gorontalo prahu, which watched them for some time, but at last lost sight of them during the night. The steamer *Etna* examined a number of places without finding traces of these pirates. The steamer *Reynier Claeszen* was more fortunate. Leaving Makasser on the 10th December, she arrived on the forenoon of the 19th at the island Sayussu, or Sailus, one of the southern Paternoster group. Six large pirate prahus were drawn up on the shore, and when the steamer's boats approached to reconnoitre, a man armed with shield and klewang jumped out of the jungle, and with gestures of defiance seemed to challenge them to the encounter. A shot from a 12-pounder on board the steamer hit the ground close to the champion, and was immediately returned by a heavy fire of liles and muskets from the side of the pirates, but it did no harm, owing to the distance at which the steamer lay. Under cover of the fire from the boats and the steamer a landing was effected, and the prahus were destroyed and set on fire. The boats then proceeded past the west point of the island to where the campong of the pirates was situated, and after having cannonaded it for some time a party was landed, who set it on fire. The approach of night prevented further operations. The pirates were now deprived of the means of flight, but it was still no easy task to capture them, as the island, which was about 2,800 yards long and 1,000 in breadth, was covered with a thick jungle and dense underwood. It was therefore resolved to cut passages through the jungle, and the whole of

the 20th was occupied in doing this, and in completing the destruction of the campong and the property of the pirates. By dint of great exertion roads were cut along and across the island, but still the pirates were not fallen in with. With their numerous slaves, women and children, whom they obliged to carry their goods, they marched round the island, evading the steamer's people, although they were suffering much from hunger, but they kept themselves up by using opium. These particulars were learnt from some slaves who managed to make their escape. On the 22nd a slave pointed out the place where some minutes previously the pirates had put twelve of their captives to death with spears and swords. On the 23rd, information was received from an escaped slave that the pirates had encamped in a field of alang-alang (long grass), and had resolved to die on this spot, which they regarded as holy, from having on it the grave of an Arab priest. Commander Willink, with a party of thirty men, armed with muskets, immediately proceeded to the spot. When they were close to the place, a pirate chief showed himself, and was brought down by a shot, upon which the pirates replied by a heavy fire of musketry and liles. Some of the attacking party were placed *hors de combat* by this discharge; the rest went on with great steadiness, and a number of the pirates were shot or bayoneted; but fired upon from the jungle on three sides, and having already nine men disabled, the unequal struggle could not be maintained, and the party fell back in good order, although harassed by the heavy fire of the pirates and embarrassed by the care of the wounded, who were all brought off. As the crew of the *Reynier Claeszen* had lost two men killed and three men dead from exhaustion, and besides four severely wounded and twelve on the sick list, many of the others were suffering from wounds in the legs, the commander resolved to return to Makasser; and he was further induced to take this course as there were only five days' provisions on board, and the pirates had no means of escaping from the island. During the operations, from the 19th to the 24th December, seven large and many small prahus and the pirate campong were destroyed, while twelve pieces of ordnance and a great quantity of other stores were taken or destroyed, and twelve slaves liberated. The pirates, besides all their property, suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The *Reynier Claeszen* and the steamer *Gede* left Makasser on the 28th of December to complete the destruction of the pirate force.—*Singapore Free Press.*

THE RICE CROPS in Java are reported as promising a good out turn, and the sugar and coffee produce is unusually favourable. In the residency of Pasuruan the average sugar production is sixty-two piculs per bouw, which amount has never previously been reached in any residency. It is expected that this residency will turn out 372,000 piculs of sugar and 210,000 piculs of coffee in 1861. A public sale of sugar, on account of Government, took place at Batavia on the 15th December. The quantity sold was 60,000 piculs, quality No. 16, of which 40,000 are deliverable at Soerabaya, and 20,000 at Samarang. The average price was fl1060.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Two officers belonging to the garrison of Willem I, while out walking, fell in with a snake, which they nearly killed, and then carried to Mr. Van Lammeren, a surgeon of the garrison, who was making a collection of snakes. The snake appeared to recover itself; and while Mr. Van Lammeren was incautiously playing with it, bit him on the hand. He refused to take any precaution, treating the matter lightly; but he soon began to suffer great pain, accompanied by lock-jaw, and at last died four hours after he received the bite. The snake was of the kind called *ular teclang*. Experiments were afterwards made with this snake which proved it to be of a most venomous description. A fowl bitten by it died in one minute and a-half, and a dog in an hour and a quarter, exhibiting all the symptoms which had marked the case of Mr. Van Lammeren. The natives know of no remedy for the bite of this snake.

**THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.**—A document has just been issued by the committee intrusted with the management and distribution of this fund, of which Mr. Alderman Finnis is chairman, showing its present position and operations during the past year. From this it appears that, from the commencement of the fund in August, 1857, to the 31st of December last, the subscriptions received have amounted to £134,850. 11s. 5d., the interest on securities to £28,881. 13s. 5d., the repayments for relief to £2,680. 18s. 11d.; making the total receipts £166,412. 3s. 9d. Of this sum, £22,787. 14s. 2d. has been remitted to Calcutta; £20,619. 2s. 10d. to Bombay; £12,000 to Lahore; £5,178. 9s. 1d. to Oude; £5,344. 14s. 4d. to Delhi; £2,000 to the Lawrence Asylum, and £10,356. 18s. 2d. to Agra. The relief granted to people in this country, by donations, has been £77,726. 11s. 5d., and by loans to £11,065. 10s. 6d.; together, £88,792. 1s. 11d. The expenses of management are £9,606. 15s. 2d.; leaving a balance in hand of receipts over payments of 229,736l. 8s. 1d. Of the 88,792l. 1s. 11d. expended in donations and loans, 6,439l. has been distributed in donations to 61 officers of the military class, 16,012l. to 144 officers' widows, 3,397l. 10s. to 44 orphans of officers, 3,476l. to 35 wives of ditto, 6,490l. 10s. to 83 relations of ditto, 5,683l. 6s. to 890 disabled soldiers; 19,641l. to 660 widows and 846 children of soldiers; 32l. to 21 orphans of soldiers, 1,159l. to 178 other relatives of soldiers, 61l. to the ladies' committee for clothing, and 892l. 14s. to children of soldiers at institutions. 5,140l. 15s. has been advanced in loans to 39 officers, and 2,787l. 7s. to 29 relatives of officers. 7,700l. 9s. has been expended in donations to 112 civilians of all classes, 230l. to the wives of 5 ditto, 5,456l. to 50 widows and orphans of ditto, 759l. 8s. to 17 relatives of ditto, in loans, 2,120l. to 18 civilians of all classes; and 1,017l. 7s. to relatives of 13 civilians. The total number of persons relieved by donations and loans is 3,245; 83 orphans of soldiers and sailors have been sent for education to various institutions, chiefly to the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead; the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, Devonport; and the Rev. C. Woodcock's Institution at Chardstock, Dorset. Of the classes of sufferers by the mutiny who still receive allowances, there are 475 widows of soldiers; 18 widows of ditto, in domestic service; 322 male orphans, 368 female orphans; 22 male and 62 female orphans at institutions; 62 widows, sisters, and mothers of deceased officers and others; 23 male and 28 female orphans of officers. The committee have resolved to continue the payment of these allowances and of those that follow to the end of the present year, after which they will be again considered with reference to the state of the fund and the capital value of all allowances for the periods during which it is intended that they shall be prolonged. 93 disabled soldiers are also receiving an allowance of 6d. a day for twelve months from the date of their admission on the books, unless in the meantime they obtain remunerative employment, when they would be struck off before the expiration of that period. In Calcutta, also, 76 widows, orphans, and other relatives of officers, civilians, &c., still receive allowances; in Bombay, 77 widows and orphans of soldiers; and in Lahore, 10 widows and orphans of officers and soldiers. Among the committee for the management of the fund are the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Spencer, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Broughton, Lord Overstone, the Bishop of London, Baron Rothschild, M.P., Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. Ross D. Mangles, Sir James Melville, Mr. T. Baring, M.P., M. G. C. Glyn, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. Haliburton, M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Sir Charles Trevelyan, and many more persons of rank and station. The accounts, of which the above is a summary, bear the signature of Major-General Tremeneheere, the superintendent of the fund, and their accuracy is certified by three auditors, of whom Mr. W. G. Prescott is one.

**SMALL-POX** is prevailing to a great extent at Delhi. Many of the European troops have fallen victims to the disease.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 18.*—Appts. in Nagpore:—

Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls to have med. ch. of the district of Chindwarrah.

Asst. surg. J. Law to have med. ch. of the district of Bhundara.

Asst. surg. H. J. Beach to have med. ch. of the district of Chandah.

Mr. E. O'Riley delivered over ch. of mag's office and jail at Rangoon to Capt. H. A. Browne on Dec. 10 last.

Capt. H. A. Browne, rev. settlement officer, delivered over ch. of the rev. settlement office to Lieut. A. R. MacMahon on the above date.

Mr. E. O'Riley rec. ch. of the office of dep. comr. of Bassein and the Treasury at that station fr. Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. comr., on Dec. 15 last.

The appt. of Lieut. L. D. A. Jackson, engr., prob. asst. engr. in public works dept., and posting him to Pegu, in No. 316 of Dec. 22, is hereby cance.

Mr. A. L. Perrier, c.e., offic. exec. engr., 6th div. Grand Trunk Road, rep. his dep., per ship *Conflict*, on leave (vide No. 308 of Dec. 18) to Eur., on 7th inst.

Maj. J. H. Maxwell, engr., ass. ch. of the office of chief engr. of Nagpore fr. Maj. J. J. McL. Innes on Jan. 5.

*Military Dept., Camp Goosulpore, Jan. 9.*—No. 4a.—The servs. of Capt. G. C. Lloyd, 56th N.I., offic. sub asst., stud. dept., are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

#### BRIGADE COMMANDS.

*Camp Punagurh, Jan. 10.*—No. 5a.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 943, dated Sept. 19, 1860, it is hereby notified that, under instructions from H.M.'s Govt. on the occurrence of vacancies in the brigade commands at Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Dullander, and Seal-kote, the command of those stations will be entrusted to the senior regimental officers, who will receive a moderate additional allowance in consideration of the increased duties. The amount of the allowance will be hereafter announced.

*Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 11.*—No. 6a.—The servs. of Asst. surg. R. Moir, M.D., in med. ch. of the Haupper stud depot, are placed, at his own request, at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 9a.—The servs. of Lieut. F. D. Harrington, late 12th N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 15.*—The following officer of the Pegu commission is app. special assessors under Act 32 of 1860:—

Mr. E. O. Riley for the dist. of Bassein.

*Public Works Dept., Hd. Qrs., Camp Goomwarra, Jan. 2.*—The appt. by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Mr. E. C. Palmer, offic. exec. engr., 4th div. Baree Doab Canal, to the perm. charge of that division, is confirmed.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Jan. 15.*—No. 30.—The following promotions and alterations are made:—

1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Capt. and brev. Lieut. col. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., to be maj., from Oct. 10, 1860, v. Maj. S. Greville, ret.

1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. Davison to be capt., from Oct. 10, 1860, v. Maj. S. Greville, ret.

1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Ens. G. H. Holley to be lieut., from Oct. 10, 1860, v. Maj. S. Greville, ret.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. A. D. Campbell to be lieut., from Dec. 24, 1860, v. Lieut. W. W. Lee, cashiered.

Alteration of rank.—3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. A. F. Gerard, from Oct. 31, 1860, v. Lieut. H. B. Blake, dismissed.

N.B.—The promotion of Ens. A. W. Money, 3rd Eur. regt., to the rank of lieut., published in G.O. No. 1,155 of 1860, is cance.

No. 32.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. P. Robbins, of 15th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Australia on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 33.—Under the authority of the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, the hon. the President in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. G. M. Bruce, late sergt. maj. in the Nizam's Contingent, the local rank of lieut., to be held by him so long as he may be performing the duties of a commissioned officer with the Sebundy corps in the Andaman Island.

No. 35.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl:—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. M. F. Sherwill, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 36.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presv. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and promoted to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

Cavalry.—Messrs. F. H. Huth and A. W. G. Brebner, date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 10.

Infantry.—Mr. E. C. S. Jackson, date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 9.

Messrs. J. W. Ridgeway, A. G. Hartshorne, F. W. Williams, and C. Young, date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 10.

No. 39.—The following promotion is made:—

General List.—Cavalry.—Cornet R. T. M. Lang to be lieut. from Dec. 9, 1860, v. Lieut. C. H. Grey, 3rd Eur. L.C., dec.

No. 40.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. C. A. E. S. Carter, 26th N.I., d. d. with 18th Punjab inf., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 41.—Lieut. W. Parry, of the Veteran estab., asst. comy. of ordnance, having been reported to be unfit for further active service, is (under the orders of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India) transf. to pension estab. in his present rank, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 42.—Capt. T. M. Cameron, 55th N.I., has leave from 1st prox. to 1st April, 1861, to Bombay, prep. to retiring from the serv.

No. 43.—Capt. T. M. Cameron is perm. to retire from the serv. on the pension of his rank, with effect from date of his dept. from Bombay.

No. 44.—The undermnt. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. R. A. Napper, 55th N.I.; Lieut. H. G. Young, of art.; Lieut. I. B. Lockhart, 6th Eur. regt.; Lieut. R. S. Robertson, 6th Eur. regt.; Lieut. F. W. Grant, 22nd N.I., and Asst. surg. J. Watking, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 9, 1861.

Brev. col. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I.; Brev. maj. R. P. Anderson, 25th N.I.; Capt. J. H. Dyas, engr., director of canals, dep. public works, irrigation dep., Punjab, on leave for 18 mo. from the 19th July, 1859; Brev. capt. W. Nemohard, 55th N.I., dep. commissnr. at Jubbulpore, leave for 15 mo., from 24th Oct., 1859; Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, 1st Eur. L.C.; Lieut. C. H. W. Ewbank, of art.; Surg. A. White, M.D., med. dept.; Surg. E. B. Thring, med. dept.; Surg. T. Maxwell, med. dept., and Surg. maj. J. H. Butler, F.R.C.S., of the med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 10, 1861.

No. 45.—The undermnt. officers have reported their return to duty:—

Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, of the art., and Capt. J. W. Smith, of the 22nd N.I.; date of arr. at Fort St. George, on duty with recruits per *Barham*, 26th Dec., 1860.

*Mily. Dept., Fort William, Jan. 17, 1861.*—No. 46 of 1861.—The undermen. officers are per. to proceed to Eur. on furl:—

Surg. maj. W. Shillito, of the med. dept., att. to the Loyal Poorbeah regt., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. R. W. H. Fanshawe, the Invalid Estab., for 3 years, under old regs.

*Fort William, Jan. 18.*—No. 47 of 1861.—Rank is assigned to the undermen. cornets and ensigns from the dates specified:—

Cavalry.—Cor. T. Shepherd, Aug. 4, 1860.

Cornet H. A. Fletcher, Sept. 4, 1860.

Cornet G. R. J. Shakespear, Sept. 7, 1860.

Infantry.—Ensign T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Aug. 1, 1860.

Ensigns F. E. Johnstone, H. M. Ramsay, and W. Atkins, Aug. 4, 1860.

Ensign R. S. Green, Aug. 21, 1860.

Ensign C. D. Blackwood and W. I. Bax, Sept. 4, 1860.

Ensign A. W. Erskine (not arr.) and J. H. Broome, Sept. 18, 1860.

Ensigns E. C. S. Jackson (not arr.) and L. Mc Dowell, Sept. 20, 1860.

Ensigns C. J. Walter (not arr.) and B. F. C. A. Tytler (not arr.) Oct. 2, 1860.

Ensign R. T. Beeston (not arr.) Oct. 25, 1860.

Ensigns D. H. Robertson and A. McC Bruce, Nov. 4, 1860.

Ensign E. H. P. Glover (not arr.) Nov. 5, 1860.

Ensign C. D. G. Newington (not arr.) Nov. 6, 1860.

Ensign R. W. E. Burrowes, Nov. 20, 1860.

No. 48.—The foll. prom. and alteration of rank are made:—

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. White to be surg., fr. Sept. 26, v. Surg. maj. H. R. Bond, ret.; Asst. surg. R. Cockburn, fr. Sept. 25, v. Surg. maj. W. Shurlock, ret.

No. 50.—The underment. officer has rep. his ret. to du.:—

6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Stewart; date of arr. at Fort St. George, on du. with recruits per *Barham*, Dec. 26.

No. 51.—With reference to the notification issued from the home dept., No. 107, dated 15th inst., the servs. of Asst. surg. A. Christison are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., with effect fr. 10th inst.

No. 52.—Lieut. E. Packe, 37th N.I., is perm. to res. the serv.

No. 53.—With reference to the notification issued fr. the foreign dept., No. 146, dated 10th inst., the servs. of Lieut. A. P. Mew, 74th N.I., offic. adjt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

No. 54.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

2nd Capt. W. Delane, art., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 55.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs. on m.c.:

Lieut. J. Miller, 27th N.I., do. du. with 16th Punjab inf., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 56.—The following promotions are made:—  
1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. H. H. Gough, V.C., to be capt. by brev., under the operation of G. O. No. 21, of 1840, fr. Jan. 4, 1851, v. Capt. and Brev. lieut. col. A. W. C. P. Plowden, dec.

General List.—Cornet C. W. Campbell to be lieut., fr. Jan. 4, 1851, v. Capt. and Brev. lieut. col. A. W. C. Plowden, dec.

No. 57.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:

Capt. F. C. Tombs, 18th N.I., dep. paymr. Cawnpore circle, offic. 3rd examiner, pay dept., for 15 mos., under new regs.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Jan. 4.—Appointments.—Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, is transf. to Nudda, in which dist. he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Jan. 5.—The following sub-deputy opium agents of the Behar agency are promoted, viz.:

To the Second Grade.—Mr. W. H. Urquhart, of Tirhoot.

To the Third Grade.—Mr. J. G. Pughe, of Chupra, to be stationed at Gya, but to continue to offic. at Aligunge, Sewan.

To the Fourth Grade.—Mr. J. Cosserat, of Mooteeharry.

Mr. G. Barnes to be sub-deputy opium agent of fifth grade at Chupra.

Mr. W. Masters to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Gya.

Dec. 28.—Appointments:—

The Hon. A. Eden to be envoy and special comr. in Sikhim.

Jan. 3.—Ens. G. B. Singer, jun. asst. to the comr. of Assam, at Luckimpore, is vested with powers prescribed in the 1st clause of the rules for the administration of civ. justice in Assam.

Jan. 5.—Mr. C. H. Campbell to be mag. and coll. of Dacca, but to continue to offic. as coll. of 24-pergunnahs.

The above appt. will take effect fr. the date of Mr. C. E. Lance's dep. for Eur.

Jan. 9.—Mr. H. C. Wake to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, fr. the date of Mr. H. Balfour's dep. for Eur.

Mr. R. S. Mangles to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore and ex-officio asst. to the superint. of tributary Mehals.

Messrs. F. Tucker and E. D. Lockwood to be members of the dispensary committee at Rungpore.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker to be secy. to the local committee of public instruction at Serajunge.

Jan. 10.—Mr. C. Sanderson to be a member of, and secy. to, the board of comrs. for the pres. town of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Sanders to be professor of the English language and literature in the pres. coll.

Jan. 11.—Appointments.—Mr. A. A. Mantell to be a marriage registrar at Balasore.

Mr. J. Geoghegan to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Pubna.

The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction in the districts mentioned, viz.:

At Bograh.—Mr. F. Grant.

At Bancoorah.—Mr. L. C. Tissendie.

Leave of absence:—

Jan. 8.—Mr. H. J. Muston, superint. of salt chowkies at Backergunge, for 1 mo., in addition to time allowed for joining his appt.

Jan. 12.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover, judge of Mymensing, for 4 weeks, prep. to prog. to Eur. on furl.

Jan. 8.—Notification.—The sub-division of Metterhaut, in the district of Baraset, will, in future, be called the sub-division of Bussierhaut, and the head quarters of the officer in charge will be at that place.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, Jan. 14.—Appointments.—Mr. R. Craig, who has been apptd. as a temp. supervisor in the public works dept., and posted to Bengal, is attached to the Berhampore division for the Nulhatty road.

Mr. Supernumerary asst. supervisor J. Mylne is transf. from the garrison of Fort William to the presidency div.

Jan. 5.—Appointments:—

Mr. R. C. Rabeholm, uncov. asst. to the comr. of Chota Nagpore, is vested with the powers of a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, and will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Jan. 10.—Mr. C. E. Pyster to be med. officer of Bograh.

Jan. 14.—Mr. C. T. Buckland, judge of Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a special comr. in that district.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhagulpore, is transf. to Purneah, in which district he will exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Jan. 15.—Mr. O. H. Campbell to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mymensing.

Mr. W. Macpherson to the ch. of sub div. of Natore, and to exercise the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Rajshahye.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to the ch. of sub div. of Nugawan.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun.

Mr. J. W. Furrell to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sarun, and to exercise the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

Sir A. J. Deff. Larpent, Bart., to be a member of and secy. to the Board of Comrs. for the pres. town of Calcutta.

Jan. 16.—Mr. W. Stevens to be secy. of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Baraset.

Mr. P. P. Carter to be an assessor and dep. coll. in Shahabad.

This cancels the appt. of Mr. C. Davies notified in Gazette of Nov. 7.

Jan. 17.—Mr. J. DeVerinne to be an assessor and dep. coll., under Act XXXII. of 1860, in Moorshebad.

Dr. T. Duka, civ. asst. surg. of Monghyr, has leave for 1 mo., making over ch. of the med. dus. of the station to the native doctor.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Revenue (Income Tax) Dept., Camp Mynpoorie, Dec. 27.—The following officers of the Govt., in the Boolundshuhur dist., are entrusted with the duties of assessors within the circles specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. R. G. Currie, asst. coll. in the pergunnahs of Ahar, Deebhace, and Anoooshulher.

Mr. F. E. Elliot, asst. coll. in the pergunnahs of Dandree, Dunkour, and Secunderabad.

The undermen. tehseldar of the Boolundshuhur dist. is appointed to be *ex officio* assessor for the execution of Act 32 of 1860, in respect of the assessments and profits accruing from land within the circles specified opposite to his name:—

Mr. Brown, offic. tehseldar, in the pergunnahs of Ahar, Deebhace, and Anoooshulher.

Genl. Dept., Camp Mynpoorie, Dec. 29.—Priv. leave for 2 mos. has been granted to the Rev. M. Burge, chaplain of Mussoorie, fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Medals for Civilians' Services.

Political Dept., Camp Allahabad, Jan. 5.—Medals for services during the mutiny have been received for the undermen. gentlemen, who will receive them on application to the officer of the Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., at Allahabad:—

1.—Mr. Ahern, clothing agency, Furruckabad.

4.—Mr. Bartie, customs and salt department, Saugor div.

6.—Mr. Best, bridge darogah.

7.—Mr. D. D. Blyth, asst. rev. surveyor.

8.—Mr. Butterfield, gaoi darogah.

11.—Mr. J. Collins, clerk.

12.—Mr. Crawford, clerk, dep. comr.'s office.

13.—Mr. A. Desbroises, signaller, electric telegraph, Roorkee.

14.—Mr. D. G. Elliot, clerk, dep. comr.'s office.

15.—Mr. Elliot, senior, ditto.

16.—Mr. Fleming, ditto.

19.—Mr. Gibson, road overseer.

20.—Mr. A. M. Goodall, asst., electric telegraph, Cawnpore.

22.—Mr. A. C. Howard, asst. superint. of supplies.

23.—Mr. W. Hyde, asst. judge's office, Saharunpore.

24.—Mr. Jones, engr., gun carriage agency.

25.—Mr. Lawrence, late clerk, Futtehpore judge's office.

26.—Mr. J. A. Leslie, clerk, judge's office, Banda.

30.—Mr. W. McIntyre, 2nd class inspector, electric telegraph, Cawnpore.

32.—Mr. Parker, railway dept., Etawah.

33.—Mr. Richards, treasury clerk.

35.—Mr. Rohan, carpenter, gun carriage agency.

36.—Sub-Conductor P. Stephens, superint., forest agency.

40.—Mr. D. C. Wilton, patrol.

42.—Mr. R. J. Young, lieut. and adjt. Budaon mil. police, asst. rev. surveyor, Mussoorie.

Judicial Dept., Camp Mynpoorie, Dec. 27, 1860.—Ens. J. Ducat, 17th Bombay N.I., whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of the Govt., is apptd. to offic. as asst. superint. of Neemuch.

Leave for 8 weeks, from Jan. 1, prep. to furl. to Eur., is granted to Lieut. col. Williams, superint. of cantonment police, N.W.P.

Dec. 28, 1860.—Mr. B. Alone, dep. coll. of Goruck-

pore, is apptd. to be a dep. mag., and is vested with special powers of an asst. mag.

Dec. 29.—Three mos. priv. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. R. Best, mag. and coll. of Muttra, with effect fr. Feb. 1 next, or other date subsequent thereto, on which he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Dept., Camp Mynpoorie, Dec. 26, 1860.—Mr. F. E. Elliott, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. under Act 10 of 1859.

Dec. 27.—So much of the notification No. 1,491a, dated Oct. 31 last, as directed the transfer of Mr. Dyce, dep. coll. of Jaloun, to Azimgurh, is hereby cancelled. Mr. Dyce will remain in Jaloun.

Mr. J. Clarke, offic. dep. coll. of Bareilly, is brought on the permanent estab. of dep. colls.

Mr. J. Concannon is apptd. to offic. as dep. coll. in district of Azimgurh.

These appts. will have effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. Passanah fr. the office of dep. coll. of Orai.

Public Works Dept., Camp Goorshaigunge, Jan. 2.

—Mr. Brand is apptd. to be a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Mirzapoor district.

Camp Poorah, Jan. 5.—Capt. T. Dennehy, comdt. mily. police, Allahabad, is appt. to be a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Allahabad district.

Mr. A. W. Brind, asst. engr., 2nd class, and dep. supdt. Eastern Jumna Canal, has passed prescribed exam. in the colloq. knowledge of the vernac.

Camp Choubeypoor, Jan. 7.—Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Bengal engr., placed at the disp. of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, pub. works dept. (vide notification No. 306, dated 18th Dec., 1860), is app. principal of the Thomason College of civil engineering at Roorkee, v. Capt. R. MacLagan, transl. to the Punjab.

Judicial Dept., Camp Meerun-ke-Serai, Jan. 3.—

No. 6a.—Leave, on m.c., until Jan. 31 is granted to Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, in add. to leave for two mos.

Camp Cawnpore, Jan. 8.—No. 24a.—Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt., is app. to be superint. of the Bareilly Central Prison.

Camp Urroul, Jan. 4.—No. 14a.—Leave, on m.c., for 9 mos., under sec. 5 of the uncovenanted rules, is granted to Dr. W. Anderson, principal of the Government college at Agra, to England, fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 16a.—Mr. C. Pearson, professor of English literature and of history in the Government College at Agra, is app. to offic. as princ. of that institution, dur. abs. of Dr. Anderson on leave.

No. 17a.—Mr. J. F. Goulding, 2nd master of Agra College, is app. to offic. as professor of English literature and of history in that institution.

No. 23a.—Leave, for 1 mo., is granted to the Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, chapl. of Banda, Nagode, and Nowgong, fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Camp Cawnpore, Jan. 8.—No. 40a.—Rev. T. W. Shaw, chapl. of Cawnpore, is app. to the station of Moradabad, and Rev. J. A. Stamper, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is app. to be chaplain of Cawnpore.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 28.—No. 3,354.—Transfers:—Mr. D. G. Barkley, asst. comr., fr. the Umritsur to the Loodiana district.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 29.—No. 2,449.—Lieut. W. Palmer, prob. asst. engr., from Umritsur to the Lahore and Ferozepore road.

Appointments and postings:—

Mr. Gordon, special asst. engr., to the exec. ch. of the Umritsur div. and drainage works.

Capt. A. G. Craster, exec. engr., to the exec. ch. of the Dalhousie road.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 29.—No. 1,995.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to app. exec. engr. of the canal dept. special assessors of Income-tax.

LEIA DIVISION.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 29.—No. 3,393.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the foll. alteration of the boundaries and designation of districts in the Leia div.:

The hd. qrs. of the div. are fixed at Dera Ishmael Khan instead of at Leia, and the div. is to be called the "Dera Ishmael Khan Division."

The present district of Leia is abolished, and added to the Dera Ishmael Khan district, which latter has been divided into two districts, having their head qrs. at Dera Ishmael Khan and Bunnoo respectively.

The new district of Bunnoo consists of the tehsels of Esakhail, Lukkee, and Bunnoo, from the present Dera Ishmael Khan district, and the tehsel of Meenwalle, from the present district of Leia.

Also a small strip of territory from the Shapore district, the limits of which will be determined hereafter.

The new district of Dera Ishmael Khan is comprised of the remainder of the present district of that name, and of Leia.



**Jan. 2.**—Posting:—Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst. comr., having ret. fr. leave granted him in *Punjab Gazette* of April 18 last, is posted temp. to the Lahore district, with effect fr. 1st inst.

**Judicial Dept., Jan. 2.**—Lieut. A. Stewart, canton. jt. mag., Mean Meer, is vested with civ. powers.  
**Gen. Dept., Jan. 2.**—App.—The servs. of the Rev. J. Robinson having been placed at the disp. of this Govt., the Hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased to app. him chap. of the hill station of Simla.

**Jan. 2.**—No. 3.—The foll. Dera Ismael Khan station orders are conf.:—

No. 415.—Asst. surg. T. Sheehy having arr. to rel. Asst. surg. R. Rouse, will receive med. ch. of civ. estab. and jail dur. abs. on the frontier of Asst. surg. Rouse.

Asst. surg. Sheehy will also take ch. of the detach. H.M.'s 81st regt., the wing of the Mooltanee cav., the troop of 4th Punjab cav., No. 3 Punjab lt. field batty., and the 6th police batt.

No. 443.—Consequent on the dep. on leave of Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, Surg. H. Potter will ass. med. ch. of 6th Punjab inf., the detach. H.M.'s 81st regt., No. 3 Punjab lt. field batty., 6th police batt., and the troop 4th Punjab cav.

Asst. surg. H. Potter will also ass. med. ch. of the civ. dispensary and jail.

#### THE CONSTABULARY IN THE PUNJAB.

**Judicial Dept., Jan. 4.**—A committee composed of the undermt. officers will assemble at Lahore to review the expenditure of the police in the province, and to suggest measures for the introduction of an organised constabulary; and all civil and departmental officers are requested to furnish, at the earliest convenient date, such information as the committee may from time to time call for, relating to police establishments and expenditure.

President—T. D. Forsyth, Esq., commr., Lahore division.

Members—Maj. G. Hutchinson, officiating military secretary.

Capt. G. McAndrew, capt. of police, Lahore division.

All communications intended for the committee are to be addressed to Maj. Hutchinson, secretary to the committee.

**Gen. Dept., Jan. 4.**—Transfer:—Lieut. F. J. Millar, asst. comr., from Rootuck to the Looliana district.

**Civil Dept.—Gen. Dept., Jan. 7.**—No. 29.—Mr. D. F. McLeod, c.b., financ. comr., returned from sick furl., and assumed charge of his office on the 24th ult.

No. 31.—Transfer:—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. comr., from Lahore to the Goojranwalla district.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 7.**—No. 36.—Posting:—Mr. V. Rigby, asst. engr., 2nd class, to the 1st division Lahore and Peshawur-road, from the 15th Dec.

No. 38.—Leave:—Mr. asst. engr. V. Rigby obtained indulgence leave from the date of his availing himself thereof until the 1st Jan.

**Jan. 8.**—No. 51.—The indulgence leave for one mo., granted by the offic. director of canals to Mr. overseer Baness, 2nd division Barea Doab Canal, with effect from 18th Dec., is confirmed.

**Educational Dept., Jan. 9.**—No. 44.—Lieut. M. F. Forbes, offic. inspector of schools, now in ch. of the Rawul Pindie division, is confirmed in his appointment.

**General Dept., Jan. 10.**—No. 54.—Capt. J. E. Cra-croft, dep. comr. in the Punjab, ret. from sick furl. to Eur. on Dec. 29 last, and has 8 weeks' leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

No. 51.—Appointment.—Mr. B. N. Cust, comr. of Unirsur, is app. a special comr., for the review of dist. Sudder estab., from date on which his leave may expire.

**Jan. 11.**—No. 63.—Appointment.—Rev. J. D. Symonds is app. chaplain of Peshawur, with effect from Sept. 1 last.

**Revenue Dept., Jan. 11.**—No. 63.—Promotion.—Mr. W. G. Horst, 4th class patrol on the Customs line, Sirsa, is promoted to 3rd grade, with effect from May 1, 1860.

**Military Dept., Jan. 5.**—No. 6.—Transfer.—Capt. C. P. Keyes, comdt. 6th Punjab inf., to the 1st Punjab inf., in room of Col. J. Coke, c.b., vacated the app.

**Jan. 7.**—No. 7.—The brig. order dated Dec. 29, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, c.b., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, appg. Lieut. T. Quin, 2nd in com. 6th regt. Punjab inf., to offic. as comdt. of that corps, is confirmed.

No. 8.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. H. Potter, 1st Sikh inf., is app. to med. ch. 1st Punjab cav. during abs., on furl., of Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, m.d., or until further orders.

**Civil Dept., General Dept., Jan. 12.**—No. 70.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, dep. comr. of Sealkote, ret. from med. furl. to India on Dec. 27 last; and has 8 weeks' leave, to enable him to rejoin his post.

**Jan. 14.**—No. 75.—The notification No. 3393, dated Dec. 29, 1860, so far as relates to the designation of the late Lucia division, is hereby cancelled. That division will henceforth be styled in all official documents the "Dehrajat division."

**Military Dep., Jan. 14.**—3rd Regt. Sikh Inf.—No. 12.—Appointment.—The regtl. order, dated Dec. 14, 1860, by Capt. R. Benny, comdg., appg. Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge to officiate as adjt. in addn. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. B. R. Chamber's left with the wing of the regt. at Goruckpore, in consequence of the head quarters and a wing of the regt. proceeding on service to Darjeeling, is confirmed.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Dec. 30.**—Capt. C. B. Basden, late 61st N.I., is perm. to do general duty at Jullundur.

The G.O. of 8th inst., directing Capt. A. L. Nicholson, late 64th N.I., to do duty in the Meerut div., is can.

The undermentioned officers are reported duly qualified to act as instructors in the drill and practice of the Armstrong field gun:—

Major A. Light; Capt. G. Holland and J. S. Tulloh; Lieuts. J. R. Macleay, J. Bonham, and H. D. Jackson, Bengal art.

The undermentioned officers have completed the course of musketry instruction at Hythe:—

Lieuts. R. S. Robertson and W. E. D. Broughton, 6th Eur. inf.

Ensign H. S. Marshall, gen. list, passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th inst.

The undermentioned officers have leave of abs.:—3rd Co. 2nd B.A.—Capt. D. J. F. Newall, from Dec. 1, to March 31, to Agra and Calcutta.

4th N.I.—Brev. Capt. R. Stothert, from Dec. 1 to March 1, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Late 12th N.I.—Lieut. W. A. Franks, do. du. with Cawnpore levy, fr. Dec. 12 to March 12, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Capt. J. Jordan, 43rd N.I., is app. to do du. with Darjeeling convalescent depot, during hot season of 1861.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to count as service for retiring pension the periods of sick leave specified opposite their names:—

Capt. D. H. Osborn, late 54th N.I., 18 mo.  
Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., 15 mo.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.:—

Lieuts. W. B. Troup and R. Bazett, art.

Capt. J. Baring, late 55th N.I., is perm. to do garrison duty at Benares, on expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1861:—

Lieuts. C. E. Armstrong, 4th comp. 3rd batt. art., and H. T. Jones, 31st N.I.

Asst. surg. J. H. Sylvester, Bombay estab., now at the presy., is app. to do du. at the Barrackpore depot, as a temp. arrangement, pending arr. of 1st Sikh irreg. cav., returning from China.

Leave of absence:—Late 24th N.I.—Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 15, in ext., to remain at Umballah, on m.c.

#### OFFICERS' PASSAGE MONEY.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 2.**—Officers claiming passage money under the operation of G.G.O. No. 1,068 of 30th Oct. last, are requested to attach to their applications a clear and full statement of the causes which prevented their families accompanying them to India.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Sirmoor Rifle Regt.—Lieut. A. Battye, late 19th N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. O. L. Chalmers.

Lieut. H. Moore, interp. to the C. in C., is app. extra A.D.C. to H.E., in add. to his own duties, with effect from 1st ult.

#### REGIMENTAL HEARSES.

**Jan. 3.**—With the approval of Govt., it is intimated that the maintenance of one hearse is sanctioned for every European regt., cavalry or inf., and of one for every troop or company of European art., or detach. of European inf. in excess of a company.

Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, late 23rd N.I., is app. to do du. with Murray's Jat horse; to join.

Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, late 24th N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty at Meerut, on the expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieuts. R. G. Birch and F. Currie, 1st Eur. L.C.; and Lieut. R. H. Inglis, 48rd L.I., 15th ult.

Ensign G. N. Channer, gen. list, 17th ult.

**Jan. 4.**—Ensign A. Scott, gen. list, passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th ult.

Leave of absence:—4th T. 1st B.H.A.—Brev. major W. A. Mackinnon, c.b., from Dec. 20 to Feb. 20, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. R. W. Clifford, from Dec. 20 to March 20, to Calcutta, on private affairs, prep. to furl. to Europe.

5th Eur. L.C.—Vet. surg. W. McDermott, fr. Jan. 7 to March 7, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe, on same account.

2nd E.B. Fusiliers.—Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, m.d., from Jan. 1 to March 1, to Calcutta, on m.c., for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Orders confirmed:—

Dacca station order, dated 31st March last, directing Civil Surg. A. Simpson to assume med. chg. of the wing of the Kamroop regt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 24th Jan. preceding.

Delhi garrison order, dated 12th Oct. last, directing Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., to assume chg. of the cantonment jt. mag.'s office and Sudder bazaar.

Dinapore station order, dated 12th ult., directing Ensign R. N. McNair, gen. list, at present attached to H.M.'s 73rd foot, to join and do du. with 73rd N.I., at Julpigoree.

Sirhind div. order, dated 27th ult., directing Surg. J. D. Crawford, returned from leave, to assume med. chg. of 7th Punjab inf., till return of Asst. surg. C. Prentis.

**Jan. 5.**—Eur. Invalid Batt.—Capt. the Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnot, inv. estab., to com.

Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.—Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, H.M.'s 97th regt., to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. A. Pinkerton, royal art.

Orders confirmed:—By Capt. H. P. DeTeissier, comdg. art. div. at Morar, dated 5th ult., appg. Lieut. E. H. Ryan, 2nd co. 5th batt., to act as adjt. to the div., as a temp. arrangement.

Mean Meer brig. ord., dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, Pathan cav. regt., to afford med. aid to the hd. qrs. and wing of Mooltanee cav. regt., in add. to his other du., with effect fr. 2nd idem.

By Maj. P. W. Luard, comdg. 17th Punjab inf., dated 19th ult., directing Lieut. J. Forsyth, rejoined fr. detached du., to act as adjt., until further ords.

**Jan. 7.**—The leave granted to Capt. J. C. Bonamy, 32nd N.I., in G.O. of Oct. 27 last, is can., at that officer's request.

The underment. officers passed presc. colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

Lieut. C. W. I. Harrison, F. J. Home, G. T. Skipwith, and H. McV. Crichton, engr.

Lieut. F. A. D. Cox, late 17th N.I., is app. to do du. with 18th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

The Moradabad station ord., dated Oct. 10, appg. Capt. G. W. Harding, comdg. 2nd Sikh inf., to be station interp., with effect fr. April 1 preceding, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

Allahabad brig. ord., dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Mathew, Bengal art., to ass. med. ch. of No. 4 batt. 14th brig. royal art., in add. to his other du., with effect fr. Nov. 30.

Lahore div. ord., dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. A. R. Brodie, on arr. with invalids at Mooltan, to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Leave of absence:—

Late 19th N.I.—Lieut. H. Macdonald, fr. Dec. 31 to April 30, in ext.

Late 27th N.I.—Lieut. J. Miller, do. du. with 16th P.L. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, on m.c.

31st N.I.—Lieut. T. N. Baker, fr. Dec. 30 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., on the same account.

**Jan. 8.**—Capt. H. Melvill, 2nd Eur. L.C., now at pres., is app. to do du. at the Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Lieut. R. Milne, late 15th N.I., att. to 35th foot, is app. to do du. with 18th Punjab inf.; to join.

The foll. G.O. has received the confirmation of Govt.:—

**Dated Camp Lucknow, Dec. 6.**—Directing Brev. maj. C. C. G. Ross, 66th Goorka L.I., to rec. ch. of the hd. qrs. camp Bazar fr. Lieut. W. D. Hogg.

The foll. Dacca station orders are confirmed:—

**Dated Nov. 17.**—Directing Ens. J. S. Melville, of the Eurasian and native Christian co. of art., to take ch. of the guns and ordnance stores att. to No. 3 batt. 14th brig. royal art., also of the out-post guns and stores.

**Dated 20th idem.**—Directing Asst. surg. C. E. Wikeley, 19th foot, to ass. med. ch. of East Indian regt. and Eurasian and native Christian co. of art., v. Asst. surg. D. F. de Hodgson.

**Dated 21st idem.**—Appg. Lieut. C. H. Griffin, 2nd in com. of the E.I. regt., to act as station staff officer, v. Lieut. C. F. Roberts, royal art.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 9.**—Unattached Ens. J. H. Bewsey, do. du. with the Rohilund horse, is posted to the Agra magazine, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. H. Clark, do. du. with 5th Eur. cav., is appd. to the med. charge of 8rd troop 2nd brig. horse art., at Peshawur.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By Col. C. Reid, c.b., comdg. Sirmoor rifle regt., dated the 16th ult., appg. Lieut. A. Battye to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. O. L. Chalmers.

By Maj. E. K. Money, comdg. Jubbulpore art. div., dated 21st and 22nd ult., the former appg. 2nd Capt. M. M. Fitzgerald to be adj. of the div.; the latter directing Vet. surg. E. J. Batt to afford professional aid to the horses of No. 7 light field battery, from 21st idem.

Jan. 10.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Art. regtl. order, dated 20th ult., directing Lieut. M. G. Browne, 4th compy. 3rd batt., to do du. with the 4th compy. 4th batt.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. D. O'Brien to proc. to Bhowgong and assu. med. charge of a detach. H.M.'s 27th and 89th regts., en route to Gwalior.

Jan. 11.—Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman, late 45th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Bareilly.

The servs. of Lieut. A. R. Chapman, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., having been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. by the Punjab Govt., he is appd. to do du. with Mooltanee regt. of cav., and directed to join.

Lieut. H. G. Becker, of the 73rd N.I., passed pre-scribed collog. exam. on 27th ult.

The servs. of Ens. H. L. Young, gen. list, are placed at disposal of the Punjab Govt., in view of his being appd. to do du. with 4th regt. of Punjab inf.

The Seepree station order, dated Nov. 26 last, directing Asst. surg. F. H. O'Donell, 1st Mahratta horse, to afford med. aid to the detach. 1st Gwalior inf., is confirmed.

#### BARRACK GARDENS.

Jan. 12.—The C. in C. desires to call the attention of comdg. officers to G.O.C. of Dec. 10, 1855, on the formation of barrack gardens.

Sir Hugh Rose fully concurs in the views explained in that order, and strongly desires to see barrack gardens permanently established.

H.E. therefore directs that all officers commanding Eur. corps will give their earliest attention to the detailed arrangements therein sanctioned, and report to the qmtr. gen. of the army as soon as measures have been adopted for establishing these barrack gardens in the vicinity of their respective barracks.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—  
4th Sikh irreg. cav.—Lieut. C. R. Pennington, 32nd N.I., to act as adjt. during abs. on leave of Lieut. G. F. Smith.

#### Leave of absence:—

2nd T. 1st B.H.A.—2nd Capt. M. C. Sankey, for 2 mos., from 10th Dec., 1860, to visit the presy., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., under new rules. This cancels the leave granted to him in G.O. of the 20th Nov. last.

#### EXAMINATION OF INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 28.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the provisions of the following circular memo., issued to the royal regiments in India on 5th inst., be made applicable to H.M.'s Indian forces:—

"The Sec. of State for India having approved of the usual allowances being granted to officers and soldiers performing the duties of instructor of musketry, provided they have been pronounced qualified for the performance of the duty, the C. in C. directs that all officers and soldiers at present acting as instructors of musketry, and drawing pay as such, who do not hold certificates of qualification from Hythe, may be closely and strictly examined by district inspectors of musketry, who will report succinctly and direct to the chief inspector of musketry, at head quarters, the result of their examinations; a separate report being made in each case.

A report of examination to accompany applications for all future appointments.

In the case of officers, the district inspector will report on—

- 1st. Facility in giving lectures.
- 2nd. In instruction in "cleaning arms."
- 3rd. In instruction in position drill.
- 4th. Knowledge of points to be attended to in "judging distance and aiming drill."
- 5th. Accuracy or otherwise of all documents under their supervision.

6th. General knowledge of musketry subjects.  
The district inspector should ascertain the qualifications of the individual officers by observing them instruct their men, and by questions.

In the case of non-commissioned officers, the same course to be followed, omitting No. 1.

These special reports have reference only to officers and non-commissioned officers who do not hold certificates of qualification from Hythe. But the district inspectors will make the usual report on the qualifications of all.

Should the district inspector, from any cause, not be available for this duty, an officer of another regiment or on the staff, holding a certificate from Hythe, to be nominated to perform this duty.

Orders confirmed.—*Dated 20th ult.*—Appg. Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, late 16th N.I., to do du. with the Punjab depot batt.; and unatt. Ens. J. McNally to do general duty at Meerut Meer. fr. 13th idem.

*Dated 21st ult.*—Directing Vet. surg. W. McDermott to continue in professional charge of the horses of the 5th Eur. cav. until relieved by Vet. surg. R. Moorhead, or until further orders.

Meerut div. order, dated the 24th ult., transferring Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau from the Meerut art. div. to 1st brig. horse art., v. Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Qrs., Camp Lucknow, Dec. 7.*—Col. H. J. Warren, C.B., milit. sec. on the personal staff of H.E. the C. in C. in India, is directed to proceed, at the public expense, to the presy., and thence to New Zealand, to join his regt., 57th foot, which has recently embarked at Bombay, for that colony, on special service.

The servs. of Brev. maj. St. John, 92nd highlanders, are placed at the disp. of the gen. officer commanding presy. div., for court martial duty.

#### Leaves of absence:—

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Fitzroy, to England via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.; and Ens. Brome, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Adj. General's Office, Calcutta, Dec. 18.*—Under instructions from the horse guards, officers for the charge to England of invalids and time-expired soldiers, will for the future be selected from among those who may be returning home on leave of absence, on private affairs, as well as from such as are proceeding on m.c., and whose health does not require them to proceed overland.

Medical officers will report in their certificates whether the health of the officer examined is such as to enable him to do justice to the charge of invalids.

#### Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. C. D. Chalmers, to Deyrah, from Oct. 30, 1860, to Oct. 15, 1861, on m.c.

46th Foot.—Lieut. R. E. Brookes, to Deyrah, from Nov. 26, 1860 to Jan. 25, 1861, on m.c.

63th Foot.—Col. D. E. Mackirdy, to England, for 18 mos., from date of departure from his regt., under new rules.

89th Foot.—Capt. W. Drage, to Deyrah, from Nov. 15, 1860, to Feb. 15, 1861, on m.c.

98th Foot.—Paymr. H. Leigh, to Bombay, for 2 mos., from Nov. 21, 1860, m.c.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, Surg. G. F. Bone, royal art., will proceed at once to Bombay, and join the 13th brig. royal art., to which he has been app.

Surg. H. C. Walshe, 14th brig. royal art., will, in addn. to his other duties, take charge of the provisional battn. at Dum Dum, as a temp. arrangement.

### The New Treaty with the Nizam.

Supplemental Treaty between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on the one part, and his Highness the Nawab (Ufzul-oo-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asuph Jah Bahadoor) on the other part, settled by Lieut. col. Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., Resident at the Court of H.H., by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by H.E. the Rt. Hon. Charles John Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, and one of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council.

Whereas it will be for the convenience of both the contracting parties to the treaty of 1853, and will simplify the relations of the two Governments, if certain modifications of that treaty are made, and whereas certain matters not dealt with in that treaty call for adjustment between the two contracting parties, and whereas it is the desire of the Gov. gen. in Council to give all possible solemnity to certain acts marking the high esteem in which his Highness the Nizam is held by her Majesty the Queen: therefore the following Articles have been agreed upon and determined between the Viceroy and Gov. gen. on behalf of her Majesty and the Nawab Ufzul-oo-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asuph Jah Bahadoor.

#### ARTICLE I.

All treaties and engagements between the two States, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, are hereby confirmed by it.

#### ARTICLE II.

The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council cedes to H.H. the Nizam in full sovereignty the territory of Shorapore.

#### ARTICLE III.

The debt of about fifty lakhs of Hyderabad rupees due by the Nizam to the British Government is hereby cancelled.

#### ARTICLE IV.

H.H. the Nizam agrees to forego all demand for an account of the receipts and expenditure of the assigned districts for the past, present, or future. But the British Government will pay to his highness any surplus that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges under Article 6, and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council restores to his Highness the Nizam all the assigned districts in the Raichore Doab and on the western frontier of the dominions of his Highness adjoining the collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Sholapore.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The districts in Berar already assigned to the British Government under the treaty of 1853, together with all the Surf-i-Khas Talooks comprised therein,

and such additional districts adjoining thereto as will suffice to make up a present annual gross revenue of thirty-two lakhs of rupees currency of the British Government, shall be held by the British Government in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad contingent, Appah Dessayes Choute, the allowances to Mahiput Ram's family, and certain pensions mentioned in Article VI. of the said treaty.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Surf-i-Khas Talooks, and additional districts mentioned in the foregoing article, are to be transferred to the resident as soon as this Treaty is ratified.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

H.H. the Nizam cedes to the British Government in full sovereignty all the possessions of H.H. on the left bank of the river Godavery, and of the river Wyne Gunga, above the confluence of the two rivers, viz. the Talooks of Rukapilly, Buddrachellum, Cheila, Albaka, Noojood, and Siroucha.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The navigation of the river Godavery and its tributaries, so far as they form the boundary between the two States, shall be free, and no customs duties or other cesses shall be levied by either of the two contracting parties, or by the subjects of either, on goods passing up or down the aforesaid rivers.

#### ARTICLE X.

This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being this day concluded and settled by Lieut. col. Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, with the Nawab Ufzul-oo-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asuph Jah Bahadoor, Lieut. col. Cuthbert Davidson has delivered one version thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the Nawab, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same to Lieut. col. Davidson, duly executed by his Highness; and Lieut. col. Davidson hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to his Highness the Nizam, duly ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-general, within thirty days from this date, when this copy herewith signed and sealed by the British resident will be returned.

### Medical Promotion.

*Military Dep., Camp Mungwa, Dec. 26.—No. 10a of 1860.*—The following extracts from a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 397 of Oct. 31, 1860, respecting the application of the Royal Warrant for the medical department of the Indian army, dated Jan. 13, 1860, are published for general information:—

2. "The construction \* you have put upon the term 'service in India,' used in the 1st clause of the Royal Warrant, in describing the qualification for promotion to the rank of surgeon major, is not strictly in accordance with the intention of H.M.'s Govt. The promotion to this rank of all surgeons who have been twenty years in the service from date of first admission will not, however, be cancelled, but in future it must be laid down that no time passed out of India can be reckoned towards the qualification for the rank of surgeon major, beyond the proportion of furlough which is, or may be, allowed to reckon as service for retiring pension.

3. "For the reasons stated in the 4th and 5th paragraphs † of your despatch, H.M.'s Govt. consent to relax the rule in Clause III., requiring two years' regimental duty as assistant surgeons to qualify for promotion to the rank of surgeons, in favour of assistant surgeons now near their promotion, who, having been employed on civil or other duties, have not completed the requisite service. They desire that this rule be carefully observed in future, and that the rule in Clause III. of the Royal Warrant be observed strictly in the case of all assistant surgeons whose turn for promotion under the old rule may come after two years from the date of publication of this decision in Calcutta.

4. "The situations named in the margin ‡ may, as heretofore, be considered equivalent to regimental duty for the above purpose."

This General Order is applicable to the three presidencies.

\* Extract Letter, No. 174 dated July 17, 1860, para 2:—  
"We have promoted to the rank of surgeon major all surgeons who have been twenty years in the service from date of first admission."

† Extract, paras. 4 and 5, of Letter, No. 174, dated July 17, 1860:—

"It is pointed out by the principal inspector-general, medical department, that there are many assistant surgeons whose promotion is close at hand, who have been serving in extra regimental posts which have heretofore been considered equivalent to regimental service, but who will not come under the provisions of Clause 3 if it be literally acted on; and that there are others who, from the exigencies of the service, have been employed at civil station without having performed the prescribed military duty, who are, in like manner, ineligible for promotion.

"In favour of these, Mr. Forsyth advocates an exception, and we beg to recommend that the assistant surgeons so situated may, notwithstanding their disqualification, be allowed their promotion, but that the rule in the Royal Warrant be enforced strictly in the case of all assistant surgeons whose tenure for promotion may be arrived at in periods beyond two years from the date of publication of the decision of her Majesty's Government on this reference."

‡ Assistant surgeons of general hospitals; assistant garrison surgeons; medical storekeepers; secretary to principal inspector-general; superintendent of eye infirmary.

**The Punjab Tea Plantations.**

Jan. 8.—No. 33.—Notification.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to promulgate the following rules for the regulation of the supply of tea seeds and seedlings from Government tea factories in the hills of the Punjab, to private individuals and companies:—

Rule 1. Every person and every company indenting on the superintendent Government tea plantations, Punjab, for tea seeds and plants, shall specify the place or places where his or their plantations are situated, the entire area of such plantation fitted for the growth of tea plants, and the portion of the area stocked with tea plants.

2. The planters or sharers of a tea company shall not be permitted to indent individually and separately for tea seeds or plants. No indent will be received except from one or other of the partners or sharers, in behalf of the company collectively.

3. The quantity to be given gratis to each party indenting shall be restricted ordinarily to fifty maunds of seeds and ten thousand seedlings. But it shall be in the discretion of the superintendent of the plantations to increase the allotment whenever the supply may admit of it.

4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the plantations to meet all indents for seeds and seedlings, for the bona fide use of the applicant's plantations, within the limitation above expressed, so far as it may be in his power to do so. But if the aggregate demand exceed the supply of seeds and seedlings available for distribution, a preference shall be given to those who may have been engaged in the cultivation of the tea plant for a period not exceeding five years.

5. The distribution of seeds and plants to the proprietors of well-stocked and well-established plantations, and of plantations which have been at work for five years, or upwards, shall be discretionary with the superintendent of plantations, due advertence being had to the aggregate demand, and the means at his disposal for meeting it.

6. Parties disposing, by sale or otherwise, of tea seed and plants the produce of their own farms, and indenting, nevertheless, on the Government plantations for a supply, shall be required to pay for seeds, at the rate of Rs. 20 per maund, and for plants, at the rate of Rs. 3 per 100. For such cases it shall be further in the discretion of the superintendent of the Government plantations to refuse compliance with the indent altogether.

**MADRAS.****BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

Fort St. George, Jan. 19.—Appt.:—Mr. A. Mac Gregor to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar, dur. abs. of Mr. Sullivan.

Jan. 22.—No. 23.—Col. G. B. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C., to act as agent for remounts at Oosoor, v. Maj. Thompson, to Eur.

Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, 4th L.C., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

The servs. of Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd N.I., were temp. placed at disposal of Govt. of India in foreign dept., fr. Dec. 13 to 29.

The underment. officer is prom. to rank of capt., by brev., fr. date specified against his name:—

Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I.; Jan. 19.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Lieut. and adjt. J. V. Morris, 18th N.I., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1834, and to embark from the Western coast.

Lieut. E. G. Campbell, 51st N.I., is granted a furl. to Australia, for 3 years, under old regs.

Public Dept., Jan. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. L. Forbes, dep. sec. to Govt. in the departments under the chief sec., and sec. to the board of examiners, for 3 years, to England on furl.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 25.—Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of South Arcot, for 1 mo., fr. 4th prox.

Appointments:—

Mr. J. R. Cockerell to act as coll. and mag. of South Arcot dur. abs. of Mr. Wood on leave.

Mr. G. B. Tod will assu. ch. of his office of actg. sub coll. and jt. mag. of South Arcot, under the appointment made on Dec. 29, 1860.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of South Canara, but to cont. to act as sub. judge of the zillah of Madura dur. employ. of Mr. A. W. Phillips on other duty.

Mr. J. C. St. Clair to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary.

Mr. W. McQuhae to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool, but to cont. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. employ. of Mr. Molony on other duty.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 17.—Capt. R. S. Wilson, 52nd N.I., to act as asst. agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, and to com. the Ganjam seabundies, dur. employ. of Capt. Lane on other duty.

Jan. 21.—Mr. C. N. Poochin, sub judge of Mangalore, res. ch. of the court on the 19th inst.

Mily. Dept., Jan. 24.—No 25.—Lieut. J. F. G.

Shirrefs, 25th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1834, and to embark from Madras.

No. 27.—It being understood that the committee, at Lloyd's have given up as lost the ship *Cleveland*, which sailed from Madras for England on March 25 1860, the Governor in Council directs that the name of Capt. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., paymr. Hyderabad subsidiary force, who was a passenger on that vessel, be rem. fr. the list of the army. The date to be assigned to the casualty is July 1, 1860.

Jan. 28.—The first 60 days of the leave granted to Asst. surg. M. Kane in G.O. June 26, 1857, is commuted to priv. leave.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Jan. 18.—The G. O. of Oct. 18, 1860, placing the servs. of Serg. W. Hazelton, regtl. No. 1,293, 2nd Eur. L.I., at the disp. of the comr. of Pegu, for employment in Pegu L.I., is can.

Jan. 19.—No. 6.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. directs the republication of the following G. O. by the C. in C. in India, for information and guidance:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 18, 1860.—Under instructions from H.E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that prize rolls of the troops employed in the operations leading to the capture of Delhi, Lucknow, and other places where booty was taken during the late mutinies, be furnished without delay to the department of the controller of military finance, Calcutta.

Lieut. R. Thompson, engr., is app. to do du. with sappers and miners and will join hd. qrs. of that corps at Dowlaishweram.

Jan. 21.—The foll. removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. W. Osborne, fr. 48th N.I. to 33rd N.I., Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Millar, fr. 33rd N.I. to 41st N.I., Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Goldsworthy, fr. 13th N.I. to 48th N.I., Lieut. col. (brev. col.) I. Hill, fr. 41st N.I. to 13th N.I., Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C., fr. do. du. 3rd L.C. to do. du. 1st L.C.; to join on arr. of 1st L.C. at Bangalore.

Cornet J. Bate, fr. do. du. 1st L.C. to do. du. 3rd L.C.; to join.

Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, fr. do. du. H.A. to 3rd L.C.; to join.

Vet. surg. D. Cullimore, fr. 3rd L.C. to D trp. H.A., Bellary; to join.

Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd L.I., is app. to do du. with 48th N.I. until further orders.

Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I., is app. to do du. with 44th N.I.; to join.

Jan. 23.—Maj. A. J. de H. Harris, of the European veterans, is per. to reside at Masulipatam.

With ref. to G.O. dated Dec. 31, 1860, No. 6,143, republished in G.O. of 28th idem, No. 540, notifying that Lieut. H. S. Hill, 48th N.I., asst. commr. 1st cl., Tenasserim and Martaban provs., has passed the exam. in Burmese prescribed by govt. for staff employ., the C. in C. directs that moonshine allowance be disbursed to that officer.

With ref. to G.O. dated Jan. 5, 1861, No. 98, republished in G.O. of 22nd idem, No. 24, notifying that Lieut. C. W. Hill, of H.M.'s 69th regt., offic. asst. commr. of 1st cl., Martaban, has passed the prescribed exam. in the Burmese lang., the C. in C. directs that moonshine allowance be disbursed to that officer.

Jan. 24.—Capt. H. Rigg, of the 21st N.I., is app. A. de C. to Maj. gen. M. Carthew, com. Pegu div.—to join on his servs. being dispensed with by the authorities in China.

Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st L.C., is relieved from do. du. with the 1st (King's) drag. gds., and will proc. to join his regt.

Cornet A. Curtois, having been rep. qualified to com. a troop at exercise, is app. to do du. with 2nd L.C., but will cont. to do du. with H.M.'s 17th lancers until arrival of the 2nd L.C. at Secunderabad, when he will join the latter corps.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. West, 11th N.I., in contin. till Dec. 17, 1860, to enable him to join.

**BOMBAY.****NAVAL.**

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 12.—Mr. Wilson, midshipman of the *Clive*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*.

Jan. 14.—Mr. W. H. Ogilvie, mate, having been rep. fit for du., is directed to join the *Semiramis*, as act. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

**COMMODORES' SHARE OF FREIGHT.**

Bombay Castle, Jan. 18.—No. 8.—On a duly appd. commodore or senr. officer relieving another in the com. of a station, the officer relieving is to receive a portion, as below shown, of the one-eighth or flag share of the freight on private treasure, conveyed by the vessels of the squadron from the date of his arrival within the limits of his station, provided he has signed the required declaration of liability.

If senior to the officer relieved, two-thirds.

If junior to the officer relieved, one-third. The officer relieved receiving the remainder until he finally parts company to quit the station. In cases where the officer relieved is not ordered away from the station, but remains with the squadron in com. of a vessel, he is entitled only to share in the freight up to the date of meeting with his successor.

**BIRTHS.**

BAKER, wife of E. W., daughter, Jan. 19.  
CHALDECOTT, wife of T. A., son, at Hong Kong, Jan. 8.  
DANSMURE, wife of W. V., daughter, at Gya, Jan. 17.  
CROSS, wife of M., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 24.  
JAFFREY, wife of D., twin sons, at Madras, Jan. 12.  
JUDGE, wife of T., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 20.  
MACLEAN, wife of J. L., daughter, at Shanghai, Jan. 4.  
WILSON, wife of C., daughter, at Shanghai, Dec. 16.

**MARRIAGES.**

CHAPMAN, Lieut. R., 1st Bengal Fusiliers, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Lieut. col. Ommaney, at Anarkullee, Jan. 12.  
DICK, R. H., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Rayson, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
PHILLIPS, W. L. F., to Louisa C., daughter of the late W. Appolis, at Madras, Jan. 21.

**DEATHS.**

BECHER, Helen, infant daughter of Maj. S., at Calcutta, Jan. 18.  
CORREYS, Joseph, at China, Aug. 13, 1860.  
CROLEY, Lieut. Patrick R., 62nd Bengal N.I., drowned near Darjeeling, aged 24, Jan. 11.  
ETIENNE, wife of F. J., at Ootacamund, Jan. 1st.  
JAFFREY, Alexander, infant son of D., at Madras, Jan. 12.  
JAFFREY, Peter, infant son of D., at Madras, Jan. 12.  
LEADER, Maj. William, Madras Inval., at Samulcottah, Jan. 10.  
NEAVE, Lieut. H., 24th Bombay N.I., accidentally killed while tiger hunting near Goona.  
VAN GORVORDEN, D. E. I., at Hong Kong, Jan. 3.  
WALLER, Charles, drowned off the Peiho, aged 29, Dec. 20.

**WAR OFFICE.****CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.**

Feb. 22.

2nd Drag. Gds.—F. H. Maitland, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Vandeleur, prom.

Royal Art.—The prom. of 2nd capt. C. D. Gilmour, antedated to 21st Dec.; Lieut. E. J. Ward to be 2nd capt., v. W. D. Milman, dec.; Lieut. A. D. Burnaby, to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. maj. Grylls, ret. upon h.p.; Lieut. W. B. E. Ellis, to be 2nd capt., v. W. F. Walker, ret.; Serg. maj. J. Smith to be qmr., v. Hamilton, dec. The second Christian name of Lieut. Stewart is McGregor not McGrigor, as stated in the *Gazette* of 4th Jan., 1861.

13th Foot.—Ens. W. W. Jevors, from Limerick county militia, to be ens., by purch., v. R. Leigh.

34th Foot.—Ens. C. H. Webb to be lieut., by purch., v. T. H. M'D. Murray, who ret.

35th Foot.—Ens. J. C. Addison, fr. 22nd foot, to be ens., v. Trocke, prom.

70th Foot.—Ens. J. R. Collins to be lieut., by purch., v. Duff, who ret.

72nd Foot.—St. J. T. Frome, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Barron, prom.

74th Foot.—Ens. E. Bradby to be lieut., by purch., v. Magrath, who ret.; Ens. R. Leigh, from 13th foot, to be ens., v. Bradby.

77th Foot.—Staff surg. F. Holton, M.B., to be surg., v. Jones, app. to the staff.

88th Foot.—Ens. W. S. Richardson, from 75th foot, to be ens. in suc. to Lieut. R. Miller, dec.; F. R. Wickham, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Dwyer.

94th Foot.—Capt. M. Hanley, from h.p. of the land transport corps, to be capt., v. Pratt, ret. on h.p.; Lieut. W. Collum to be capt., by purch., v. Hanley, who ret.; Ens. W. G. Buller to be lieut., by purch., v. Collum.

**BREVET.**

Col G. M. Sherer, 73rd Bengal N.I., to be hon. A. de C. to her Majesty.

The undermnt. proms. to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. J. Leslie, K.H., col. of the 35th regt., on Feb. 12, 1861:—

Brev. col. T. O'Brien, from lieut. col. h.p. unatt., serving on the staff of the army at Ceylon with the tempy. rank of maj. gen., to be maj. gen.

Capt. L. Hook, Ceylon rifle regt., to be maj.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, February 26, 1861.

## AN HUMBLE PETITION.

THE British Indian Association disapprove of the new Penal Code. As an attempt to consolidate the "widely-scattered and isolated regulations of the Indian Code," it is entitled, they admit, to their grateful acknowledgments. Its provisions, too, are to a great extent "based on enlightened principles of criminal jurisprudence." Nevertheless, or perhaps for this very reason, "your humble petitioners" are dissatisfied with the measure, and pray "the honourable the Legislative Council of India," to adapt it more suitably to "the circumstances of the people," and "the capacity and character of the administrative agency of the country." In other words, it is too good for the people for whom it is intended. It is founded on principles of honour and morality that are not yet appreciated, even by the petitioners themselves. Its tendency is to raise the Hindoos to an equality with Britons, instead of lowering the latter to a level with the former. The objection is natural enough, but it is one that redounds to the credit of the framers of the new Code, and is the best evidence of the wisdom and forethought that have guided them in their labours.

The first complaint is against the exemption of British-born subjects and Americans from the jurisdiction of the Mofussil Criminal Courts. This provision, say the petitioners, establishes an inequality before the law. If the Mofussil Courts are bad, which they do not affect to deny, let them be improved, but do not insult the natives by telling them that these Courts are good enough for them, though not for Europeans. As an abstract principle it may be freely conceded that in matters of law there should be no exclusive privileges conferred on any class. The object to be aimed at is equal justice to all, and whatever interferes with this equality is a disgrace to the law-makers and a stumbling block in the path of the multitude. But it is precisely with a view to administer equal justice to all that Europeans are exempted from the criminal jurisdiction of Hindoo and Mahomedan magistrates. What sort of a chance would a Christian have against a Mussulman plaintiff, or defendant, before a Mussulman tribunal? What hope of a righteous judgment, when both his judge and his adversary were of Hindoo persuasion—whatever that may be? It is idle mockery to talk of a measure of self-defence as a privilege that causes "incalculable injustice and hardship" to "the many millions." It is unjust to no one, and, if it does create a difference, that is necessitated by the painful

experience of the insults and systematic annoyance to which Europeans have been subjected in civil cases before native magistrates. We cannot, indeed, expect that these petitioners should regard such a clause with either "sympathy or approbation," but it is not for that the less necessary. Large trust, they remark, is placed in native magistrates in other matters, why, then, apprehend an abuse of authority in this? We have already stated the reason. It is because no Hindoo or Mahomedan will hold the balance even between one of their own faith and a Christian. That the circumstance is to be regretted we do not deny, but it cannot be remedied until the natives learn the full value of truth and righteous dealing between man and man. The jealousy thus evinced by the Legislature does not arise, as the petitioners meanly suggest, from any prejudice as to race or colour, but from the disagreeable conviction that the difference of religion would of itself bar the European against any chance of obtaining justice. It is piteous twaddle to talk of "one class of officers" being maintained "for a body of offenders of one colour, and another class for another body of a different colour." That race distinctions do exist is undoubtedly true, and they will and must exist until the races are morally equal. The most ardent philanthropist, if at least he care about facts, must admit that the natives of India are morally inferior to the dominant race, and if this be the case it would be manifestly idiotic to subject the latter to the former.

The appointment of a public prosecutor, we are disposed to think with the petitioners, might prove beneficial, but assuredly not if he is to be a native. But this appears to be what they aim at, seeing that their objection to a European magistrate taking "cognizance of any offence which may come to his knowledge without complaint made," is grounded upon his isolation from the mass of the community, and his assumed ignorance of current facts except through "stray gossip, newspaper tales, or servants' stories." It is clear that a European Public Prosecutor would not be better off in this respect than a local magistrate, nor less likely to be deceived by the Amlah. With strange inconsistency, while insisting upon the fitness of their fellow-countrymen to sit on the judgment seat, the Indian Association do not hesitate to charge the native officers of the law courts and the entire police, from Darogahs downwards, with all sorts of foul practices. One of their principal objections to empowering a European magistrate to take spontaneous measures for the detection of a crime is the probability that, "in the majority of instances, the parties accused may be the victims of the cupidity and corruption of the Amlah."

On one or two points, however, we fully concur with the petitioners. For instance, we cannot think it sufficient that the evidence should be taken in a narrative form. On the contrary, it is essential to justice that the very words should be given. It may not be necessary for the magistrate, or judge, to do more than take notes, which he may, or may not, afterwards reduce into the form of a narration, but assuredly there should be a reporter, or clerk, in every Court to take down the *ipsisima verba* of every question and answer.

Neither are we disposed to do battle against the British Indian Association on behalf of the

young and inexperienced magistrates who preside in too many of the Mofussil Courts. But that grievance, we trust, will shortly be removed. It is quite indispensable that men who decide upon evidence should know something of the law of evidence. It may not be requisite to have the experience of an Old Bailey practitioner, or to be able to split straws like a Chancery barrister, but there can be no question as to the absolute necessity of a regular legal training to render either judge or magistrate thoroughly competent to discharge his very delicate and responsible duties.

Nothing, however, so well becomes the petitioners as the concluding paragraph of their wordy remonstrance. It is modest and hopeful, and affords some encouragement to the sincere well wishers of our Indian fellow subjects.

"It is, say they, a historical fact that the oppressions of foreign Government for more than eight hundred years, coupled with the tyranny of priestcraft which had then full sway in the absence of education and enlightenment, have extinguished among the people habits of independent thinking and feelings of personal reliance, so necessary auxiliaries to the promotion of good Government. It is, however, in the power of the British Government to re-awaken those habits and feelings, and nothing can be a more potent agency for this purpose, they are persuaded, than humane and free laws administered in the spirit of a free and generous people. Except in the early years of the British rule, when Lord Cornwallis gave Bengal its charter of rights in the soil, and at other rare intervals that agency had not, your petitioners are concerned to believe, generally speaking, an adequate scope in subsequent legislation. The Queen's proclamation has, however, inaugurated a new and important era, and your petitioners earnestly hope and trust your honourable Council will take every means—and for which the present Bill offers a most valuable opportunity—to adapt your laws to the growing exigencies of the position of the people, keeping in view the great end so graciously cherished by their royal mistress, viz., to elevate them in mind and spirit by imbuing them with feelings of self-reliance and progress, and enuring them in the exercise of the rights and prerogatives of British subjects."

## MR. J. P. GRANT ON THE CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.

THE conclusion arrived at by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, after a careful perusal of the Report of the Indigo Commission, is that "the system" is at fault. Of the planters as a body he speaks in decidedly complimentary terms, but adds that, "being within the meshes of a false system, in all that concerns that system they cannot but act as the system constrains them." He fully admits the advantages to be derived from "having English gentlemen, with the loyalty, courage, energy, perseverance, and skill, which is (sic) their patrimony, scattered over the country." In the Benares Division during the outbreak of 1857, Mr. Frederick Gubbins found the co-operation of the planters invaluable towards the maintenance of tranquillity, and gracefully acknowledged their services in the official statement that they are "almost invariably a blessing to the surrounding country." Mr. Grant himself quotes an instance within his own knowledge of the almost incalculable amount of good that may be done even by a single individual who acts upon liberal and enlightened principles. A gentleman of the name of Morell, he says has in the course of ten years cleared upwards of 20,000 acres of hitherto waste land in the Soonderbunds, which he lets out to ryots at the rate of one rupee two annas per beegah (about 6s. 9d. per acre) on a permanent lease. He has no trouble in finding tenants, and these are represented to



have been greatly delighted when they found he was going to reside in the midst of them. They would have nothing to do, however, with advances, lest they should, in consequence, be compelled hereafter to cultivate indigo. So great, indeed, is their antipathy to that cultivation, that they would not rest satisfied until Mr. Morell consented to pull up a few plants that had come up in his garden, owing to a wrong packet of seeds having been sent to him from Calcutta.

But why, it may be asked, are the ryots so averse to a crop which they, and their fathers in the old time before them, have gone on growing year after year in the same manner as any other kind of agricultural produce? The reply is simple enough. It is a crop that, in Lower Bengal at least, no longer remunerates the grower. Its cultivation is not only liable to greater risks than in the case of cereals, but under the most favourable circumstances the turn-out leaves nothing for the labour of man and beast. While the price of every other kind of produce has nearly doubled within the last three years, that of indigo has undergone no alteration. This fact by itself would be a sufficient explanation of the dislike entertained by the ryots for this particular crop. But this natural objection derives additional force from several other incidental causes. There is an old saying, that there are two classes of bad paymasters—those who never pay at all, and those who pay beforehand. The indigo planters belong to the last category. They are in the habit of making advances to the ryots at the rate of two or three rupees per beegah, in return for which they expect a certain quantity of plant to be delivered at their factories at a certain fixed price. The ryot has, therefore, so much “dead horse” to work off before he can hope to gather for himself any fruit from his industry. We all know how depressing it is to toil under such conditions. No wonder, then, that planters complain of “the carelessness of the ryot, after taking advances, in regard to his indigo crop, of his inattention to it, and of his indifference to whether it is eaten down by cattle, or goes into the planter’s vat, notwithstanding the daily urging of the planter’s servants.” This “daily urging,” by the way, may very likely be one of the causes of the ryot’s indifference: it is certainly rather calculated to engender sullenness than alacrity. But the advance for which the unhappy peasant bartereth beforehand the gifts of a bounteous Providence is not even made in money, with the exception of a comparatively small proportion. So much is deducted for seed, so much for stamps—which, after all, are not affixed to the contract papers—and so much for carting. It is in all essential points the system pursued by money-scriveners who profess to be somewhat more conscientious than their usurious brethren. Not for the world would they charge you more than 5 per cent. interest or discount, as the case may be; but you must take out so much in pictures scarce good enough for tavern signs, so much in wine that has had more to do with Honduras than with Portugal, so much in the promissory note of “a safe man” whose available property consists of a deal table and two chairs. Then, when the indigo is delivered and a settlement made, the balance, if any, instead of being handed over to the cultivator, is carried to the credit of his ac-

count with the firm. For, be it remarked, for some time past, very few fresh accounts have been opened. In the vast majority of cases, the ryots who accept advances have no choice in the matter. They are bound, hand and foot, by their own and their father’s debts, to the concern. These debts, as Mr. Grant observes, are admitted to be bad ones. When a factory is sold they count only as so much “good will,” but not as realisable assets. They are valued only so far as that they enable the incomer to apply the screw to the surrounding peasantry, and thereby secure a sufficient supply of the raw material.

It is only in Lower Bengal, it must be borne in mind, that this anomalous severance of interests exists between the grower and the manufacturer of indigo. The best and purest indigo, no doubt, comes from Nuddea and Jessore, and the districts immediately adjacent, and likewise the greatest quantity of that article as from any one locality. The annual produce of the indigo lands in Lower Bengal is stated at 40,763 maunds, but Madras yields 34,000 maunds, Behar upwards of 32,000, and the North-West Provinces not far from 22,000; but from none of these quarters is any complaint made on the part of either planters or ryots. The former have no difficulty in obtaining as much plant as they require, and the latter have no objection to grow a crop that pays them as well as any other. But the rich light grounds of Lower Bengal are, in fact, too good for indigo. Owing, besides, to the great and rapidly increasing demand for corn and rice, whether for consumption in Calcutta, or for exportation, the cultivation of cereals is attended by a scale of remuneration that no ryot in his senses could be expected to forego for the sake of cultivating a plant that makes no return for his risk and labour, and yields barely enough to cover the rent of the land upon which it is sown. It may be that the manufacturers of the dye cannot afford to give more than they now do for the raw material, but the only inference thence to be deduced is that they must abandon the manufacture of indigo in these districts. Some of them will, in consequence, very likely be ruined, and it is, of course, to be regretted that such should be the case. But time and chance happen to all men. Every industrial occupation is liable to these changes, as witness the present condition of the ribbon manufacture at Coventry. It is useless to struggle against the progress of mankind. The stream flows on and ever will flow on—not in a straight course, perhaps, but taking now a bite out of this bank, now out of that. Still it presses hopefully onward to the great and mysterious ocean that lies before us, and woe be to him who would seek to dam up, or divert, its channel. We are sorry for the planters, and can make every allowance for their abuse of Mr. Grant, whom they accuse of “trenchantly wading through standing facts.” But the metaphor does not hold good, for the corn is already prostrate, and it is only through the briars and thistles that the Lieutenant-Governor is striving to force his way, sickle in hand. We repeat that we can sympathise with our disappointed fellow-countrymen, but it is surely better that a hundred English adventurers should lose their money than that a million of natives should be goaded on to acts of desperation and the worst form of agrarian outrages.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 21.

#### THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir G. DOWYER asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian navy was to be abolished as a war service, and converted into a mere transport agency; and in that event whether the officers would have the option of retiring on a liberal pension, according to their length of service. In case the service were to be kept on a war footing, he wished to know how it would stand with regard to the Royal Navy, and whether its services would be confined to the Indian seas. Lastly, he would ask whether it was the intention of Government to build any more vessels expressly for the Indian navy, and to make special appointments to that service, or whether the intention was to let it die out?

Sir C. WOOD was understood to say that the duties of the Indian navy in connection with the slave trade on the eastern coast would in future be discharged by ships belonging to the Royal navy. In this way a considerable reduction in the cost of the Indian navy would be effected. No ships have been built, and no appointments in connection with that service made since his accession to office. Its future duties would consist in making surveys, moving troops, and probably in performing some services in the Persian gulf.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 22.

#### INVESTMENTS IN INDIA STOCK.

Colonel SYKES rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the notice issued recently by the Court of Chancery, authorising the investment of trust funds in Bank Stock and East India Stock, was confined to the old East India Stock of the Company, to be paid off at 300 in 1874, or whether it extended to all the stocks and loans contracted by the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council?

Sir C. WOOD had applied for information to the proper authorities, and he was informed that the notice was confined to the old East India Stock.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord STANLEY asked the right hon. baronet, the Secretary of State for India, whether first appointments to Indian regiments would be made by open competition, or by competition among nominated candidates, or by simple nomination; and, in the latter case, with what department the right of recommending for nomination was to rest?

Sir C. WOOD said that in order to prevent misapprehension he must first observe that there would not hereafter be any Indian regiments. All regiments would in the end be for general service, and take their tour of duty in any part of the world. In the regiments, however, which were to be formed for the Indian local service, the system of purchase which prevailed in the English army was not to be allowed. The whole question of the mode of admission to the British army was now under the consideration of the Government, and he was at present not able to answer the question of his noble friend; but in any arrangement care would be taken to secure to the sons of officers who had served in India, the appointments reserved to them under the recent Acts of Parliament.

#### INDIGO PLANTERS IN BENGAL.

In reply to inquiries made by Mr. W. EWART, Sir C. WOOD said the police in Bengal was being reorganised on a cheap and efficient system; that the forms of civil procedure had been adapted to the facilitating of trials, and that the law of contracts and the registration of contracts were under the consideration of the Indian Government.

#### CASE OF DR. THOMPSON.

Colonel SYKES, pursuant to notice, wished to put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for War, in reference to the grounds on which Dr. Thompson had been refused permission by Dr. Gibson to appear before the Board of Examiners for Medical Appointments. The gallant colonel first called attention to an Act of Parliament providing that no British subject, whose character and qualifications did not act as a bar, should be prevented from aspiring to office under the Crown,

on the ground merely of birth, colour, or religion. Dr. Thompson was legitimately born in India, his father being an European pensioner, and his mother, although her blood was tinged, was not even half-caste, but three-quarters white. He studied in the Medical College at Madras, and made such progress there that it was deemed advisable he should come to England to complete his professional education. He went first to St. Andrew's University, where he obtained the degree of M.D., and afterwards read for and obtained a diploma in surgery. He presented himself with the object of competing at the examination held on Monday last, having complied with the requirements of the examiners; but Dr. Gibson, the Inspector-General, at a private interview, told him that he could not be permitted to do so, the medical service being no longer local but general. Dr. Thompson expressed his willingness to enter for general service, and produced certificates as to his physical capacity and professional acquirements; but all to no purpose. If the House were unable to grant him any relief, the hopes of this young man would be blighted, his expenses would have been incurred to no purpose, and his professional knowledge rendered of no avail. It should also be remembered that this rule of exclusion, if upheld, would apply to the sons of officers, whether in the Royal or local army, who might happen to be born in India.

Mr. T. G. BARRING said the question put by the gallant colonel was one of some little difficulty. The Act of Parliament to which he had referred was not applicable to the admission of officers into the Imperial army, but only to the admission of natives of India into the service of the East India Company. Dr. Thompson, with one or two other gentlemen, had arrived in this country for the purpose of competing for appointments in the Indian medical service. In consequence, however, of the Act of last session, the Indian local army ceased to exist, and as no more appointments would be made exclusively for the Indian military service, these gentlemen became desirous of competing for appointments in the general medical service. It was, however, a question whether Indians of native parentage were fit to be admitted into the general military and medical service; not, he need hardly say, from any doubt as to their ability, or professional education, but because officers of the general medical service were called on to serve in different parts of the globe, and the constitution of Indians of native parentage would probably unfit them to render efficient service in cold climates. After a correspondence between the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for India, it was determined that it would not be proper to employ them in general service, because their health would probably fail, and they would become chargeable to the British public at an early age, besides being unable to fulfil their duties efficiently. As, however, he understood that neither Dr. Thompson nor the other gentlemen could be considered Indians of native parentage, the Secretary of State for War would be prepared to reconsider the case in connection with the Secretary of State for India, and to deal with it in the manner which seemed best to them, without at the same time prejudicing the interests of the general medical service.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**KNIGHTHOOD** (*Whitehall*, Feb. 21).—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut. H. Huxham, R.N., commanding H.M.'s gunboat *Kestrel*, H.M.'s Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, which H.M. the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him for his services against pirates in the vicinity of Chusan, in the course of which he recaptured a junk belonging to the French Catholic Mission at Ningpo, and was severely wounded.

**DIRECT CADETS**.—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 19th inst.:—Messrs. S. Babington, H. B. Hill, R. A. Prideaux, and S. A. Swinley.

**DINNER TO COLONEL SIR ARTHUR COTTON**.—On Wednesday evening, February 20th, a number of gentlemen connected officially or commercially with our Indian Empire entertained Colonel Sir Arthur Cotton at a banquet, as a public recognition of the great services which have been rendered by that officer by his extension of the means of irrigation and canal navigation towards the financial and social progress of that vast dependency. The dinner was given at Willis's Rooms, nearly 200 gentlemen being present. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and among others there were also at the table Lord Lyveden, Lord Harris, Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Justice Haliburton, M.P., Major-General Hay, &c. The customary toasts of "The Royal Family," "The Army and Navy," "The Houses of Lords and Commons"—to the last two of which Lord Harris and Mr. Haliburton briefly replied—having been drunk, the noble Chairman gave the toast of the evening—"The Health of Sir Arthur Cotton."

In reply to his health, which was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, Sir Arthur Cotton said that, except during the campaigns in Burmah, he had been employed during forty years in the Irrigating Department in India. In 1828 he was sent to Tanjore, a district in which irrigation was most sadly needed. At that time the revenue of Tanjore was only £300,000. At the present time, since a proper means of supplying the crops with water had been adopted, and a canal navigation opened up, the revenue was £800,000. The average revenue of all the 130 districts of India was £250,000. Tanjore was the smallest district, and its revenue was £600,000, which was six times the revenue of Kartah, though the latter, in a productive point of view, possessed infinitely greater advantages. The only reason for this increase in Tanjore was, that the water had been turned to good account, and there was no part of India in which the value of land was now to be compared to Tanjore, and all the population there was incomparably better off than elsewhere. It might be said that this system was not capable of application to all parts of the country; but he thought there was none where the condition of the people was not capable of immense improvement by attention being bestowed on the means of irrigation and navigation. In 1844 he went to Rajahmundry to see what could be done for the improvement of the Delta there, and by a weir which had been erected in the river, and which commanded, as it were, 1,100,000 acres, all but 400,000 were already irrigated. What had been the result? The revenue, which previously had been £198,000, was now upwards of £300,000, and the imports and exports of the district, which had previously been almost nominal, had risen the exports to £390,000, and the imports to £70,000. In the first year after opening the canal in this district 700 boats passed; now it was used annually by 13,000 boats of nearly double the tonnage of the previous ones. It had been said that the Ganges Canal did not equal the expectations entertained of its profitable results, but that was entirely due to the fact that its branches for purposes of irrigating the surrounding country had never been completed. Otherwise it ought and would yield 15 or 20 per cent. to the Government. Unfortunately, this want of completeness was the case with nearly all the hydraulic works of the Government in the country, the Godavery, the Kinlar works, and many others which were stopped from want of funds. On the Upper Godavery he believed that the best cotton fields out of America were to be found; but to make the produce of cotton productive in India the Government would have to bestow care upon the means of emigration and canal communication. The work, however, should be taken up by the Government at once, and on a system, and carried out thoroughly wherever it was needed. Other toasts, such as "Peace and Prosperity to India," followed the toast of the evening, the last being, as usual, "The Health of the noble Chairman."

**SCOTTISH INDIA RELIEF FUND**.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held at Edinburgh on Monday, the Lord Provost presiding. The report stated that, besides granting aid by gift or loan to persons of a higher class who had suffered through the events of the Indian mutiny, the committee were now giving weekly aid to 86 widows and 113 orphans in Scotland of soldiers who had fallen in India. Aid was likewise granted in some cases to parents of deceased soldiers who had formerly contributed to their support. There were also 140 invalided soldiers receiving relief from the fund. During the year the fund had been augmented from £9,373 to £11,435 by further sums remitted from local committees, and there had been expended in gifts to sufferers £185, loans £230, pensions to widows, orphans, &c., £2,042, payments to invalided soldiers, £561, and expenses, £102, making the outlay for the year £3,112, and leaving in hand, as at the 11th of November last, £8,323. The most satisfactory communication was maintained with the London committee. The report was unanimously approved.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20. Margaret Edward, Taylor, Mauritius; Hindostan, Bendixen, Batavia.—21. Laurence, Salmon, Mauritius; Mary Lord, Moore, Mauritius; Mexicana, Collinson, Mauritius; Peveril of the Peak, Davey, Calcutta.—22. Northern Light, Forbes, Mauritius; Livingstone, Prym, Shanghai; Friar Tuck, Darlington, Hong Kong; James Vincombe, Adamson, Whampoa; Avoca, Westcott, Mauritius.—23. Mauritius, Galloway, Calcutta; Scoresby, Irvin, Mauritius; Art Union, Morrison, Foo-chow-Foo; Lucknow, Asplet, Calingapatam.—25. Prince of the Seas, Smotherley, Ceylon; Mary Lee, Lister, Macao; King Lear, Cronache, Bombay; Wausell, Jones, Calcutta; Guiding Star, Earnford, Bangkok; Amazon, Ogier, Mauritius; Juno, Tili, Amoy; Gustav Ernst, Hansen, Macao. The Echo, from Liverpool to Calcutta, has been abandoned twelve miles south of Tuskar, in a sinking state.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from Southampton Feb. 27, to proceed per str. Orissa, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Ens. Grove, Lieut. E. H. J. Daniel, R.N., Lieut. W. L. Martin, R.N., Lieut. W. J. Walker, R.N., Lieut. C. H. Murphy, Mr. T. Goodinan, R.N., Capt. Vandeleur, Lieut. McCormick, Miss Johnson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Bradford, Miss Simson. For ADEN.—Capt. Wilson. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. W. Widdicombe, Capt. and Mrs. C. Scott, Asst. surg. A. W. Ward, Ens. R. T. MacDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Clough and family, Mrs. Black, Mr. Simpson, Mr. H. T. Tandy.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES March 6, to proceed per str. Orissa, from SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. Weeding, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Dormer, Lieut. A. W. Brodhurst, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Chichester, Mr. H. Shen, Mr. G. Waten, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Vialis. For MALTA.—Lieut. M. H. Medlicott, R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lilly.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

SMITH, the wife of Dr. Clement, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter, at 27, Westbourne-square, W., Feb. 20.

THEOBALD, the wife of Capt. J., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, of a daughter, in Harewood-square, Regent's-park, Feb. 22.

#### MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG, Colonel J. W., C.B., to Laura, daughter of Denne Denne, Esq., at Littlebourne, Kent, Feb. 21.

DOUGLAS, Claud, eldest son of Major general Claud Douglas, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Charles Callow, Esq., late of Brompton, Middlesex, at St. John's Church, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Feb. 20.

POLLOCK, Arthur J., M.D., seventh son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, to Ellen, daughter of the late Charles Bailey, Esq., of 5, Stratford-place, and Lee Abbey, Lynton, North Devon, at St. Marylebone Church, Feb. 21.

#### DEATHS.

CHERRY, Catherine, relict of John H., Member of Council, Bombay Presidency, at 9, Montague-square, aged 97, Feb. 19.

COOKSON, Georgina A., wife of Capt. James G., 8th Madras Cavalry, at 11, Percy-place, Bath, aged 37 years and 6 months, Feb. 17.

DYSON, General, H.M.'s Indian Army, Col. 18th Bombay N.I., at 5, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Feb. 20.

ROBERTSON, Harriet P., widow of the late Lieut. col. R., Bombay Army, at 2, York-terrace, Cheltenham, Feb. 19.

## India Office,

February 25, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Balfour, Mr. C. E. Lance.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. D. Mackenzie, Med. Estab.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Garnett, Engrs.; Lieut. F. Trench, 2nd Eur. Cav.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. D. C. Strettell, 13th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Macdonald, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I.; Lieut. R. A. Clementson, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. G. Hill, 3rd N.I.; Capt. G. C. Collyer, Engrs.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. F. W. Bean, unposted.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Robertson, 6 mo.; Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 mo.; Mr. C. G. Wynch, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, furl. changed to 3 yrs.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Dawson, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, 4th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Col. W. Riddell, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Maj. J. R. Becher, c.b., Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. F. Chambers, 48th N.I.; 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Willes, 2nd Eur. regt., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. de C. Sinclair, Art., 2 mo.; Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 38th N.I., 6 mo.

## TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. Powell, 55th N.I.; Capt. T. H. Shaw, 33rd N.I.

## BOOKS.

*Handbook Dictionary for the Militia and Volunteer Services.* By Lieut. Col. Perry Scott. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

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**RETRENCHMENT.**—In accordance with the system of retrenchment now in force, the Bengal Accountant's Office, the Military Auditor General's Office, and the Marine Superintendent's Office, are to have their establishments reduced to half their present strength.

**EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH.**—The *Arrakan News* states that the telegraphic line between Chitagon and Akyab has been completed.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	93½
4 per Cent. East-India) Sicca Rs.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock)	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	94½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	79

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 2s.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....	323	—
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	99½	—
	India 5 per cent. Strip .....	100 ½ ½	—
	India Stock .....	100½	—
	India Enfrased Paper 4 pr. ct.	77½	—
	India 5 p. ct. Enfrased Paper	73½	—
	India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½	101	—
	per cent. ....	99½ to 100½	—
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	95½ to 100	—
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	100 to 100½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account...	80s. dis.	—
	India Bonds (£1,000)	18s. dis.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000)	—	—
	RAILWAYS.	—	—
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	91½ to 92½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	16 to 16½
18	Ditto B .....	all	44 to 5
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	7½	1½ dis. par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ...	15	1½ to 1½ d.s.
30	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	all	97 to 98
Stock	East India .....	all	97 to 98
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	100 to 101
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures, 1864	all	1½ to 1½ d.s.
100	Ditto 1865-70 .....	all	—
Stock	Jubbulpore .....	100	94½ to 95½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 to 95
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	8	1½ to 1½ d.s.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	18	2 to 1½ d.s.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ...	100	82 to 84
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	91½ to 92½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ percent.) .....	100	85 to 87
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	2 to 1½ d.s.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	97
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	10	2½ to 1½ d.s.
	BANKS.	—	—
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	83 to 85
40	Australasia .....	all	67 to 69
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	19 to 20
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	33 to 35
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	47 to 49
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.	—	—
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ dis. par.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	2½ to 3½ d.s.
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	4 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	3½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	69 to 71
20	Ditto New .....	25	11½
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1

**VACCINATION IN OUDH.**—The *Oude Gazette* says that a great commotion was caused in the city of Lucknow, in consequence of the authorities having made a proposition to the inhabitants that their children should be vaccinated. The worst construction has been placed upon the motive of the Government in making such a proposal, the belief being that the object was to kidnap the children and Christianise them!

MR. W. E. GORDON, from the Punjab, succeeds Mr. Thomas Peachy, as head uncovenanted assistant in the Accountant-general's office at Madras.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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VOL. XIX.—No. 477.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 2	Burmah(Rangoon) .....	Jan. 21
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Agra .....	" 7	Ceylon .....	Jan. 31
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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 12th of February brings appalling accounts of the famine in the North-West Provinces. It is probable, indeed, that they may be somewhat highly coloured—as when they speak of four or five hundred human beings perishing day by day—but there can be no doubt of the really terrible nature of this visitation. The distress of the native population in 1838 is declared to have been as nothing in comparison with their present sufferings. Even the beasts of prey are starving, because the herds and flocks have disappeared from the land, or have been sold into arable districts in order to purchase bread. Nor is this fearful state of destitution confined to Upper India alone. Similar reports reach us from the southernmost parts of the Peninsula. In Travancore, it is said, mothers are offering their children for sale to save themselves and their offspring from death by starvation. Sixpence a-head is all they ask—anything, in short, wherewith to stave off the fatal hour for another day. In this trying emergency nothing can be more noble or satisfactory than the conduct of the Government. Every effort is being made to furnish remunerative employment to all who are able or willing to labour, nor are the sick and infirm overlooked either by public or private charity. The contributions of individuals, indeed, are pouring in rapidly, and the local papers mention, with natural gratification, that in the city of Bombay alone nearly £8,000 have already been collected. Equal liberality has been evinced in Calcutta, and in all the principal towns and stations throughout India; but still there is need of further assistance, and that on a larger scale than can be afforded by the limited number of European residents in that country. Again, therefore, do we appeal to the kindly sympathies of Englishmen, in behalf of a race with whom so many common interests unite us. Elsewhere we have urged the application of the surplus Mutiny Relief Fund to the alleviation of the fearful sufferings of our helpless fellow-subjects; and we cannot imagine that any man making profession of Christianity, or even actuated by the ordinary feelings of our common humanity, can still nurture an unforgiving spirit towards those who have already so bitterly expiated their crimes and mad delusion.

It is gratifying, however, to learn that the telegraphic report of the failure of the January rains is in a great degree erroneous. In most districts refreshing showers had fallen, and it was hoped that the spring crops would be saved. Were they to fail, the prospect would, indeed, be alarming.

The latest accounts from Darjeeling contradict the rumour of the flight of the Sikkim Dewan. A force of about 1,000 men, accompanied by the Hon. Ashley Eden, as Political Agent, has again crossed the disputed boundary, but no hostilities are expected, as the Rajah is stated to have made his submission. For reasons probably best known to himself, but apparently with a view to establish another claim on the gratitude of the British Government, Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has advanced to the extreme frontier of the Nepalese territories, and has offered his aid in chastising the turbulent Sikkimites. The Ghoorkas would very likely make short work of their neighbours; but it is scarcely wise to give them too high an idea of their own importance. If our own forces are not equal to a contingency of this kind, the sooner they are disbanded and remodelled the better.

Colonel Brasyer, no mean authority on such matters, persists in affirming that Nana Sahib is still alive and at large in the Nepaul Hills. It is possible that such may be the case, but we confess to much incredulity on that point.

A very extraordinary system of frauds has been discovered in the Bombay Electric Telegraph Department. Not only have messages been regularly falsified, but on one occasion, at least, the wire was cut and the ends attached to a portable telegraphic instrument, which was then worked by two Europeans, named George Pechtall and William Allen, both of whom have been taken into custody. Opium speculations are, of course, at the bottom of these fraudulent transactions, and enormous profits are said to have been made by the falsification of messages.

A numerous and influential meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of obtaining funds for a suitable testimonial to General Sir James Outram, G.C.B. It is proposed to erect a statue to the Bayard of India by the side of Sir Henry Havelock's, and also to send a duplicate to Calcutta,—though Bombay might reasonably be thought to have a prior claim to that honour. The surplus is to be laid out in the purchase of a piece of plate, but it is just possible that a purse of a thousand guineas would have been more acceptable.



## THE BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Massilia*, with the heavy portion of the mails, &c., left Malta at 10 A.M. on the 3rd, and may be expected at Southampton on the 12th instant.

## THE OUTWARD MAIL.

The *Pera* (from Southampton, Feb. 20), and the *Valetta* (from Marseilles, 28th), reached Malta on the 2nd of March, and sailed the same day for Alexandria.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Capt. H. B. Herbert, 7th Madras N.I., on his passage to England in the ship *Cleveland*, supposed to have foundered at sea in the spring of 1860.  
H.M.'s FOACRS.—Lieut. G. R. Salmon, Royal Artillery, at Seetapore, Jan. 31.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Ravenscroft, Lieut. Morris, Mr. Blair, Mr. Crofton. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Gourdier, Mr. Gailard, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Gaskell. FROM MALTA.—Lieut. Hon. G. FitzClarence, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie and three children, Maj. Bowden, Mrs. Thornbrough, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. J. Herriott.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Massilia*, March 12.—FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Cadell and two children, Capt. Twyman, Capt. and Mrs. Sillon and two children, Mrs. Cowper and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Gardner and two children, Mr. G. Evans, Mr. J. Reeves. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Herriott, Mr. Holworthy.

ABYSSINIA.—DEATH OF MR. BELL.—By late advices from Abyssinia received via Massowah, we (*Bombay Gazette*) learn that King Theodorus took the field against the Tigre rebels during the autumn. On the 24th of October, accompanied by Mr. Bell and the advance-guard of his army, he encountered Dejai Garad, Plowden's assassin, at the head of a much superior force. Without waiting the arrival of the main body of his troops, the king gave battle to the enemy, and a fierce conflict ensued. Bell, anxious to avenge the murderer of his old friend, had a hand-to-hand fight with Garad and killed him. Garad's brother then sought out Bell, and we regret to learn succeeded in taking his life. His triumph, however, was of short duration, for the king, who was in the thick of the battle, singled out Garad's brother and despatched him. By this time the royal army had reached the scene, and the rebels surrendered at discretion. Theodorus ordered one hundred and fifty of Garad's followers to be executed on the spot. Bell will be a great loss to the king, whose cause he has warmly supported from the beginning. Having been domiciled in Abyssinia for the last eighteen years, Bell was intimately acquainted with the language and manners of the people, and enjoyed their confidence in a high degree. He held one of the first posts as adviser to the king, and was in reality, if not nominally, the Commander-in-Chief of the royal army. Mercantile pursuits first led him to Abyssinia, but a love of adventure, and a thirst for military renown, induce him to take service in the native army. He was much attached to his adopted country, and his warlike exploits will long be remembered by the modern Etheopians.

## ASSASSINATION OF AN OFFICER AT AURUNGABAD.

—We (*Poona Observer*) regret very much to state that a rumour, which we believe to be but too well founded, has been in circulation at this station for some days past, of the assassination at Aurungabad, on Friday or Saturday last, of an European officer of the Bombay army. It appears that the officer in question fell by the hand of an Arab or Rohilla with whom he had an altercation, and who stabbed him in the heart with a dagger, his death being almost instantaneous.

THE "HUGH ROSE," I.N.—The new Indian navy gunboat *Hugh Rose*, which has been commissioned by Lieutenant Wood, will go up to Aden to replace the *Lady Canning*. The *Fanny* will be employed between Aden and Perim for the conveyance of building materials and supplies of provisions.

## BENGAL.

## THE UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

The Matriculation and Degree Examinations of the Calcutta University have ended, and the results should be weighed by all who are interested in educational progress, as well as by the more prejudiced minds of teachers themselves. The following figures refer to the entrance or Little-go Examination:—

Province.	Number of Candidates.	RELIGION.			
		Christian.	Musulman.	Hindoo.	Parsce.
Lower Bengal ...	749	41	24	683	1
Behar ...	22	1	1	20	0
North-West ...	23	3	1	19	0
Punjab ...	2	2	0	0	0
Ceylon ...	13	12	0	0	1
Total ...	809	59	26	722	2

## Of these:—

Province.	Passed.		Failed to obtain the minimum mark in:			
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Lower Bengal ...	46	346	216	48	135	185
Behar ...	1	5	8	14	6	4
North-West ...	0	6	9	0	10	7
Punjab ...	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ceylon ...	3	6	1	2	2	3
Total ...	50	364	234	64	154	199

The weak point of the lower schools is thus English, next in order comes mathematics, and next history and geography. We do not wonder at this. The mathematical standard is so much higher in India than the London University requires, that the time which should be given to English is devoted to mathematics. Our fathers were wiser than we in making "grammar" the root of education.

For the Bachelor of Arts examination there were thirty-nine candidates. Of these thirteen passed, and we give their names in full, that all honour may be given to both them and the degree:—

	Marks.	College.
Ahmed ...	...335...	Presidency.
Prosono Coomar Bose	...334...	Ditto.
Opendro Nath Mitter	...328...	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Day	...326...	Ditto.
Omirto Lal Chatterjee	...308...	Ditto.
Roma Nath Nundy	...286...	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Sircar	...268...	Ditto.
Jodoo Nath Mookerjee	...252...	Ditto.
Boycant Nath Paul	...244...	Ditto.
Gunga Persaud Mookerjee	...244...	Ditto.
Ram Ruten Mozoomdar	...238...	Civil Engineering.
Radha Nath Bysack	...225...	Free Church.
Gopee Nath Banerjee	...209...	Presidency.
R. W. Evans ...	...	Bishop's.

The examination was on the whole inferior to its predecessors, only one having reached the first-class. When we consider that the Presidency College of Calcutta is maintained at an enormous and disproportionate expense, that it drains into itself the best students from all the other colleges, and that it is virtually a gigantic monopoly which discourages the existence of all rivals, we are disappointed that it has done so little. There is only one candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, an honour very difficult of attainment and never yet reached. He will be examined in the higher mathematics by Archdeacon Pratt, in addition to the other examiners—a sufficient guarantee that the honour will not be lightly conferred.

As if to convince the Senate of their precipitation in creating the barbarous degree of Licentiate of Laws, which two unfortunate "diggorydars" have gained, there were seventeen candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of

Laws, of whom fourteen passed. The Law examinations will soon be the most popular, being the avenue to all those legal prizes which the Bill creating a High Court will hold out to the honest and the educated. At the present moment, the ordinary income of the leaders of the native bar in the Courts of the 24-Pergunnahs is Rs. 5,000 a month. In the Sudder it is occasionally twice that sum. If education alone could confer honesty and honour as well as professional skill, what might the native bar not become?—*Friend of India*.

## INDIA AS IT IS.

It is of importance, while judging of the way in which the East India Company and their servants have discharged the duty of ruling the country which was committed to them, and in how far the Queen was justified in depriving them of the government, to have before us authentic statements of the state of the country as it is at present after a hundred years of their administration. The immediate cause of the deposition of the Company from the throne of Hindostan was the mutiny of the whole of the Bengal army. This army had been called into existence by the Company, and upon its faithfulness all the best and the greatest of their servants had declared the continuance of their rule depended. When it failed them, therefore, according to their own showing they could no longer pretend to administer the affairs of the country. They threw themselves upon England, and England supplying troops re-conquered India and assumed the sovereignty which the Company had been driven from by the revolt of its own army. The declaration of the Company was always "we have won India by the sword, and we must keep India by the sword." When the power of the sword was gone, the Company had no longer the shadow of an excuse to require that it should be reinstated.

But there are many who say that, allowing that the Company has no longer a right to rule, still the Company's policy which created this great empire should be adhered to. To this we would reply that that policy contained in itself the germs of ruin. The empire was a gigantic bubble which might burst at any moment, and this those who were best acquainted with it well knew. A new turban or a greased cartridge might be the cause, so fragile was it. If it had not been for Colonel Gillespie the former might have shattered it at Vellore. The latter did destroy it in 1857, and the Great Mogul was again reigning at Delhi, till English troops re-conquered his newly regained crown from him. But the Company's policy contained a yet more fatal element. "The normal state of Indian finance," as we were told by the late Mr. Wilson, "may be said to be deficiency of income and addition to debt." "Of the fifty-nine years which have elapsed in the present century, in no fewer than forty-four of those years have considerable, often large, additions been made to the Indian debt, while in fifteen only have diminutions taken place." The affairs of an individual could not be said to be in a very satisfactory condition if he constantly lived with his doors barricaded and his guns loaded, fearing that he would be attacked by his neighbours, and in terror even of his domestic servants, while he lived beyond his income, and supplied his daily wants by borrowing. The most foolish among men could predict his end with certainty.

India, as we have often said, was governed for the sake of the Company and the Company's servants, and not for the benefit of the people. So much so was this the case, that by their theory the Government was the sole proprietor of the soil, the universal landlord, and that not one native of the country had a title to a single foot of it but what he derived directly from them. The consequence of this was that—with the exception of the Perpetually Settled provinces, where a wiser policy had been introduced against their will by an English nobleman and the English Parliament—there was no native under the Company's Government who felt himself to be anything but a tenant at will, existing in his native land by the permission of a foreign Govern-

ment. This feeling, and the improvidence and insecurity it engendered, were the cause of the hatred with which the Government was regarded; while the working of the system produced the miserable and poverty-stricken population of Madras, where the theory was carried to its utmost extent, and, as we showed a few days ago, the famines which periodically desolate other parts of India. The rich and the noble throughout the whole of India which has come under the rule of the Company, have been successively destroyed except in Bengal, and there the same policy has introduced Act X. of 1859 to destroy the landlords, while the planters have been more openly attacked.

But, say the advocates of the Company, ours is a paternal rule. All our subjects are like brothers, of whom we are the great Ma-Bap. This plan is suited to the Oriental taste. No one is greater than another unless we choose to make him so. We are the source of all honour. We raise and we depress, as the Sultan does in Turkey, and as is the universal custom in the East. It is not in accordance with Western tastes, we allow, but the people are accustomed to it and like it. It may be so. We recollect that Mr. John Marshman tried to prove that the people liked torture by the police. But let us examine what the Company did in its paternal character. Did it protect the life and property—little as it was—of its children? Why, Mr. Halliday, one of the most devoted of parents of the people, acknowledges that if the whole of the Company's police were imprisoned, the country would be the better for it, and the people would be safer. Did the Company administer justice to its children? We find the Sudder encouraging to the utmost extent perjury and forgery by never punishing them, hanging a man for killing another in self-defence, legalising the sale of young girls for the purposes of prostitution, regarding the murder of a father or a mother at the ghâts of the Ganges as a holy and sacred institution, and lending itself as an instrument to a most unscrupulous governor to effect the wholesale robbery of the rights of fishery of the whole country by setting aside every law and precedent, nay even the written pledge of the Government itself. The Sonthal rebellion was one of many proofs of how the people of the country appreciate and love the Company's paternal rule. Torture by the police in its most horrible forms, torture even to death, is the universal means by which crime is discovered, as the records of the Sudder Court too clearly prove. Four times within the last nine months have they condemned police officers for tortures too horrible to be even named in any land but India, but at every thannah throughout the country is torture still going on. A petty theft in a village is not committed but the villagers and their women, and children even are stretched by the strappado, or hung head downwards in the sun or scourged with stinging nettles, or pepper is introduced into the most tender parts of their bodies or blown into their eyes, or the women are dishonoured before the eyes of their husbands, and the Government folds its hands and shuts its eyes and calls itself paternal. It takes paternal care, too, of such estates as those of the Rajah of Durbungah, takes care even of his will which it will not permit to see the light of day.

As is the father so also are the children. If the father delight in fraud and violence so may we expect the children to do. If the children can expect no justice from the father, we shall expect to find them trying to obtain what they think to be their rights by the most illegal means. We have just had an example of this—not an uncommon one—set before us. We tell the tale as it was told to us. Rajah Modenarian, of Tikaree, died leaving two childless widows, joint heirs to his property. Disputes of course arose between them, but some two years ago they appointed a joint Dewan to manage the property and divide to them the receipts. This man, Hoormut Ali, had held the same office under their deceased husband. Some months after this settlement was made, a Mohurrer of the younger widow, of the name of Band Ali, persuaded her to dismiss the Dewan, and to appoint him to collect her share of the rents. This

the authorities who were appealed to refused to allow, as she was only a joint proprietor, and had no separate share until a partition should be made. The war between the female combatants ran high. Mr. Tayler was engaged on the part of the elder, and Baboo Ramapersaud Roy, of the younger Ranee; charges of embezzlement were brought against Hoormut Ali and failed. An action for his ejection under Section XXV. of Act X. of 1859 was brought and dismissed, after full inquiry into his conduct. The younger widow appealed to the Sudder, and engaged almost the whole bar of both that and the Supreme Court, and on the day that the appeal (which was afterwards thrown out) was presented, Hoormut Ali died, poisoned with arsenic administered in his tea. An inquiry is going on. His servants are under arrest, and there is some hope of tracing out the causes which led to the crime, by whomsoever it may have been committed. Now such a deed might have been committed in England, and it would give no ground for a general accusation against the Government of the country. But it is so common here as to show that the perpetrators know that there is very little chance of detection. Various preparations of arsenic are sold in every bazaar, and a sudden death, accompanied by retching and violent pains in the stomach, is easily accounted for by the commonness of cholera at all seasons of the year. Some years ago an attempt was made to poison a certain well-known planter with arsenic. His cook was bribed to put it in his tea. At the time the attempt was made the planter had just been successful in certain suits with a native female zemindar. When these things are done in high places we hear something of them, but we are afraid that poison is too often the means made use of to remove a troublesome person in Bengal.

The state of things prevailing in the country then, the failure of justice, the want of protection of life and property, the common use of torture and murder by poison and otherwise, the frequency of affrays, and the powerlessness of the authorities to prevent, to detect, or to punish crime, all show that the time was fully ripe to put an end to paternal rule, and to relieve the Company from the duties which it had undertaken to discharge. This has been done in name, but the old spirit still rules, and the old men still remain. We trust that the "Sword of Damocles" which is to cut our Gordian knot will make as much haste as possible to fall. We have waited for change long enough, and any change will be better than a continuance of the state of things which now exists.—*Hurkaru*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DARJEELING, Jan. 25.—Affairs up here are verging to a point. Our station, usually so empty and quiet at this time of year, is now full of red, and green, and grey coats, and bristling with bayonets. First and quickly came to our rescue the 73rd Wuffadars in detachments, and as their numbers increased, and we felt more assured, they were marched down to Goke and the Burra Runjeet, to re-occupy the advanced posts which had been temporarily abandoned for want of men. Then, by forced marches, came a detachment of the Bengal military police—Sikhs—under Captain Baker. These were rapidly followed by the left wing of H.M.'s 6th Royals, under Captain Unwin, with detachments of the Royal and Bengal artillery, under Lieut. Roberts, of the former, and Lieutenant Harington, of the latter corps. These were all stationed at the Senehal barracks, some five miles hence. Finally came in the right wing of the 3rd Sikh Regiment from Gorkhapore, under the gallant Major Renny, a fine body of men, some 500 strong, with their towering puggies, and bearded like the pard. Meanwhile staff officers are daily arriving, provisions are being pushed forward to the frontier, and everything betokens an early advance into the enemy's territory—say, in all January. The force to go in consists, I believe, of about 1,000 men—400 Europeans and 600 Sikhs—in two columns, under Colonel Gawler and Major Renny. The

enemy may amount to 700 or 800. Colonel Gawler commands also the expedition, with Lieutenant Fryer, of the Rifles, as major of brigade. Captain Impey is commanding engineer, with Lieutenant Pierson as field engineer, Lieutenant Heathcote, Quartermaster General's Department, Major Fitzgerald, Commissariat General's Department, Surgeon W. Keates, field surgeon. Artillery, fifty men under Lieutenant Roberts, R. A., and Lieutenant Harington, B. A. The force will be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ashley Eden, as special envoy to Sikkim, who arrived on the 16th. Impey, notwithstanding a detention of two days at Rajmahal, arrived here on the 23rd, and is gone down to-day to the Burra Runjeet, to fix upon the best place for crossing the river there, about one hundred and fifty feet broad. He proposes, I think, to throw a bridge of casks over it, covering the operation, as well as the passage of our men, by a fire from our guns and rockets into the enemy's stockade on the opposite bank. We are then to dash over, ferret them out of their defences, and toil up the opposite steep to Namehi—the present head quarters of the Dewan, and the principal place of the Sikkim Government on the hither or right side of the Teesta. What is next upon the cards I cannot say, but hope that Carthage herself is doomed to destruction, and that Tumlong, the Rajah's residence, is to be knocked about his ears. Whoever wishes to have a just notion of this palace may turn to "Dr. Hooker's Travels." By-the-bye, the Rajah himself, I hear, is gone long ago to Choombi over the Chola Pass into Thibet, to be out of harm's way. The sudden and mysterious appearance of his Excellency Sir Jung Bahadur in the terai just below Pankabarie upon our frontier, at a time when we all thought that he was far away on a visit to his newly acquired territory to the north of Lucknow, has caused no little surprise amongst us up here. Dr. Campbell, as soon as he heard of Sir Jung's approach, as he could not himself at such a moment quit his post, deputed his assistant, Captain Murray, to greet him, who was received with every demonstration of cordiality and friendship by his Excellency in open durbar in a splendid reception tent of six poles. Captain Murray was ushered in by a band playing before him, taken by the hand by his Excellency, and seated upon a chair by his side. The big-wigs here are mighty close upon the object of this visit, and therefore we can only conjecture that it was merely to aid us in thrashing their old enemies the Sikkimites that the Goorkhas came down. Time will show; at present the whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Sir Jung caught eighteen elephants, and bagged no end of tigers. Captain M. had a very narrow escape from one of these brutes, which came bounding towards him out of the jungle. He fired at him and missed; again he pulled, and the cap snapped; the third time, when the tiger was close upon him, he fired and hit him in the neck, the blood spurring from him, and the beast then moved off—to Captain M.'s great satisfaction, for it is not every tiger that will relinquish his anticipated feast at a first hit. As for the supercession of Dr. Campbell in his political functions, everybody here stigmatises it as an act of cruel injustice to an able, upright, zealous public servant of thirty-one years' standing; a man as conspicuous for the conscientious discharge of his many and onerous official duties as he is for his moral worth in all the relations of private life. Let it pass. His name and character as connected with Darjeeling are well known and appreciated at home. Of these this Government, under a wanton exercise of its power, never can rob him, much less can it deprive him of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, European and native, whose welfare has been the object of his unwearied solicitude for the last twenty years.—*Englishman*.

MONUMENT OF THE MASSACRES AT HANSI AND HISSAR.—General Van Cortlandt, deputy commissioner of Hissar, has just reported to the Government of the Punjab the completion of a monument erected to the memory of the Europeans murdered at Hissar and Hansi during the mutiny. The deputy commissioner describes the

monument as "a column of red Delhi stone 30 feet in height, surmounted by a white marble cross, designed by Major Hutchinson." A sketch of the monument shows it to be of the pointed or Gothic style, very elegant in appearance, and its cost, which was defrayed by Government, we understand to have been Rs. 695. The letter continues:—"The stone and marble of which the monument is constructed was procured at Delhi, where the work was carried on under the superintendence of the executive engineer; the stone work was completed and sent here at the close of last year. It has been erected on a conspicuous and open spot, near the high road entering Hissar from Delhi, in the vicinity of the church and public buildings of the station. This site was selected as the most eligible, on account of its being the spot where the first acts occurred at Hissar in the tragedy of 1857, and in the immediate vicinity of the place where Mr. Wedderburn fell whilst engaged in the discharge of his public duty." On the four sides of the column are inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of the Europeans murdered at Hissie and Hissar," with their names as follows: "John Wedderburn, Esq., collector and magistrate; Mrs. Alice Wedderburn and infant son; Lieutenant C. W. Barwell, adjutant Hurrianah Light Infantry, and Mrs. Margaret Barwell; Mr. David Thompson, tehsildar, and his sister, Mrs. Hallet; Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, and five children, Mrs. Jeffries, Mrs. Malone and child, Sergeant Fitzpatrick, overseer Canal Department, and child, Sergeant Major Murphy, Hurrianah Light Infantry, Mr. Joseph Williams, superintendent of customs, and his daughter, Miss Williams; Mr. John Paul, Mrs. Jane Paul, and Anny, Letitia, Alice, Agnes, Thomas, and Evelyn, their children, Mrs. Mary Anne Milne, and Emily and James, her children. A smaller monument to the memory of his son, daughter-in-law, and grandchild has been raised near the same spot by Sir John Wedderburn, Bart.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN BROOKE, né JOHNSON.**—The *Hurkuru* has received intelligence of the death of Captain Brooke, who for some years past ably conducted the affairs of Sarawak, in the absence of Sir James Brooke. "He was Captain Johnson, of the 88th or Connaught Rangers, and on being adopted by the Rajah took his name of Brooke, and devoted his abilities, which were of a high order, to the strength and growth of the young settlement. He had been married to an amiable and accomplished young lady—niece to the present Lord Elgin—and all things were going on very smoothly with him till her death in 1859, which sad event cast a gloom over the whole settlement. For a change of scene he returned home, leaving the charge of the province in his brother's (Mr. Johnson) hands. He returned to Sarawak about the middle of last year, after having made arrangements for a few European soldiers for Sarawak. We just learn that he is dead. Sir James Brooke was lately in Singapore, and must by this time be in Sarawak. He will greatly feel the loss of an able, energetic, and wise officer."

**THE FAMINE.**—The *Mofussilite* of the 29th of January, says:—"The people cannot eat rupees—any more than Midas could eat gold. What we want is grain, and that speedily. Even the wolves—literally, not figuratively—prowl about in large numbers, seeking whatever they may devour; the birds in the jungles are dying in large numbers; forage has failed, and the cattle are in the most miserable condition; they crawl about so listlessly, that it is evident they would seek some path to lead them to death. What are the cares, the anxieties, and the fatigues of our magistrates and collectors in the North-West let our Calcutta friends conceive if they can; but they cannot. Send us grain! We repeat, we do not just now want your money. Consult Joteepershad, who has fed three large armies, and by whose exertions the besieged in Agra were spared from the horrors of actual starvation. Arouse that man. Give him one hour to think—than take his advice, and act upon it. He does not want money, Heaven knows; but if he asks for a few laes give them to him, simply because he is now (for an Asiatic) grown old at fifty years of age, and has all the peculiari-

ties that attach to age, though his faculties are still unimpaired. In the second Sikh campaign, when the army assembled at Ferozepore, there was no grain to be had, and no forage, and what is more, the treasuries in these provinces had been drained to the very dregs. But the ingenuity and the enormous credit and wealth of the Lalla enabled him to provide entertainment for 40,000 men, and a proportionate number of horses. Yes. Let the Government send for Joteepershad—press him into its councils—and by flattery, if need be, persuade him into averting those horrors which at present exist, and even greater horrors which are impending in these provinces. Let him not be pestered with questions from all sorts of promiscuous members of the council, but let Mr. Harrington, in a quiet apartment, talk to him, and obtain a promise, which we would stake our existence he would fulfil to the letter, even if he had to part with his 'gold bricks' and his jewels. We are now speaking of a man who, when informed one morning by the late Mr. Coverly Jackson, that the Jumna's course would in a few years undermine the foundations of the Taj, and that the edifice would fall into the river, replied: 'No. It shall not, I will build a ghat, which will turn the course of the river.' The tolerant Hindoo did it at a cost of £10,000 sterling. The river's course was turned. The Taj still stands, and the ghat in Agra will remain as a monument to the sagacity, the good faith and the liberality of THE LALLA." Writing on the same subject, the *Dacca News* observes:—"We would call the attention of all men, of every condition, to the terrible famine prevailing in the North-West. The horrors of war have been succeeded by worse sufferings of the poorer population, always, alas! the most to suffer from every general calamity. It is not given to write sentimentally about the pangs of hunger, for according to philosophy there is not another feeling with which it is so difficult to sympathise, or on whose behalf the sympathies of others can so seldom be awakened. But there are harrowing stories related of what hearths and homes are undergoing that may heighten our idea of the misery just striding through the land. Children are daily sold by their parents, the younger and prettier the more readily disposed of. One man writes he saw a rather good looking girl bartered away for a couple of bags of rice. Homesteads have been deserted, whole villages left desolate, as if to avoid a doom that could have reached the wretched communities there only. Along hedges and ditches are the dead and the dying. Human beings have been seen grazing and browsing like cattle. The lank haggard forms that skulk about the thoroughfares, so disfigured and distorted by intense physical agonies, seem more like spectres from the charnel house than living creatures of flesh and blood. If this be one of the judgments on the Indian rebellion full fearfully has it been avenged; and with uplifted hands we ought to thank high Heaven that not to us was left the infliction of such dire chastisement. In the visitation that has overtaken the millions that not long ago might have rejoiced at the termination of our sway, we can find occasion only to forget the past, and to vindicate our civilisation by acts of the liveliest charity and benevolence. We appeal, therefore, to the Christian nature of our readers, to the common humanity of all whom these lines may reach, to come forward with money and assistance to the relief of our starving fellow creatures in the North-West. It is no time for arguing or reasoning on the expediency of affording it. Let no man persuade himself that his means are too limited for the purpose."

**THE PAPER CURRENCY.**—The *Indian Statesman* affirms that Mr. Laing appears to lean to the opinions expressed in Mr. Nelson's letter to Mr. Wilson on "a Government paper currency for India." The pamphlet must have attracted, says our contemporary, some attention at home, for immediately on Mr. Laing's arrival, "Mr. Nelson was sent for to explain his views upon currency matters and other commercial matters, as well as upon the views held on those subjects by the general mercantile community of the

Presidency. According to rumour, Mr. Laing is opposed to a small bank note currency, and equally opposed to Government interference in the issue of bank notes of any amount. He considers that the issue of bank notes is the function of a banker and not of a Government; that, presuming a profit is to be made, profit implies risk, and risk in such matters is what no Government ought to incur."

**THE INDIAN MINTS.**—The following sums were received and coined at the three Indian Mints in December last;—

	Received Rs.	Coined Rs.
	Government.	Merchants.
Calcutta ...	16,54,135	1,45,987
Madras ...	6,59,861	5,21,000
Bombay ...	193	5,955
	183	23,21,951
		6,66,987

**RESALADAR KISHEN SING**, an old man of seventy-five years of age, and a pensioner of the English Government, resided in Delhi when the rebellion broke out. He remained in Delhi during the siege and after it. On the British taking the city, Kishen Sing was arrested, on the ground that he was a traitor, for not having joined the British camp, his house and property were confiscated, and his pension stopped. On this charge he was tried by Colonel Burn, Military Governor of Delhi, who pronounced him innocent, put him in possession of his house and property, and gave him a letter of protection. As soon, however, as Colonel Burn left Delhi, he was again arrested and tried on the same charge by the Special Commission, and sentenced to transportation for life and loss of pension and property. The Governor-general then seems, as far as we can gather from his confused and somewhat intemperate petition, to have ordered the petitioner's release, on the ground that the Special Commission had no right to try him, and also that his "house and property" should be restored to him. It appears, however, that before this order was given, the property had been sold by the Delhi prize agents, but on Kishen Sing's praying that the proceeds of the sale should be made over to him, the Governor-general tells him that he has been "very liberally treated," by having his sentence of transportation (passed upon him by a court which had no right to try him) remitted, and by having his house restored to him. We do think from the papers before us that this old man has been ill-treated, and that such injustice will bring more dislike to and distrust of the British rule than a thousand gifts of jaghiers to faithful chiefs and a thousand Viceroy's progresses will remove. It is very unlikely that an old man of seventy-five was a very active rebel, or even that he possibly could have left his house and gone to the British camp, or if he had gone there, that he would have been welcome or indeed received at all. Our soldiers during the siege of Delhi had something else to do than make their camp a hospital for old men, women, and children. Again, even if he had been a rebel, he was once tried and acquitted, and his property restored to him. Again, when illegally tried a second time, the Governor-general himself released him from the consequences of that trial, and ordered his "house and property" to be restored to him. How, then, can the Governor-general consider it "liberal" treatment of the old man when he only gets his house? We wish, as we before said, that the petition were both more lucid and more temperate; but whatever its tone may be, we submit that for the honour of British justice, already too much tarnished by the proceedings in non-regulation provinces which have lately transpired, the wrong done to Kishen Sing should be repaired.—*Hurkuru*.

**INDIAN REFINEMENT.**—During the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Bareilly the residents of that station appear to have held quite a carnival. One of the amusements which they got up was a camel race, ridden in ladies' bonnets with lighted cigars, the loss of the bonnet or the cigar going out being considered a disqualification. Some of the animals went at a long swinging trot, others at an awkward canter. After a run of two miles the race was won by the Doctor of the 42nd Highlanders.

**THE METROPOLITAN AND HIS TOUR.**—The Bishop of Calcutta returned from his tour to the capital on the 24th January. He has been absent in his diocese for sixteen months, during which he has travelled the whole length of the Presidency from Calcutta to Peshawur, and has gone over Rohilcund and Oude. The visit of any Bishop, but especially of one who is so admirably fitted to influence officials, to affect European society for good, to create an interest in missionary operations, and to heal the wounds made by not a few bellicose chaplains, must have had a most beneficial effect. We (*Friend of India*) trust to see the results of it in an active prosecution of measures for the spiritual and social improvement of the European soldier, in the strengthening of the hands of the great Missionary Societies, and in the establishment of schools for the children of Europeans. We trust his return to Calcutta will now allow him to make it "fashionable" for chaplains—especially those who have collegiate charges—to do practically the work of city missionaries, and to visit the poorer and meaner of their flocks, the gaol and the hospitals, a little more zealously than the majority of them now do. We see most extravagant statements published as to the cost of the Bishop's tour. Like the similar misapprehension as to the expense of Lord Canning's tour which we exposed, they are far from the truth. Until the accounts are made up we cannot state the exact cost, especially as the Bishop frequently used a steamer, which was being employed at any rate. But the statements alluded to are greatly exaggerated.

**AN EYE-WITNESS ON THE FAMINE.**—An official member of the Delhi Relief Committee who saw the suffering there and has just come down through all the misery to Calcutta, writes to us (*Friend of India*) as follows:—"The suffering inside Delhi can hardly be exaggerated, but great as it is, it is nothing to what exists or rather I may say, I trust, did exist in the district. I arrived at Delhi on the 14th December, and was with the rest horrified at what I saw I was therefore glad to hear that a meeting, at which all were invited to attend, was to be held in Mr. Marshall's large room in the Chandnee Chouk on the 16th idem, the object of this meeting being to take measures for the relief of those crowds of poor starving wretches who almost blocked up the streets. Our deputy commissioner Mr. Cooper addressed the meeting, describing the horrors he had witnessed in the district during his tour, particularly some thirty miles from Delhi among the ravines, where the people, from sheer weakness and want of food, were lying down to die, not singly, but in numbers. By the exertions, however, of the commissioner and Mr. Cooper, prompt and immediate steps were taken to provide local help for these poor wretches, work being provided for such as were fit for it. We also learned that the number of starving and helpless people, of all ages and of both sexes, within the city was immense. Of these some 1,700 or more were daily fed by the relief fund, established originally before the mutiny, but Mr. Cooper added that this relief, partial though it was, must cease ere a week elapsed from want of funds. We decided that some decisive step must be taken, and at once, to stop, or at all events alleviate the distress on every side, the wants of the city itself being our first thought. As members of the working committee, then formed, Brigadier Brown, Captain Tickell, and Captain Lane were appointed to take the necessary steps to open another place for their relief outside the Delhi Gate, and before many days were over, we had the satisfaction of seeing upwards of 1,000 poor starving wretches fed twice a day. Were more funds at our disposal, more could be done. I forgot to mention that a considerable sum was raised at our first meeting, the native gentry, both at this and our subsequent daily meetings, largely contributing. I believe in all we reached in our monthly subscriptions nearly Rs. 4,000, which would be met by a similar subscription from Government, at least Mr. Cooper assured us of the fact. But still the number fed in different parts of the city could have borne but a very small re-

lation to the number not fed; for, with all our exertions, the numbers of beggars in the streets appeared to be hardly diminished! To exaggerate the sufferings of the mass of the people, from Cawnpore up to Lahore, would, I fear, be impossible. I do not believe that there is any truth in the statements that have lately appeared in print, of their actually killing their children to save them from a lingering death by starvation. This I do not credit, but they most assuredly do offer them for sale, and they also kill their cattle, from their inability to feed them at all. In our small communities up country we can do but little after all to alleviate all this distress, and that, of course, locally only. Let the rich of Calcutta, both European and native, come forward; a large, a very large sum will thus be raised, which, with the assistance Government is giving in all directions, not only by money, but by opening out the public works, and thus giving employment to thousands, will do much to lessen, though it cannot remove, the suffering. During my journey down from Delhi, until I reached Cawnpore, I never stopped for an instant that I was not besieged with starving wretches. It was far worse nearer Delhi, but very bad up to Cawnpore. Imagine the sickness that must follow close on all this? Shall we not all suffer then?"

**ALLYGURH, Jan. 20.**—The poverty-stricken aspect of the country where the blessings of the canal water do not flow, simply because too far from the influence of canal irrigation, the terrible destitution arising out of the drought and bad seasons, and the daily increasing embarrassments financially and socially consequent thereon, are now so well established, that they have already been put on record in official correspondence. Relief Funds have been opened, and committees are already beginning their labours through out this and the Agra Division, but what is the 1,000 or 2,000 rupees monthly subscribed in proportion to the internal wants of each district? A mere drop, only sufficient to soothe the pangs of hunger at the head-quarters of each district. It is true that the Government have guaranteed to give a sum equal to the monthly amount collected by private donations and subscriptions, but with this inducement to local aid being as extensive as it can be, the alleviation will be hardly at all felt in the interior. Public works on a large scale have been opened in the construction of the Dehra Doon and Roorkee road, and the road connecting Gurhmooktesur with Delhi, but in a shorter space of time than was calculated on, the numbers of labourers from the distressed districts filled up the requirements of each, and now exclusive of the railway works there remain the excavation of the Futehghurh branch of the Ganges Canal, and upon this there will be ample employment for thousands of able-bodied men, women, and children for some months. But local relief will still be needed on a considerable scale in this district; the four hundred or five hundred now being daily fed at Allygurh will, there is every reason to fear, increase rapidly in numbers as the hot weather comes on. Of these the limited supply of funds at the disposal of the local committee will only probably enable them to provide for 1,000 daily at the utmost. Numbers will then have to be rejected and left to die in the public thoroughfares; and if this may be viewed beforehand as the scene of future misery in the Sudder station, it is fearful to think of the certainties in the mortality of the interior. Already deaths from starvation are being reported by the police too frequently to admit of a doubt of the future. No rain here since the 18th August, saving a short three quarters of an hour fall on the 20th September, and an inch about a week ago. Wheat selling 10 two-thirds seers at Coel, 9 seers in the district, and 9 seers I hear in the Delhi and Meerut districts.—*Englishman.*

**GENERAL BEATSON.**—A letter from the Governor-general's camp says:—"The chances are that General Beatson will have the command of the Gwalior division, inasmuch as, apart from his military services, his intimate knowledge of that part of India render him peculiarly fitted for the command."

**DELHI, Feb. 1.**—The Commander-in-Chief has come and gone. Colonel Becher and one a. d. c. accompany his Excellency to Agra, where they will be before the arrival of my letter. His Excellency fully approved of the proposed boundary for the new cantonment inside the city, running from the Delhi Gate up to the Cashmere Gate. Native capitalists will now, it is to be hoped, build some good houses, which are so much required, and which they would not do so long as there was any uncertainty about the boundary. Head quarters camp marched yesterday morning for Kur-naul, en route to Umballa, a salute announcing its departure and that of the Commander-in-Chief at the same time. Crime seems to be on the increase. Thefts and attempts at theft are very frequent, and a set of gamblers were a few days ago captured in the city, in the height of their amusement. The officers (native, I suppose) who captured them blackened their faces (rather an unnecessary proceeding, I imagine), and having well shoe-beaten them, permitted them to depart. Rumour says that some of the so-called "respectable bankers" of the city were recognised among them! A daring attempt at fraud was made the day before yesterday. A Hindoo, describing himself as a messenger from a gentleman, went to another Hindoo, and delivering a Persian letter, demanded a diamond ring and Rs. 20 for his master. The messenger was very impatient, and represented the ring and money to be urgently required. Perhaps this excited suspicion, but the Hindoo who possessed the ring thought it the safest plan to take it and the twenty rupees himself, upon which the messenger evaporated, leaving no trace behind. It is unnecessary to add that the whole thing was a well got up attempt at fraud; but the culprit must have known something about the private affairs of the persons he intended to have victimised, as a ring belonging to the gentleman was really in possession of the Hindoo to whom the villain went, and it was just a mere accident that it and the rupees were not sent. Weather cloudless, with cold breeze from the North-West.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE CAMP OF THE HEAD QUARTERS** will march this morning (January 27th) towards Delhi, with intent to make Umballa as early as it can, so as to push on thence for Lahore, to enable the Commander-in-Chief to take dak for Jheelum, Rawul-pindee, and Peshawur. The country between Meerut and Umballa is in a fearful state of dearth, and it is a matter of regret and much talk among the civil authorities that this huge camp should persist in traversing the most afflicted parts of the land, and thereby enhancing the distress that rages already so fiercely on it. Let it be supposed, however, that Sir Hugh Rose—in every matter said to be just and considerate—is only endeavouring to reach Umballa rapidly, for the purpose of either breaking up his enormous camp there for the present season, or so far reducing it, by sending off its heavy portions to Simla, his rendezvous for the ensuing summer, and thus enable him to travel with greater facility, and with less distress to the population of the country, through which the dwarf camp may proceed upwards. Sir H. Rose remains behind, the guest of the Major-General commanding, with the view of dawking it to Agra, to inspect its garrison and fort.—*Mofussilite.*

**THE 5TH FUSILIERS AND H.M.'S 73RD** are to proceed to England. H.M.'s 75th are in orders for Dinapore, but another regiment will be sent there, as the 75th are to relieve the Fusiliers at the presidency.

**ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI.**—Almost all the members of the Delhi royal family have reached Maul-main, and the Governor-general has ordered that the treatment of the prisoners there should be less rigorous.

**FAMINE LABOUR.**—The *Mofussilite* mentions that there are about 9,000 men, women and children employed on the railway works between Ghazeeabad and Delhi. A member of the European committee attends daily at the poor house to distribute food. The works at Roorkee have been filled, and 4,000 are employed on the road between Haupper and Ghazeeabad.



THE DELHI BANK has made Rs. 81,228 on the operations of the half-year ending December last, after transferring Rs. 20,000 to the reserve fund. This is equivalent to 8½ per cent. on the capital.

MURTRA, Feb. 5.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here yesterday, at 4¼ p.m., and at once inspected the brigade, consisting of the 3rd troop 3rd brigade of Bengal Horse Artillery, and 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry. The latter entertained him at dinner in the evening. This morning he inspected the artillery and cavalry separately, and left at one o'clock for Allypore, en route to Umballa. His inspection of the Artillery and 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry was most minute, as he gallops about and personally inspects each manœuvre, which is more than any Commander-in-Chief has done since the days of Sir Charles Napier. We hear he expressed himself to Col. Tucker, c.b., commanding the 2nd, as much pleased with the appearance of the troops, both in the field and quarters.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP.—The number of persons in the Viceroy's camp now at Jubbulpore is 7,000 souls, soldiery included, but excluding the retinues of Sir Richmond Shakspear and Major Elliot of Nagpore. Last year the number was 17,725. As it is, the reduced number this season is a tax on the famishing districts near which they march, though the greatest care is taken to avoid oppression.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP, JUBBULPORE, Jan. 23.—About twelve miles from Jubbulpore on the Nursingpore road is a place of great renown, in this neighbourhood at least, called the "Marble Rocks," through which flows the Nerbudda, and truly a more superb sight is scarcely to be imagined. For about a mile the river is bound in on both sides by an immense wall of the purest white marble, rising from forty to one hundred feet, and probably as deep below the surface of the water, for there is no sounding it. The face of the rock generally is as smooth and polished as if a workman had been employed on it, and in many places worn into round holes, fluted ribs, &c., evidently by the agency of water, and on the rock in one place is an inscription in the Devanagree character, which the natives there say was written by one of their gods (of course). But the rocks are not the only beauties of the place, for about a mile from them, and apparently on another branch of the river, is the finest waterfall I have seen. The water rushes down in an immense volume, about twenty feet in width, and falls about thirty feet, as well as I could guess, roaring, boiling, and seething below horribly, throwing the spray high up in the air, which, as the wind catches and blows it towards you, gives you a fine drenching; the scenery all around being, at the same time, beautifully picturesque. On Monday the Governor-general, with a large party, went out tiger shooting; one was shot (I hear by the Viceroy) and brought into camp, and skinned this morning. This evening we witnessed some feats performed by some of Holkar's retainers in the presence of his Highness the Governor-general, Lady Canning, and the elite of the station, which, as I thought them extremely mediocre, it is not worth while describing. We leave Jubbulpore to-morrow on our return, and make a double march of it. It is rumoured here that his Highness the Governor-general leaves the camp at Mungawa, were the road turns off to Allahabad, to meet the Lieutenant Governor, and joins the camp again at Benares, which place it will reach about the 18th February.—*Public Opinion*.

DELHI, Jan. 28.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here by dak from Meerut on the morning of the 24th instant, under the usual salute; the camp also arrived the same morning, and encamped out of the Cashmere-gate. There was a brigade parade the same evening at half-past three, under the brigadier, Colonel Brown, for all troops in garrison, as follows:—Bengal battalion of artillery, under Captain Francis; the 4th Sikh cavalry; H.M.'s 88th and 4th N.I. The chief was present, and seemed to be much pleased with the different manœuvres; the 4th Sikh cavalry as usual very steady at their work. The next morning his Excellency had out

the 88th, practising them mostly in light infantry, as also exercising the officers of the corps in a few manœuvres. On the evening of the same day at four o'clock he had out the 4th Sikh and artillery. I should say he could not have been otherwise than pleased with them, as both officers and men seemed to be well up to their work. The next day, Saturday, the 26th, he held a levee at one p.m. At six a.m. this morning, the 28th, he had out the 4th N.I., under Colonel Wilkie. Considering that all the officers present (three in number, the colonel, a captain, and adjutant) were mounted, and no subalterns, they did very well. A native corps without the full complement of officers cannot be well up in their work. His Excellency has gone out pig-sticking about six miles from the station, and nearly all the residents with him.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIR HUGH ROSE AT MEERUT.—It must have been a source of extreme gratification to Sir Hugh Rose to have the opportunity of reviewing the troops that paraded for his Excellency's inspection on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th. We question whether there is another station in all India where so large a body of British troops could have been collected—without encroaching on neighbouring military stations. And we are assured there is no station—whether in or out of India—where a brigade could be found that knows its work better, or which would have made a finer display in the field than did the Meerut force, under the command of General Bradford, C.B. The troops that paraded on the occasion consisted of: 4th and 5th troops 1st Brigade H.A., F troop R.H. Artillery, A Battery Royal Artillery, Heavy Battery and 4th Company 4th Battalion, H.M.'s 6th Dragoons (Carabineers), H.M.'s 35th Royal Sussex Light Infantry, 13th Punjab Native Infantry, 66th Goorka Infantry, the latter belonging to the escort of the Commander-in-Chief, numbering in all about 5,000 men. Sir Hugh, accompanied by his entire staff, galloped up to the general parade ground, where the troops had already assembled, at four o'clock, and was received with the usual honours. His Excellency went down the line, and minutely inspected each man; after which the troops were formed into column, and marched past in quick time. The artillery, with their fine, healthy, active gunners and drivers, and their powerful cattle, looked remarkably well, and seemed as fully prepared to march into action, and there—for the hundredth time—perform that sad havoc in the ranks of the enemy which British artillery alone can do—as they were to march past the chief, with whom the greater portion of them had previously served throughout the Central Indian Campaign. The Carabineers, who came next, shared equally the meed of admiration of the spectators,—possibly indeed more so, as it was known to be about the last occasion on which the corps would appear, owing to its immediate departure for England. The fine robust appearance of the men, their exceedingly rich dress, and the dashing manner in which they walked past the Commander-in-Chief, must have been gratifying to Sir Hugh Rose, and, we doubt not, have convinced him they lacked nothing in discipline during their sojourn in this station. Of H.M.'s 35th Regiment, who next followed, it would indeed be difficult for us to do full justice. Suffice it, that their steady wall-like marching, their firm and soldier-like appearance under arms, assured us that we should have nothing to dread with such a corps at hand, if circumstances again disturbed the peace of this country. We have known people judge, and pretty correctly, too, of the character of individuals by some triflingly insufficient trait in their character. We judge of the discipline of a corps by the manner in which it "marches past." If it performs this evolution correctly, as firm, in fact, as did H.M.'s 35th Regiment on Friday, we emphatically pronounce it a well drilled corps, and fully able to undergo any description of manœuvring that may be required of it. The 13th Punjab Infantry and 66th Goorkas followed, and acquitted themselves very creditably, notwithstanding they were seen at a disadvantage alongside so many of their European brethren in arms. The unusual and novel spectacle of a

siege train, with its elephants and bullocks marching past, was also witnessed, and with it closed the first part of the day's exercise. The brigade subsequently advanced in line, formed into columns, and after performing a variety of rapid evolutions, both *en masse* and in skirmishing order, the troops retired to their private parade ground at half-past five o'clock. The manœuvring of the artillery, and the rapidity with which they changed their flank and fired, was highly spoken of. On the following day, the Chief inspected the barracks of her Majesty's 35th at dinner hour, when he expressed his very great satisfaction at the state of the corps, both in quarters and in the field. In the afternoon the regiment was again brought out for light infantry drill, which elicited a further expression of Sir Hugh Rose's acknowledgments. Colonel Walter, taking advantage of so favourable an opportunity, released the entire regimental prisoners, including those under sentence of courts martial, as well as men undergoing minor punishment for misconduct. On the same day the Commander-in-Chief inspected the barracks of the other corps, and examined the officers and men on several points of discipline.—*Mofussilite*.

MOOLTAN, Jan. 20.—The steamer *Chenab* arrived on the 18th with the following passenger: Lieutenant Campbell, 79th Highlanders. We have had rain, as notified by telegram, but barely sufficient to settle the dust; lower down it has, I am told, fallen freely. Major Drummond, director of irrigation canals, and Captain MacLagan, chief engineer, Department of Public Works, have both passed through the station on tours of inspection. The commissioner of the division and his deputy have returned from the interior of the district. The Lieutenant-governor having sanctioned the construction of a church in the civil station of Mooltan, a committee is being formed for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, &c. Our good old brigadier, Major General Innes, has paid us a visit, and received a hearty welcome from all the old residents, amongst whom he was so highly and justly appreciated. Treasure to the value of 50,000 rupees left this for Lahore the other day, under an escort of the 21st Punjab Infantry and 9th Irregular Cavalry, under command of Captain Walker, of the former corps. The last monthly sale of supply bills proved a failure, even at the enhanced rate of discount offered, viz., 2½ per cent., not half of the maximum sum having been subscribed for.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Castle, Proctor, Liberia.—23. Queen of England, Nolan, Peiho.—24. Dartmouth, Davis, Hong Kong; Fethe Shah Allum, Shippard, Shanghai; Waverley, Swinnow, Mauritius; Giourouva, Oppisso, Hong Kong; Napoleon III., Bourgain, Dunquerque; Forerunner, Fletcher, China; Matilda Atheling, Power, Hong Kong.—25. Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Kurrachee; Leocadie and Anna, Moreaux, Bordeaux; East, Boyd, Kurrachee.—26. Shirazee, Earl, Ceylon; Bold Hunter, Crosby, Melbourne.—27. Elizabeth, Mitchell, Peiho; Goldfinder, Fitzsimons, Liverpool.—28. Punjab, Cowen, China.—29. Lady Ann, Sinclair, North China; Edith Moore, Tweedie, Peiho.—30. Armenian, Fowler, Hong Kong; Minden, Marshall, Peiho; Nimrod, Pearce, Peiho; Lord Dalhousie, Markham, Hong Kong.—31. Kirkham, Nickels, Liverpool; Candia, Curling, Suez; Brandon, Umfrevelle, Peiho; Walmer Castle, Daniel, Hong Kong; Conqueror, Jackson, —Feb. 1. Sagamore, Threadwell, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clarendon.—Lieut. St. John, Lieut. McLean.  
Per Eastern Queen.—Messrs. W. B. and E. Macdonald.  
Per Ocean Horse.—Mr. R. F. Godby, Lieut. H. A. Pakenham, 75th regt.  
Per Queen of England.—Major D. M. Probyn, Adj. A. A. Dick, Quarterm. M. C. Anderson, Vet. Surg. G. B. Skittles.  
Per Waverley.—Mr. E. Graham.  
Per Matilda Atheling.—Lieut. Downswell, Mr. McGregor.  
Per Fethe Shah Allum.—Lieut. Waller.  
Per Forerunner.—Lieut. J. T. Harris, Capt. F. E. Sothely, Lieut. H. M. Pratt, Asst. surg. W. P. Harris.  
Per Leocadie Anna.—Messrs. Dupeyron, Finch, Baumgarten.  
Per Gem of the Ocean.—Mrs. and Miss Williams.  
Per East.—Mrs. A. Boyd.  
Per Shirazee.—Mr. Eussay and child, Mr. Roberts.  
Per Elizabeth.—Capt. Wyke, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Spry, Staff surg.  
Per Punjab.—Capt. J. Menair, comd. 8th Punjab inf., Lieut. O'Donel, F. S. Woodgate, and W. H. Oldham, Asst. surg. J. Newton, Mrs. Menair and two children.  
Per Lady Ann.—Lieuts. Drummond and Ramsay, Dr. Harwan.  
Per Edith Moore.—Capt. Irving, Capt. Baily, Lieut. Tucker, Lieut. Fagan, Dr. Cullen, 19th Punjab inf.

Per str. Armenian.—Lieut. col. Ross, dep. gr. mr. general. Capt. Hall, Royal Art., Mr. Boothby, Asst. apoth. A. Connally. Per Minden.—Capt. Brownlow, Lieut. Gordon, Bates, and Newbery, Dr. Lees.

Per Nimrod.—Lieut. W. Lascelles, Mr. Adams.

Per Lord Dalhousie.—Lieuts. Bartleman and Maitland, Dr. Cameron.

Per Walmer Castle.—Mrs. Daniel.

Per Brandon.—Dr. C. G. Stewart, 1st Sikh cav.

Per str. Candia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—H. Duleep Singh and six servants, Mr. G. T. Edmunds Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. G. Ward and infant, Rev. Mr. Welland, Miss Mason, Rev. J. C. Hoerne and lady, Asst. surg. Quintin, Ens. Walker, Staff asst. surg. Stafford, Mr. G. Ghim, Miss Jetter, Mr. Swiney, Mr. Hall, Lieut. A. Thompson, Mrs. M. Adair, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Tomkinson, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Darvill and two ladies, Mr. E. Bridgman, Capt. A. M. MacKenzie, Mrs. Heath and infant, Mrs. S. F. Davies, Dr. J. Lee, Miss Marriott, Mr. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Tabernacle, Mr. Swinley, Mr. Knox, Mr. T. Gavin and wife, Mr. G. S. Robinson, Mr. and Miss De Fabeck, Mrs. J. Campbell, Capt. C. P. Low, Mr. Wallace and two brothers, Staff asst. surg. Robinson, Staff asst. surg. Power, Armour surg. Yardley, Miss Gardener, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. F. Biggs, Mrs. Thompson and infant, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Young and infant, Capt. Fowle, Mrs. Presgrave. From MARSEILLES.—Dr. and Miss Earle, Maj. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. E. Pinnell, Capt. Worthington, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. Penazanda, Mr. Leport. From SUZ.—Lieut. Breton, Mr. Thornton. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Jones, Capt. Pelly, Mrs. Bunnbury and infant. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. A. Pastorelli, Mr. A. Denham. From MADRAS.—Staff asst. surg. Henry, Mr. R. Dunlop, H. W. Alexander, Esq., B.C.S., Lieut. H. A. Mower, Rev. F. P. Koe, Mr. C. S. Simpson.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18. Wentworth, Tomlins, West Indies; Rangoon, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulemein; Anna Krell, Milleapee, Falmouth; Pitre Anna, Lefevre, Bourbon; Ocean Eagle, Chusan, London.—19. Canning, Robertson, Bourbon via Mauritius; B. K. Guillemin, Dunkirk.—21. Josiah L. Hale, Graves, Mauritius; Sarah Palmer, Reed, Liverpool; Laurefield, Oliver, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Ivanhoe, Lane, London.—22. George et Juliette, Fabre, Mauritius; Edwin Flyt, Weaver, London; Hotspar, Toynebe, London; Kate, Lontil, Moulemein.—23. Lady Blessing on, Bennett, Boston; City of Manchester, King, London; Alwine, Osnabruck, Penang and Singapore; Indiana, Tausam, Mauritius; Michel, Franck, Havre; Uriel, Walker, Boston; Fire Queen, Burbank, Akyab.—24. Seostriis, Wells, Rangoon; Kohinoor, Guthrie, Melbourne; Hazel Cureem, Brown, Muscat; Art Union, Norton, Boston; Arracan, Niblett, Coringa; Simla, Paterson, Suz.—25. Baltic, Greig, Bin, Cocanada, and Madras.—26. Thomas Campbell, McKelvie, London; Salamauca, Livesay, London; Sea Horse, Banks, Liverpool.—27. City of Madras, Connell, London.—28. General Neill, Clark, London.—30. Queen of the Clyde, Gle, London; Holyrood, Jordan, London; Kedgerie, Braithwaite, Colombo; Star of Peace, Hale, Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 3, 1861.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	95 8 to 96 0	
New Company's Rupee & do.	80 8 to 81 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	95 8 to 96 0	
3rd Sica Rupee & do.	78 0 to 78 8	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	101 4 to 101 0	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	3 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	6 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	5 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	6 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1½

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 90
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 98

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 1900 to 1950	
Agri Bank (Limited)	500 " 200 to 225	
Delhi Bank	500 " 550 to 510	
India General Steam	1000 " 1575 to 1600	
Ganges Company	500 " 640 to 650	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 " 1725 to 1750	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600 " 600 to 625	
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70 " 68 to 70	
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 " 565 to 575	
Calcutta Docking Company	700 " 1050 to 1025	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 " par	
Assam Company	200 " 450 to 475	
East-India Railway Company	£ 20 " Rs. 2 2-4 dis.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000 " no sales	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75 " 70 to 72	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 0
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 5

China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 225	0 to 227 0
Mexican do.	"	227 0 to 228 4

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAMINE IN TRAVANCORE is no longer a distant, unsubstantial danger, but a sad and painful reality. The dire calamity which has overtaken the poorer classes has perhaps no precedent in the present century, and mothers have actually been reduced to that last alternative of despair, the sacrifice of the tenderest feelings of nature to procure the means of prolonging their wretched existence. Never were the demands of mercy and philanthropy more imperative than on the present occasion; or the necessity of prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government more apparent. In South Travancore, the distress has reached its height, and we have it on authority that we are unable to question, that parents are disposing of their children by sale without regard to the caste or creed of the parties to whose mercies they are consigned. In the neighbourhood of Cotaur, a fine boy, about seven or eight years of age, was offered for sale by a poor woman for eight chukrams, or 4½ annas! Trevandrum literally swarms with the miserable poor, and despite the feeble efforts of private benevolence, many are dying daily from starvation. In the face of these heart-rending pictures of misery, we cannot but express our deep regret that timely precautions were not adopted by the Travancore authorities to introduce a sufficiency of grain into the country to guard against a calamity of this nature, which was rendered more than probable by the very general failure of the crops in the southern districts. We are not in possession of full information as to what efforts had been made by the responsible officers of the Circar for this object, and are unwilling, therefore, to pass a censure that would imply a neglect of the most obvious precautions that must have suggested themselves to any sagacious statesman. But we cannot help observing that the great and continued scarcity of food, which is known to prevail south of Trevandrum, is truly remarkable in view of the facilities which exist for pouring in supplies from the neighbouring British territories. Our own Government had liberally remitted the duty on grain upon exportation to any part of the Travancore country; and it only remained for the Circar to perform its part by encouraging its own subjects to use this advantage. At Quilon, matters appear to be somewhat better than in the south. There is an abundance of rice and paddy in the bazaars, though prices are excessive, and the lot of the poor is very trying in consequence. This evil is, however, considerably mitigated by local charity. One of the few deserving officers who redeem the general inertia of Travancore officials has generously come forward to raise a subscription for the relief of the suffering poor. His appeal seems to have been pretty well responded to, for between three and four hundred of these starving wretches have been provided with subsistence daily since the 12th instant. We hear he has secured sufficient funds to continue this charity for the space of thirty days, and further contributions are expected, which, it is hoped, will enable him to prolong it till the next Poonja harvest.—*Courier*.

MR. MALBY returned from his tour to the north on Jan. 15th, having visited all the northern stations, including Shoaranoor, on the railway line. Mr. Collins, the Circar engineer, is engaged in preparing an estimate for the construction of a substantial bridge near this place across the Ponnany river, which will give easy access to the railway from all parts of Cochin. The work will, no doubt, be undertaken at an early date, as the Resident as well as his Highness the Rajah appear to take a great interest in its completion. Mr. Maltby left again on the 18th for Cottayam, to inspect the progress of the road now being

made across the eastern Ghauts, to connect Travancore with the Madura district; a project that will be productive of immense advantage to the trade of both countries. He returns to Cochin in a fortnight to hold a public durbar for the presentation of the usual letter of ceremony from the new Governor Sir W. Denison, which may be shortly expected.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL OFFICERS accepted the annuities of the year:—Inspector-general of Hospitals and late Director-general A. N. Magrath, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals E. W. Eyre, of Bellary, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals A. Goodall, of Bangalore, Surgeon-major C. Keven. Although there are to be two deputy inspector-generals less, promotions from the rank of assistant to that of surgeon will not be hindered.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Michigan, Bayles, Hong Kong; 27. P. and O. str. Candia, Curling, Suz; P. and O. str. Simla, Paterson, Suz; Banfield, Thomas, Melbourne.—28. Evadne, Keer, Liverpool.—29. Arracan, Niblett, Calcutta.—30. Str. Baltic, Grieg, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Bainbridge, Capt. Gosling, Miss Onslow, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Mr. W. C. Darling, Capt. and Mrs. C. Bivar, Ens. Herbert, Mr. and Miss Hutchings, Capt. and Mrs. Bird, Miss J. Saunders, Mr. F. E. Blunt, Capt. and Mrs. G. Campbell, Mr. F. Monro, Miss Fookes, Miss Cammerer, Asst. surg. McTavish, Mr. R. Dalrymple, Miss Ward, from MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Butler, Mr. F. McKenzie, Capt. Magrath, Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, Lieut. R. A. Moore, Mr. H. E. Arbuthnot, from ADEN.—Mrs. Sim and child, from BOMBAY.—Capt. Jones, from GALLE.—Capt. Forde, Mr. Creasy, Mr. Kerr.

Per P. and O. str. Simla, from CALCUTTA.—Maj. Mazuchelli, Messrs. Waterfield, Gordon, W. B. Liddell, Col. Palmer, Lieut. Col. E. Price, Capt. Carr, Mr. G. Bell.

Per screw str. Baltic.—A. Hyslop, Esq., H. T. Rampell, Esq., Major and Mrs. Hamilton, four Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Luard and child, Mrs. Stracke.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Ameral Casey, Pignoullanc, Calcutta; Abeona, Teals, Liverpool; Anna et Gabriel, Pencau, Bordeaux; Nararino, Grievres, Mauritius.—27. P. and O. str. Candia, Curling, Suz.—28. Trent, Ware, London; P. and O. str. Simla, Paterson, Suz.—30. Serius, Poppe, Rangoon; Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, London; Erzheng Ferdinand Mar, Gilchrist, Bepore.—31. Trafalgar, Taylor, Penticotta and Coringa.—Feb. 1. Prince Frederick William, Linklater, Akyab; La Johanna, Wetzel, Bordeaux via Pondicherry.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Trafalgar.—Maj. J. C. and Mrs. Anderson.  
Per P. and O. str. Candia.—Staff asst. surg. Henry, Mr. R. Dunlop, H. W. Alexander, Esq., Lieut. H. A. Gower.  
Per P. and O. str. Simla, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Col. G. Fitzmaurice, to MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. J. Millar.  
Per Sir Robert Sale.—Capt. C. A. Pearson.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—Whoever doubts the intelligence of the natives of this country ought to be convinced of his error by two examples which we have lately had of the peculiar aptness manifested by the mild Hindoo in familiarising himself with, and improving upon, the greatest works of western civilization. It is true that in the base mechanical arts the muscular development of the European gives him an immense and insuperable advantage over the slender framed native of Hindoostan; but, if the practical genius of Englishmen has created and brought to mechanical perfection the wonderful inventions of the railway and the electric telegraph, the subtler intellect of the Indian teaches him how to employ these results of scientific labour for purposes never dreamt of elsewhere. Thus, at Baroda the other day, the unskilled natives, who before the beginning of this year had not so much as seen a railway train in motion, showed their ready comprehension of the powers of motion by placing a rail across the line in such a position that the train was only as it were by a miracle saved from utter destruction. But this was but a stupid piece of work when compared with the ingenious rascality of the Banians at Sattara, whom a local contemporary charges, we know not how truthfully, with having cut the telegraph wires and read off, on instruments conveyed to the spot for that purpose, the commercial messages from China. What more gratifying evidence could be desired of the

schoolmaster being abroad in this country, and of the natural capability of the natives to rise above the dull Europeans? But, while expressing our admiration of the stratagem of our Sattara native friends, we must protest against the attempt to implicate in the fraud the heads of the Electric Telegraph Department. Can anything be more absurdly inconsistent than to make Captain Murray responsible, in any way whatever, for a crime of which the most active vigilance would not have stopped the commission? It is obvious that, human powers of locomotion being limited, a man cannot, as a general rule, be in more than one place at a time; and, as Captain Murray and his subordinates are not, so far as we are aware, endowed with the virtue of being ubiquitous, they cannot hinder rogues from cutting the wires, though they may afterwards find out the offenders and bring them to justice. But it is said, and we are sorry to believe justly said, that bribery and corruption are as common in Indian telegraph offices as in the city of Gloucester or the borough of Wakefield. Admitting this, how can Captain Murray check the evil? As long as there are dishonest merchants there will be dishonest clerks; and the proposed Chamber of Commerce meeting to-day should not be held unless some of the members are prepared to offer practical suggestions towards preventing the falsification of telegrams. All that Captain Murray, or any one else, can do with such means as are now at their disposal, is to punish with the utmost severity every breach of trust; and it is to be feared that, unless European labour be employed all along the line, the temptation to sell news for a rich bribe will be found irresistible by telegraph clerks. But the experiment of working the wires entirely by Europeans would be so costly that its abandonment would be only a question of time. Indeed, much of the odium to which the Electric Telegraph Department is subjected is due to the difficulties attending its connection with Government. Were the telegraph worked by the railway companies, it would be easy to institute an effective control over the clerks, and to make the institution as perfect as it is in England. But at present it is unavoidable that mistakes should occur, for it is impossible that any department of the Government should be able to protect the telegraph wires against all swindlers. We must wait till our railways are far advanced before we can have an efficient system of telegraphs in India.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Mosul, Nov. 29, 1860.—I regret to tell you that Mr. McCullum, one of the telegraph engineers, died last Friday night, and was buried in the Protestant burial-ground the day following. He was a fine young man, about 26 years old, and his brother, the principal engineer on the line, is inconsolable at his loss. Mr. Bliss, also, another engineer engaged in putting up the line between Mosul and Bagdad, died at the latter place about four weeks ago. He was taken ill at Kerkook, and was carried into Bagdad on a litter, and expired shortly after at the British Consulate. The poor man has left a widow and three children at home. Notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, we fully anticipate that the line between Bagdad and Constantinople will be open by the end of the year. We hear that a convention has been concluded between the Persian Government and the Porte to extend the line from Bagdad to Teheran. There will be no difficulty in continuing it from the latter place to Bushire, and that alone will place India within eight or nine days of London. Is it not practicable to extend the line between Bushire and Kurrachee by land?—*Bombay Gazette.*

INVALIDS.—About two hundred invalids of H.M.'s various regiments, with their families, under the command of Captain Clutterbuck, of H.M.'s 56th Regiment, will proceed to England by the ship *Vernon*, on or about the 14th of February.

COLONEL SCOTT, of the Engineers, retires from the service in April next. His successor is Colonel Turner, a gentleman in every way qualified to hold the appointment of Chief Engineer of Bombay.

Mr. CHARLES SANDERSON, chief engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, went over the works of the line from Bombay to Bassein before he left the Presidency for Surat; and orders were given to re-commence works at Bassein on the 1st of February.

CAPTAIN W. T. CHITTY, 1st examiner, Pay Department, is to be appointed as Presidency Paymaster, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, who is nominated Military Accountant, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS have quarrelled among themselves, and one of the native members of the board, Mr. Mungullass Nathooobhy, has retired. No less than 10,000 blank returns have, it is reported, been sent in, and of those which have been filled up the Commissioners are said to have surcharged at least one half. There is, undoubtedly, a very bad spirit in Bombay about this tax; and the difficulties the Commissioners will have to encounter are only just beginning.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Major Graves, Commandant of the 2nd G.S. Cavalry, Lieut. Daniell, adjutant, Major Anderson, 56th Regiment, twenty men of H.M.'s 50th Regiment, and two men of the 7th G.S. Cavalry, proceeded on the 8th Feb. by H.M.'s steamer *Berenice* to Kurrachee. Capt. R. Wallace, 5th Regiment N.L.I.; Lieut. Hodgson, 22nd Regt. N.I.; Dr. Clifton, royal artillery, and three hundred and ten native followers, arrived at the Presidency on the 8th February, by the ship *British Flag*, Captain Campbell, from Hong Kong. Lieut. and Mrs. Kettowe, of H.M.'s 4th (King's Own Regiment), and about twenty-four men of different regiments, will proceed to-morrow, Feb. 13, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa* to Aden.

Mr. H. L. ANDERSON, the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, is likely to go to England soon on furlough. Mr. Kinloch Forbes, at present Judge of Surat, will probably be appointed Acting Secretary during Mr. Anderson's absence.

Mr. LEWIS, the Advocate General, shortly goes home on leave of absence. It is said that Mr. Westropp will be appointed to act during Mr. Lewis's absence.

COLONEL POPE, of the Commissariat, is coming out immediately to fill an important political appointment. As Colonel Coghlan is going home, he will probably succeed that officer at Aden.

Mr. JAMES GIBBS, the Special Commissioner of Income-tax for this Presidency, will be appointed Commissioner for the new Paper Currency at Bombay, in addition to his present duties, on the passing of the Currency Bill. The appointment is in the gift of the Government of India, and Sir Bartle Frere proved Mr. Gibbs's efficiency as an administrator in Scinde.

Mr. G. W. HEALEY, of the firm of W. F. Stearns and Co., has been appointed American Consul in the room of Mr. Hatfield, recalled.

MAJOR ROBERT JOHNSTONE has been appointed by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield to the command of the 2nd Regiment Jacob's Rifles, stationed on the frontier of Upper Scinde. Major Johnstone, who is now at Bhooj with his regiment, the 1st Grenadiers, will leave in a few days, to take up his appointment at Jacobabad.

Mr. SPOONER.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 8th Feb., on the motion of Mr. A. C. Gumpert, a committee, consisting of Messrs. R. Strong, M. Scott, and R. Wallace, was nominated for the purpose of considering the best way of giving Mr. Spooner, the Commissioner of Customs, who has just returned from Calcutta, some mark of the sense of obligation which the mercantile community feels is due to him for the able manner in which he had protected their interests in Calcutta.

INCOME-TAX AT ADEN.—A very bad case of oppression by means of the Income-tax has occurred at Aden. Captain Playfair, the acting resident, has indicted a treble fine on a Roman Catholic priest for not returning as part of his income alms entrusted to him for maintaining his church in good repair. He is reported to have done this injustice because he had a private grudge against the priest. This, of course, makes his conduct worse. The case is now under the consideration of Government.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26. Smyrna, Farmer, Hong Kong; Tilly (s), Mason, Kurrachee.—27. Francis Hill, Sunderland; Antigua, Evans, Glasgow.—28. Mahi, Whish, Bushire; Northern (s), Brooks, Suez.—31. Rock City, Misard, Sydney; Independent, Ottaviani, Cardiff.—Feb. 1. Bombay, Gething, Cochlin.—2. Pleiad (s), White, Vingora.—4. Aspasio, Cloake, Bushire; Earl Balcarras, Stevens, London; Euphrates, Williams, Coast; Emu (s), Sparkes, Hong Kong.—6. Montgomery, Penrice, Aden; Silistria, Mutter, Calcutta.—7. Victory, Stevens, Aden; Shaw Allum, Grant, Hong Kong; Star of the South, Renner, Kurrachee.—9. British Flag, Campbell, Hong Kong.—10. Rambler, Lathrop, Calcutta; Orissa (s) Purchase, Suez; Tomogonops, Poc, Calcutta.—11. Scindian (s), Beyta, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. *Northam*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Baynton, Mr. J. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, Miss Rivers, Mr. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, Mr. C. Farquharson, Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. Swindley, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Messrs. Barston, Taylor, Combs, Bennett, Greenlaw, From MARSEILLES.—Major Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Sandwith, Major and Mrs. Duffin, Miss Booth, Mr. Higginbotham, Mrs. Col. Harris, Miss Barston. From SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG, via Bombay.—Messrs. Livingstone, Ellison. From SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE, via Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rorke.

Per P. and O. str. *Orissa*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Seomon, Lieut. G. Burnes, Bridges, Scott, Estridge, Capt. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Capt. and Mrs. Hockley, Mr. and Mrs. Twigg, Mrs. Norie, Dr. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Stonebridge, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Willett, Messrs. York, W. Turner, J. Turner, A. Hulton, C. F. Davies, Belford, Glover, C. E. J. Ferguson, J. Brooks, R. Brooks, J. Shepherd, A. Goodley, J. Hay, T. Purdie, D. Campbell. From MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Payne, Lieut. Malcolmson, Lieut. Hodgson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Brandichon. From SUZ.—Col. Macdonald, Syud Abdulla. From ADEN.—Mr. Luke Thomas.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Tilly*.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two children; Mr. N. Scott; Lieut. and Mrs. Estrange and child; Capt. and Mrs. McDonald and child; Capt. and Mrs. Y. Goldner; Lieut. F. Goldner, 3rd B.E. regt.

Per H.M.'s sch. *Mahi*.—Asst. Surg. Miller.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Bombay*.—Mr. Yuill; Mr. E. Dalbunet; Mr. A. Lobroz; Capt. and Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. Durand and child; Mr. R. Dawson; Mrs. Merisk; Lieut. Penefather; Lieut. Benison; Capt. Ellis; Dr. Hadaway; Mr. and Mrs. Merman; Miss Merman; Mr. and Mrs. Markham; Lieut. Morris; Capt. and Mrs. James and three children; Mr. S. Carrott; Mr. J. Nitric.

Per ship *Earl Balcarras*.—Capt. and Mrs. Kemp, 1st Bombay Fusiliers; Lieut. Lake, I.N.; Miss Greig; Dr. Driver; Master Kempt; Mr. and Mrs. McMahon; Mr. Norris.

Per P. and O. Co's str. *Emu*.—Mr. Blane; Mr. Harrison; Mr. Hyslop; Dr. Bone, R.A.; Mr. Riater; Mr. B. Spooner; Mr. Izon; Lieut. Col. Appleby; Mr. Rozario; Rev. Nicholas and two children; Mrs. and Miss Nicholas; Mr. McIver; Mr. Watkins.

Per ship *Victory*.—Capt. and Mrs. Piers and child; Lieut. Kirkland.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Scindian*.—Maj. and Mrs. Gardiner; Mr. Noonan; Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. Bulland; Mr. Donnell, Mr. Douso; Mrs. Horne.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Duke of Wellington, Smith, Hull; Robert Morrison, Thorn, Down; Great Tasmanian, Flynn, Liverpool; Edmond, Smithers, London.—28. Echo, Price, Liverpool; Mary Queen, Weighill, Hull; Bombay, str., Fotts, Aden and Suez.—29. Her Majesty, Seymour, London; Lobelia, King, Falmouth; Voltigeur, Jenkins, Falmouth; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London; Prince of the Seas, Brown, Liverpool; Lanceladen Castle, Smith, Liverpool; Chance, Sparkes, Liverpool; Scindian, str., Beyta, Kurrachee.—30. Fanny Forsyth, Crennell, Liverpool; Pleiad, str., White, Vingora.—31. Essex, Munro, Liverpool; Natalia, Macquire, Liverpool; Pekin, str., Kellock, China, &c.; Prince Arthur, str., Tynnam, Kurrachee. Feb. 1.—Ivanhoe, Fillan, London.—2. Inkerman, Grant, Liverpool; Shaw Allum, Lawless, Calcutta; Mermaid, Buch, London.—3. Planet, Jenkins, London; Sultan, Limstrong, Penang.—4. Typhoon, Sulter, Liverpool.—5. Giendower, Hughes, Liverpool; Clive, Drought, Persian Gulf; Gibson Craig, Smith, London; Fanny, Aubury, Aden.—7. Esperance, Feyen, Batavia; La Rochelle, Junge, Cape Negrais; Victoria, str., Sedley, Gogo and Kurrachee; Cosmopolite, str., Campbell, China, &c.—8. Punjab, Foulerton, London; Berrice, str., Robinson, Gogo and Kurrachee; Persia, Smith, London.—9. Antigua, Evans, Kurrachee; Vulture, Gill, Hull; Bombay, str., Gething, Malabar Coast.—10. Charger, Smith, Liverpool; War Spirit, Lukes, London.—11. Tilly, str., James, Kurrachee.—12. P. and O. str., Ottawa, Gribble, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co's str. *Ottawa*, for ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Kittoe, H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regt. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blane, Mrs. Cowper and infant, Lieut. Morris, 18th M.N.I., Mr. Crofton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Sutton, midshipman I.N., Capt. R. S. Sellow, Bombay Engineers, Capt. Tyanan, Capt. and Mrs. Cadell and 3 children.

Per Great Tasmanian.—Mrs. Fifth and 2 children, Mrs. Griffiths and child, Mrs. Spencer, Maj. Woodland.

Per Echo.—Dr. and Mrs. Matland and child, Mrs. Brett and infant, Lieut. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders.

Per Chance.—Mr. Pitt and 2 children.

Per P. and O. Co's str. *Pekin*, for CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cartwright. For GALLE.—Mr. N. Scott. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Combs. For SINGAPORE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rock. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. Gibson. For SYDNEY.—Capt. Sir R. Douglas, Bart., H.M.'s 57th Regt. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Ellison.

Per H.M.'s str. *Prince Arthur*.—Major Martin and Captain Sykes, of H.M.'s 14th King's Own regt., E. Varnard, Eur. regt.

Per Gibson Craig.—Mr. E. Baghate.

Per Punjab.—Capt. Kelly, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish regt.

Per str. *Berenice*.—Maj. Graves; Lieut. Daniell; Maj. Anderson, of H.M.'s 56th Foot.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Bombay*.—Mrs. Trot and two children; Mrs. Wright; Lieut. and Mrs. A. Deney; Lieut. Cherry; Mr. W. Barnett; Mr. J. Nell; Cpt. Lobory.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Orissa*.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two children; Mr. N. Scott; Lieut. and Mrs. Estrange and child; Capt. and Mrs. McDonald and child; Capt. and Mrs. Y. Goldner; Lieut. F. Goldner, 3rd B.E. regt.

Per H.M.'s sch. *Mahi*.—Asst. Surg. Miller.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Bombay*.—Mr. Yuill; Mr. E. Dalbunet; Mr. A. Lobroz; Capt. and Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. Durand and child; Mr. R. Dawson; Mrs. Merisk; Lieut. Penefather; Lieut. Benison; Capt. Ellis; Dr. Hadaway; Mr. and Mrs. Merman; Miss Merman; Mr. and Mrs. Markham; Lieut. Morris; Capt. and Mrs. James and three children; Mr. S. Carrott; Mr. J. Nitric.

Per ship *Earl Balcarras*.—Capt. and Mrs. Kemp, 1st Bombay Fusiliers; Lieut. Lake, I.N.; Miss Greig; Dr. Driver; Master Kempt; Mr. and Mrs. McMahon; Mr. Norris.

Per P. and O. Co's str. *Emu*.—Mr. Blane; Mr. Harrison; Mr. Hyslop; Dr. Bone, R.A.; Mr. Riater; Mr. B. Spooner; Mr. Izon; Lieut. Col. Appleby; Mr. Rozario; Rev. Nicholas and two children; Mrs. and Miss Nicholas; Mr. McIver; Mr. Watkins.

Per ship *Victory*.—Capt. and Mrs. Piers and child; Lieut. Kirkland.

Per B. S. N. Co's str. *Scindian*.—Maj. and Mrs. Gardiner; Mr. Noonan; Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. Bulland; Mr. Donnell, Mr. Douso; Mrs. Horne.

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## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1860.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.	
4 " " Loan	1832-33 Rs. 84	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 79	100 Co.
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 79	100 do.
4 " " " "	1854-55 Rs. 79	100 do.
5 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 95	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 95	100 do.
5 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	100½	

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	37 ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 350 paid up	87 ex. div.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1½ per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	31½
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	57 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	10 ditto
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 21,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	6,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. 475
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do.
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	
ning Com.	2,500 do. 1115
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. 10,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 335 with div.
Bombay Spinning and Weav-	
ing Co.	5,000 3,000
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 2½	
prem. in England—Rs. 18 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares Rs. 21-13 1 at 2½ per share—Rs. 7 do.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 " " " " " "	2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
30 " " " " " "	98½
at sight	98½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	99 pm.
at sight	98½
On China, at 60 days' sight—Rs. 212 per 100 do.	

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-6-0
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 230
Republic Dollars	213
German Crowns	213½
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 8
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-9-3
Bar Silver	107½
Mexican Dollars	225

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. to £2. 15s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 12s. 6d. per ton.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 12).—Coffee.**—Both Mocha and Berbera are very scarce, but in Malabar large arrivals have come in, and some transactions taken place at from Rs. 8-6 to 8-12 per maund. Mocha and Berbera are nominally worth Rs. 13 to 15. Cotton.—There is considerable business doing in new for forward delivery. We now quote Rs. 152 to 155 for Dhollera, Rs. 160 to 163 for Broach, Rs. 147 to 148 for Comrawtee, Nuggur, and Barree kinds. Of the new crop there are arrivals of Broach, Bhownuggur, and Egenghat, which are speedily taken up in fulfilment of contracts. O.d. Comptah is selling freely at Rs. 125 to 130, and Dhollera at Rs. 140 per candy without selection, the latter being principally taken by native shippers. Hemp, owing partially to export, as well as large local demand, has improved in value Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. Several lots of Rajapore and Daveghat have changed hands at Rs. 42 to 45. Calcut is at present scarce, and worth Rs. 47 to 48 per candy. Pepper is steady in price, despite recent large arrivals. Linseed, after declining slightly, has somewhat improved, the last transaction being at Rs. 4 to 13 per cwt. Rape was procurable during the earlier part of the fortnight at Rs. 5-8 to 5-10, but has since risen, and is now worth Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt. Gingely is tending upwards, and supplies are gradually moderating. A few parcels are reported sold from Rs. 26-8 to 27 per candy, but there are no sellers at the moment under Rs. 28. Niger and Ground Nuts, on account of good local demand for oil, are not obtainable under Rs. 22 to 23 per candy for the former, and Rs. 24 to 25 for the latter.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 12).—Grey Goods.**—Shirtings.—The lighter weights of 40 and 45 inch, owing to pretty fair clearances, are in better repute at a slight advance, especially 40 inch 8lb. and 7lb. On account of forced sales the heavier makes have receded in value. Good 8lb. 40 inch find purchasers at Rs. 3-6 to 3-6-6 per piece, and 8lb. 6oz. at Rs. 5-13 to 5-14 per piece. 8lb. 45 inch have been placed to a moderate extent at Rs. 5-3 to 5-3 per piece. Printers are generally heavily held, though a few sales of the higher reeds are reported at steady prices. Madapolams are more dull of sale; 3lb. change hands at Rs. 1-14, 2½lb. Rs. 1-7½. We quote 3½lb. at Rs. 2-4 per piece. Domestic—29 and 32 inches are proportionally lower in value than the wider widths. Longcloths continue scarce, and still attract attention. A 9lb. 40 inch of good make is to-day worth Rs. 5-10 per piece, and 9½lb. 45 inch Rs. 6-2 per piece. Grey Muls are as neglected as ever. The finer qualities of this article are, however, saleable. Drills pass at a slight decline on former values. In Bleached fabrics the inquiry is chiefly for the medium and fine qualities of Shirtings and Jaconets, and also for Muls of particular makes. Madapolams, Dimities, and Doria Stripes are difficult to sell. All sorts of Dhories are lower on account of continued heavy supplies. Lappets are unaccountably dull, low and very fine qualities being the only kinds saleable. Tanjibs are abundantly held. Coloured Lappets, notwithstanding very moderate supplies, find buyers at miserable rates. Coloured Mulsins are gradually becoming more plentiful. In Cotton Twist No. 20s, both Mule and Water have suffered a considerable decline, while all other numbers are again a shade easier. Metals.—Since last Mail Copper Braziers have regained about one rupee per cwt., and sales have been made at Rs. 56. Sheathing may be quoted Rs. 55. Some sales of Tiles were effected at Rs. 57. Ingots are yet lightly held, and worth Rs. 59 to 60. Steel in kegs, in the absence of demand, is lower in value, and may be quoted Rs. 11-1 to 11-12, according to marks.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Camp Sehora, Jan. 8.**—Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency, 65th N.I., to be assist. superint. of the Oude police.

Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, 5th Eur. regt., to offic. as 2nd assist. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India.

Lieut. Ward assu. ch. of his office on 15th ult. Asst. surg. W. T. B. Dalzel to med. ch. of 2nd regt. Central India horse.

Capt. G. M. Martin has been permitted to res. his appt. in the Mysore commission fr. Feb. 28 next, and his servs. are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George from that date.

**Camp Gosulpore, Jan. 9.**—Mr. T. Reade to be superint. of forests in Oude.

**Appointments:**—Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. comr. of the Rangoon dist., to offic. as dep. comr. of Henzada, and Mr. J. Treacy, extra asst. comr. Tsanyay, in the Tharrawaddy dist., to offic. as asst. comr. of Rangoon dist.

Mr. Fallon delivered over ch. of the office of asst. comr., Rangoon, and of the Rangoon treasury on Nov. 8 last, to Mr. Asst. comr. P. B. Doyle, and rec. ch. of the office of dep. comr. and of the treasury of Henzada on Nov. 17 last fr. Lieut. W. C. Plant, asst. comr.

Mr. J. Treacy delivered over charge of his office of extra asst. comr., Tsanyay, on the 24th Nov. last, and received charge of the office of asst. comr., Rangoon, and of the Rangoon treasury, on Dec. 6, 1860.

The foll. arrangements are sanctioned for the province of Pegu, consequent upon the app. of Lieut. col. Fytche to be comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces:—

Mr. E. O'Riley, mag. of the town of Rangoon, to offic. as dep. comr. of Bassein.

Capt. H. A. Brown, settlement officer in Pegu, to offic. as mag. of the town of Rangoon.

Lieut. A. R. McMahon, asst. to the mag. of the town of Rangoon, to offic. as settlement officer in Pegu.

Mr. R. H. Kinchant, coll. of customs at Toungoo, is per. to res. his app. from the 6th Sept. last, the date on which he made over charge of his office to Lieut. M. Lloyd, dep. comr. of Toungoo.

Mr. De Courcy W. Ireland is app. to be coll. of customs at Toungoo.

Mr. Ireland received ch. of his office from Lieut. M. Lloyd on Nov. 19, 1860.

The servs. of Capt. J. Y. Gowan, asst. comr. on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept.

**Home Dept., Camp Gosulpore, Jan. 9.**—Lieut. H. A. Mallock, of the Bengal art., to be store-keeper of the electric telegraph dept. at the pres., as a temp. arrangement.

**Head Qrs., Camp Gosulpore, Public Works Dept., Jan. 9.**—Mr. J. H. McKee, exec. eng. 4th class, lately returned from Europe, is appd. exec. eng. of Upper Assam.

**Promotion.**—Lieut. L. C. Gordon, engs., probationary asst. eng., attached to the Lahore and Peshawar road, is prom. to grade of 2nd class asst. eng., with effect from Nov. 15, 1860.

**Head Qrs., Camp Punagurh, Public Works Dept., Jan. 10.**—Transfer.—Lieut. H. Macsween, of engs., asst. eng. 2nd class, is transf. from N. W. Provs. to Punjab. He will proc. to Delhi and report himself to the chief eng. for orders.

**Head Qrs., Camp Jubulpore, Public Works Dept., Jan. 11.**—Lieut. A. M. Lang, offic. exec. eng. at Lucknow, is transf. to the Punjab, and posted to Sealkote. Lieut. Lang will, on arrival at Umballa await orders from the chief eng., Punjab.

Lieut. J. U. Champain, exec. eng. of Gonda, to be exec. eng. of Lucknow div.

**Jan. 15.**—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, asst. eng. 2nd class, is transf. from Nagpore to the Punjab. He will proc. to Delhi and report himself for orders to the chief eng., Punjab.

Maj. H. Drummond, of engs., at present offic. director of canals in the Punjab, to be superintending eng., 2nd circle, N.W.P. Maj. Drummond will join when relieved from his present charge by the return of Capt. Dyns.

**Mily. Dept., Jan. 11.**—No. 8a.—Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd Madras N.I., is perm. to res. his app. of offic. second in com. of 3rd regt. Nagpore irreg. force fr. date on which he quitted Chandah. Lieut. Grove is placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

## ENGINEER EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

**Jan. 15.**—No. 10a.—Inconvenience having been found to arise from the application of officers of the engineer estab. of the different tests for exam. in langs. laid down in Govt. G.O. of the 9th Jan., 1837, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to notify that the G.O. in question does not apply to officers employed under the public works dept., the tests of which will remain as laid down in the code, or amended from time to time by the Govt. of India in the dept. of public works.

**Jan. 18.**—No. 12a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the fol. tampy. app. in the dept. of the qrmr. gen. of the army:—

Capt. G. Allgood, the senr. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., having ret. fr. China, is app. to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. of the army from the date of his arr. at Calcutta, v. Maj. H. Garden, actg. as dep. qrmr. gen.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 22.**—Appt.—The appt. by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Mr. G. Blagdon as a prob. asst. overseer in the public works dept., under the operation of the circular of Aug. 6, 1859, is confirmed.

## Transfers:—

Mr. D. Derry, asst. engr., 2nd cl., is transf. fr. the Bhaugulpore to the Dinagepore div. of public works.

Mr. V. Righy, asst. engr. of the 2nd cl., is transf. fr. the 3rd or Saugor circle of the N.W.P. to the Punjab, with effect fr. Aug. 31 last.

**Posting.**—The order (No. 86, dated Jan. 7) by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, posting Mr. V. Righy, asst. engr., 2nd cl., to the 1st div. Lahore and Peshawar road, fr. Dec. 15, 1860, the date on which he rep. his arr. at Lahore, is confirmed.

**Military Dep., Camp Jubulpore, Jan. 23.**—No. 13a.—The servs. of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab:—

Lieut. W. Hamilton, 61st N.I.; Lieut. A. Goldney, 50th N.I.; Lieut. H. Collett, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Ewart, 25th N.I.; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I.; Lieut. C. McNeile, 60th N.I.; Lieut. O. Menzies, 35th N.I.; Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, 89th N.I.; Lieut. R. H. Wall, 16th N.I.

**No. 14a of 1861.**—The Governor general is pleased to app. Vet. surg. H. Bathe to offic. as vet. surg. to the art. and cav. attached to H.E.'s escort, in addn. to his duties with the body guard, with effect from date of his joining the camp.

**Camp Ghosalpore, Jan. 24.**—No. 15a of 1861.—H.E. the Governor general is pleased to app. Capt. D. W. Martin, offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the 2nd class from Sept. 23 last, v. Lieut. E. T. Sadler, 19th N.I., on furl.

**Public Works Dept., General Establishment, Jan. 25.**—Promotion.—Lieut. E. S. Wood, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, prob. asst. engr., Etawah terminal div., Ganges Canal, is prom. to grade of asst. engr. of the 2nd class, with effect from Dec. 2, 1860.

## Receipts from Income-Tax.

**Jan. 24.**—Notification.—Approximate statement of receipts from Income-tax and the sale of stamps. A similar statement will be published quarterly hereafter, in pursuance of order of Govt. in the financial dept., No. 31, dated Jan. 4, 1861:—

	Income-tax Collections from 1st Aug. to 30th Nov., 1860.	Stamp Collections from 1st May to 30th Nov., 1860.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Government of India	4,21,000	2,05,000
Bengal	1,53,000	17,17,000
North-West Provinces	1,08,000	9,16,000
Punjab	18,000	3,16,000
Madras	2,43,000	6,13,000
Bombay	2,19,000	12,00,000
	11,62,000	49,67,000*

Published by order of the Hon. the President in Council.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Public Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 29.**—The undermen. gentlemen attained the rank of 2nd and 3rd class civil servants respectively from the dates set opposite their names:—

Mr. W. Hodgson, sub-judge of Salem, 2nd class, fr. Jan. 16, 1861.

Mr. W. Holloway, offic. civil and sess. judge of Tellicherry, 3rd class, fr. Jan. 6.

Mr. G. Banbury, proc. to Eur. on furl., 3rd class, fr. Jan. 1.

**Revenue Dept., Jan. 29.**—Leave of abs.:—Mr. G. Vans Agnew, sub-coll. and jt. mag. of the Godavery dist., for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c., and for 1 mo., prep. leave.

**Financial Dept., Jan. 29.**—Mr. W. Waterfield, offic. civil auditor, Madras, assu. ch. of the office from Mr. W. J. Raynor on 28th inst.

\* This sum includes the proceeds of stamped paper sold under Acts prior to Act XXXI. of 1860.



Jan. 29.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the infantry volunteer guards:—

Ens. J. Miller to be lieut., v. Adolphus, ret.  
Mr. J. G. Garrott to be ens., v. Miller, prom.  
Lieut. J. Shaw to be capt., v. Searle, dec.  
2nd Lieut. J. Short to be lieut., v. Clington, removed.

2nd Lieut. C. Clerk to be lieut., v. Shaw, prom.  
Mr. S. W. Clerk to be 2nd lieut., v. Clark, prom.

Jan. 29.—No. 31.—Appointments and prom.:—  
Capt. T. Gillilan, 5th N.I., paymr. Nagpore force, now in Eur. on m.c., to be paymr. at Secunderabad, v. Herbert.

Capt. A. Tod, 42nd N.I., actg. paymr. at Nagpore, to be paymr. at Nagpore, v. Gillilan.

Capt. W. C. Clarke, 2nd lt. cav., to continue to act as paymr. at Secunderabad till relieved by Capt. T. Gillilan.

7th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. W. Blunt to be capt., and Sen. ens. F. Middlecoat to be lieut., v. Herbert, lost at sea; date of commissions, July 2, 1860.

The undermen. officers are per. to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. J. O. C. Farran, of the Eur. Veterans, on furl., under old regs.

Lieut. C. H. Ricketts, of the 5th L.C., do. du. 2nd L.C., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt. A. A. Shaw, 2nd N.I., is granted a furl. for 3 years in India, under old regs., commencing from Jan. 1, 1861.

The underment. officer is promoted to the rank of capt. by brev. from the date specified against his name:—

Lieut. P. J. P. Wetherall, 18th N.I., Jan. 26, 1861.

The underment. gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on Jan. 27, 1861, are admitted upon the estabmt. as cadets for the inf., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.—Mr. F. J. F. Munro, Mr. R. G. E. Dalrymple.

The underment. officers of the sub. med. dep. are transf. to the invalid pension estab.—

Sub-asst. Surg. T. Kingsley, of the Pegu sapper batt., on rs. 80-7 per mensem.

Judicial Dep., Feb. 1.—Leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. T. L. Strange, puisne judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, has priv. leave for 3 mos.

Mr. J. Ratliff, civ. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, has priv. leave for 3 mos., to commence on or after the 5th prox.

Appointments:—

Mr. G. T. Beauchamp to act as a judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, during abs. of Mr. Strange on leave.

Mr. E. W. Bird to act as civ. and sess. judge of Tanjore, during employmt. of Mr. Beauchamp on other duty.

Mr. W. S. Nesbitt to act as sub. judge of Ootacamund, during employment of Mr. Bird on other duty.

Mr. R. Davidson to act as civ. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ratliff.

Revenue Dep., Feb. 1.—Leave of absence:—

G. D. Leman, asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, for 3 mos., to proceed to Madras and Bangalore, on m.c.

Appointments:—

Mr. A. R. Hutchins to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

Capt. W. A. Gib of the 48th N.I., asst. conservator of forests, to act for Capt. H. R. Morgan, in the charge of the Sigur Ghat and Mudumali Forest during the employment of the latter officer on other duty.

Capt. A. Hunter, 30th N.I., to act as 2nd class asst. to the conservator of forests, during abs. of Capt. Gib on other duty, to join without delay.

Mr. P. Gonsalves to be dep. coll. and mag. of the 4th class in South Canara, v. Mr. B. Fernandez, dec., but to continue to act for Surappa in the salt dept., in North Canara.

Public Dept., Feb. 1.—Mr. A. R. Hutchins, of the Madras C.S., returned to the pres. per str. *Candia*, on the 27th ult.

Educational Dept., Feb. 1.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. Black, hd. master of the zillah school at Rajahmundry, for 1 year, to England.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 1.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., 2nd asst. district eng., North Arcot, for 2 days.

The hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts.:—

2nd Capt. S. Stewart to act as district eng. of Vizagapatam, dur. abs. of Capt. Blagrave, on leave.

The appt. of Brev. maj. Anderson made on the 18th ult., is cancelled.

Lieut. T. Beckley will continue to act as district eng. of Kurnool, during employ. of Capt. Stewart on other duty.

Mr. G. M. T. Powell, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Krishna, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng. in North Canara, during

employ. of Lieut. Hunter on other duty—to join forthwith.

Lieut. D. H. Trail to act as 2nd asst. district eng., Krishna, during employ. of Mr. Powell on other duty—to join forthwith.

Jan. 30.—Mr. E. E. Merrill, covenanted civil eng., acting 2nd asst. district eng. in North Canara, to be a supernuy. 1st asst. district eng.

Military Dept., Jan. 30.—No. 33.—Lieut. col. W. H. Budd, auditor of commis. accounts, is granted priv. leave for 45 days fr. Feb. 2.

Maj. J. Stewart, dep. mil. aud. gen. and 1st examiner pay dept., will take ch. of the audit of the commissariat dept., without prejudice to his own app., dur. abs. of Col. Budd.

Feb. 1.—No. 34.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pl. to make the foll. apps. and proms.:—

Maj. A. Harris, Eur. vet. batt., to ch. of pensioners at Masulipatam, v. Strettell.

Infantry.—Sen. lieut. col. E. Messiter to be col., v. Henry, dec.; date of com., Dec. 18, 1860.

Sen. maj. J. W. G. Kenny, fr. 18th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Fitzmaurice, ret.; date of com., Jan. 29, 1861.

13th N.I.—Sen. capt. E. B. Marsack to be maj., Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Boardman to be capt., and Ens. B. S. Roberts to be lieut., in succ. to Kenny, prom.; date of coms., Jan. 29, 1861.

Capt. (brev. maj.) P. G. Canalet, 29th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pens. of a lieut. col. fr. Jan. 31, 1861.

The leave to Bengal granted under the regs. of 1854 to Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th N.I., in G.O. May 8, 1860, No. 214, is extended for 6 mo.

Returned to du. (arrived at Madras Jan. 27, 1861):—

Capt. C. S. Bivar, 1st L.C.; 2nd Capt. G. G. J. Campbell, art.; Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, art.; Capt. G. F. Gosling, 1st Madras fus.; Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, 23rd L.I.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. A. Moore, 29th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen.; Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath, 21st N.I., sub asst. comy. gen.; Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st N.I.; Capt. T. C. Bird, 36th N.I.; Lieut. F. Horsley, 6th L.C.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Jan. 26.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. J. Fisher, 1st Madras fus., in cont. of sixty days' priv. leave for 4 mos.—Madras, Mercara, and Salem.

Lieut. col. F. Russell, 3rd L.I., fr. date of departure till Aug. 1, 1861—Bangalore, Eastern Coast and Nilgiris, m.c.

Capt. G. M. Carter, 1st Madras fus., fr. Feb. 12 to Aug. 11, 1861—Nilgerry Hills.

The following removals are ordered:—  
Asst. surg. J. Dougall, fr. A co. 5th batt. art. China, to B co. (horse batt.) 2nd batt. art., Waltair.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) E. Aphorpe (staff), fr. 39th N.I. to 15th N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Blaxland (Eur.), fr. 15th N.I. to 9th N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. J. Fischer (Eur.), fr. 1st Madras fus. to 3rd L.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) A. M. McCally, fr. 9th N.I. to 39th N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col. R. Shubrick, fr. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to 1st Madras fus.

Lieut. col. F. Russell, m.c., fr. 3rd L.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Maj. and brev. lieut. col. D. Hodson, of 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is rel. fr. do. du. with 39th N.I., and directed to proc. to join his own regt. at Jaulnah.

The removals of Col. Fisher and Shubrick and Lieut. col. Russell are to have effect fr. the date of Col. Shubrick's joining the 1st Madras fus.

CONDITIONS OF RETIRING PENSIONS.

Jan. 28.—No. 10.—Applications for permission to count as service for retiring pension under the provisions of G. O., No. 290, of Sept. 15, 1857, the period of absence on leave occasioned by wounds or illness contracted by service in the field, are required to specify the particulars of the field service on which the officer was engaged.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS, &c.

Jan. 30.—No. 11.—The attention of comdg. officers, particularly those comdg. stations, is called to G.O. No. 79, dated April 22, 1851, relating to the estates of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s Indian forces [vide para. 3, section III.], the provisions of which have been neglected in several instances, especially in the cases of soldiers who have died when absent from their regiments or departments.

Presidents of committees of adjustment cannot be too careful in the preservation of vouchers and all other documents relating to military estates; and comdg. officers should transmit the proceedings of committees of adjustment to the Secy. to Govt. in the mily. dept., as required by the above order, without any avoidable delay.

The foll. removals are ordered:—

Ens. R. F. Taylor, fr. do. du. 34th L.I. to do du. 19th N.I.; to join.

Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson, fr. 3rd L.C. to 1st L.C.

Vet. surg. D. Cullimore, fr. D trp. H.A., to 3rd L.C.

Jan. 31.—The foll. removals are ordered in the art.:—

Capt. H. E. Hicks, fr. 5th batt. 1st suplt. co. to 4th batt. B co.; to join.

Lieut. F. E. Hadow, fr. 2nd batt. B co. to 4th batt. B co.; to join.

Lieut. J. F. Pierson, fr. do. du. 4th batt. to 2nd batt. B co.; to join.

The restriction in G.O. dated July 11th, 1860, in regard to the employment on milly. duty of Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th N.I., has been withdrawn.

Maj. W. Beaumont, of the Eur. vets., is perm. to reside at Bangalore and the Nilgiris.

The underment. officer is perm. to count as serv. for retiring pension the period of leave on m.c. specified against his name on account of illness contracted by serv. in the field:—

Lieut. C. S. Steward, 4th regt. L.C., 1 year 14 days.

Ens. H. W. Bairnsfather, do. du. 1st Madras fus., has been rep. qualified to com. a compy. at batt. exercise.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. F. J. F. Monro is app. to do du. with the 1st Madras fus.—to join.

Leave of abs.:—  
Maj. J. W. Strettell, Eur. vets., in ch. of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Masulipatam, till 31st Dec. 1861—Nilgiris, m.c.

Capt. brev. maj. E. Pereira, 26th N.I., in cont. of the leave granted in G.O. 18th Dec., 1860, till 30th Sept., 1861—Bangalore, m.c.

Capt. G. Carr, 2nd N.I., from date of expiration of priv. leave for 6 mo.—Madras and Nilgiris; this cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.O. Sept. 25, 1860.

Capt. A. W. Drayner, 43rd N.I., in cont. till 28th Feb., 1861—Pooree and Eastern Coast, m.c.

Ens. A. G. C. Power, do. du. 4th N.I., till 30th Sept., 1861—Bangalore and Nilgiris, m.c.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 6.—Surg. J. G. Fraser is app. to the charge of the Ex-Ameers of Scinde at Poona, v. Surg. Maitland.

Lieut. S. Bell, adjt. of the Khandeish Bheel corps, performed the duties of adjt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps from Nov. 2, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861, in add. to his own duties.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, second asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapore, ret. to Bombay on 28th inst., from the leave for two years granted to him from Jan. 26, 1859.

The servs. of Capt. T. A. Cowper are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ. as comr. of the Hyderabad Assigned District.

Mr. J. G. White, sec. asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira, has an ext. till Sept. 9, 1861, of the leave, on m.c., granted to him on April 7, 1860.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft delivered over charge of the Surat collectorate to Mr. H. B. Lindsay, actg. 1st asst. coll., on Jan. 19, 1861.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to be actg. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

The foll. gentlemen of civil service have passed the departmental exam.:—  
Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, 1st standard.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, 2nd standard.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore.

Mr. A. Taylor, asst. to the comr. of customs, salt, and opium, having ret. from England on the 28th ult., is per. to rejoin his app., and the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cane.

Capt. P. Dods, asst. Inam comr., Northern div., has priv. leave for 3 mo.

Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser, civ. surg. at Ahmednugur, is app. to offic. as civ. surg. and registrar of marriages at Poona, v. Surg. Maitland, to England.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 24.—No. 38.—Ens. A. Dowden, of H.M.'s 8th N.I., has a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs., and is permitted to proc. via the Cape.

## ABOLITION OF THE MILITARY STATION OF DHARWAR.

Jan. 25.—No. 42.—Dharwar ceased to be a military station, and the following establishment and staff allowances ceased, from 20th Dec. last:—

Allowance to staff officer	Rs. 25
Allowance to medical officer in charge of staff and details	30
Allowances to superintendent bazaars	50
Bazaar establishment	85

Jan. 28.—No. 44.—Consequent on the abolition of the office of civil surg. at Bhoj, the servs. of Asst. Surg. T. G. Hewlett have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 45.—The following promotion is made :—  
H.M.'s 24th N.I.—Ens. C. FitzHenry L. Way to be  
lieut. from 10th Jan., v. Neave, dec. on 9th idem.

No. 46.—The undermentioned cadets for the cav.  
and inf. are prom. to cornet and ensigns respectively,  
and rank is assigned to them from the dates specified  
opposite their respective names :—

Cav.—B. A. Combe; date of rank, 27th Aug., 1860.  
Inf.—S. S. Dalmaboy; date of rank, 27th July,  
1860.

K. A. Douglas; date of rank, 12th Aug., 1860.  
J. Galwey; date of rank, 27th Sept., 1860.  
J. M. Heath; date of rank, 12th Oct., 1860.

No. 47.—Vet. surg. A. J. Poett, vet. estab., is prom.  
to the grade of staff vet. surg. from 5th June, 1860.

Jan. 29.—No. 48.—Surg. J. Peet has been con-  
firmed as principal of the Grant Medical College and  
prof. of medicine at that institution; also as surg. to  
the Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

No. 51.—With reference to G.O. No. 6, of 5th Jan.,  
Lieut. T. H. Turner, asst. military auditor gen., or-  
dinance dept., and Lieut. W. M. Pengelly, asst. auditor  
gen., I.N. dept., are appd. examiners in their respec-  
tive departments.

Mr. A. Bosanquet, asst. judge and sess. judge of  
Ahmedabad, has been granted furl. to Eur., for 8  
years, fr. April 27 next, under section XV. of the  
civil absentee rules. Mr. Bosanquet has also been  
allowed prep. leave for 1 mo., on h. p.

Under the provisions of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. Bell,  
3rd asst. mag. of Tanna, is vested with the full  
powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the ex-  
ception of the power of flogging and review.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest  
Lieut. S. Bell, 8rd in com. of the Kandeish Bheel  
corps, with power to inflict corporal punishment,  
under Act I. of 1853, while on du. at the Mhyjee fair.

Mr. J. Hunter, asst. to the coll. and mag. of Shola-  
poor, has leave for 15 mo., on m.c., to Eur.

Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd, 8th N.I., is app. 3rd cl. dep.  
coll. and mag. in Scinde. This appt. dates fr. Oct.  
29, 1860, when he ass. ch. of the Meerpoor district.

Feb. 4.—No. 60.—Lieut. C. Douglas, 15th N.I., is  
allowed furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., under new  
furl. regs.

Feb. 2.—No. 57.—Asst. surg. J. Reynolds is  
allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under the new  
furl. regs., and is app. to the med. charge of the  
troops proceeding to Eur. in the str. *Assaye*.

No. 59.—Capt. J. C. Wood, 30th Bengal N.I.,  
superintdt. of Dhar, is allowed a furl. to Eur. on  
m.c. for a period of 15 mos., and to proceed via the  
Cape.

Feb. 11.—No. 65.—The following officers, cadets  
of the season 1846, are promoted to the brev. rank  
of captain from the date specified opposite their  
names :—

Lieut. W. Bannerman, H.M.'s 3rd N.I.—Feb. 3.  
Lieut. W. Fergusson, H.M.'s 1st grenr. N.I.—  
Do. do.

Lieut. W. R. Alexander, H.M.'s 22nd N.I.—Do. do.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay, Jan. 26.—Sergt. maj. W. Noonan, 20th  
N.I., acted as barrack sergt. at Dharwar fr. Oct. 20  
to Nov. 15 last, both days inclusive.

#### REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Referring to G.O. No. 1,277 of Nov. 16, the C. in C.,  
under instructions from Government, is pleased to  
direct that the establishment of private soldiers of  
native infantry regiments shall for the future stand  
at 600, giving 75 privates per company.

This order will not apply to the 3rd and 5th N.I.  
until their return from foreign service.

Poona, Jan. 28.—Ens. J. Ketchen, 1st Eur. regt.  
(fus.), has leave fr. 24th to 31st Jan., to proc. to  
Bombay on m.c.

#### THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA HORSE.

Bombay, Jan. 29.—Referring to G.O. No. 51, dated  
11th inst., the 12th regt. of S. Mahratta horse will be  
stationed at Sholapore instead of Kulludghee, as  
therein ordered, and will furnish one troop for H.E.  
the C. in C.'s escort.

The 13th regt. will be stationed at Kulludghee,  
giving one troop to Sattara, and the Bejapoor detach.  
The 14th regt. will be stationed at Kulludghee,  
giving one troop to Belgaum and one to Kolapore.

As a temporary measure, the 18th regt. to take all  
outposts and escorts in the Belgaum and Sattara  
districts, relieving those now held by the 12th and  
14th regts.

The brigadier comd. at Belgaum will be pleased to  
issue orders accordingly.

#### THE LATE JAGER CORPS.

Under instructions from Government, the services  
of the undermentioned officers of the late jager corps,  
attached to 3rd Eur. regt., have been dispensed with,  
and gratuity and passage-money as follows have been  
granted to them :—

	Gratuity.	Passage-money.	Total.
Capt. Goldener...	5,000	1,000	6,000
Lieut. Baner...	3,500	1,000	4,500
Ens. Julius...	3,000	1,000	4,000
Ens. Goldener...	3,000	1,000	4,000
Ens. H. Von Haffen	3,000	1,000	4,000
Ens. Varnard...	3,000	1,000	4,000

With reference to G.O. No. 96 of 21st inst., Asst.  
surgs. Johnson and McDowall, on being relieved from  
du. with I.N., are placed, the former on gen. du. Pres.  
div., the latter on gen. du. Mhow div.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31.—No. 55.—2nd Capt. J. H.  
Reid, H.M.'s regt. of art., is allowed a furl. to Eur.  
for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

#### PRICE OF HORSES.

Feb. 1.—No. 56.—The average price of horses to be  
hereafter purchased for mounted corps is fixed at  
Rs. 400.

Bombay, Feb. 6.—The following transfers and re-  
movals in the regt. of art. are ordered :—

Capt. C. B. Fuller, 3rd batt., to join head quarters,  
Kirkce.

Capt. R. A. Morse, 4th batt., to com. 5th co. with  
No. 12 lt. field batt. on the reduction of No. 8 lt. fd.  
battery.

Capt. D. G. Anderson, fr. 1st to 3rd batt., to com.  
2nd comp. with No. 11 lt. fd. batt.

Lieut. T. H. Trafford, 4th comp. 3rd batt., to join  
hd. qrs. at Kirkce.

Orders confirmed :—

Dated Jan. 1.—By Maj. Merewether, app. Lieut.  
Campbell, 2nd in com. 9th regt., to act as comdt. to  
11th regt. Scinde horse.

Dated Jan. 24.—By Lieut. col. Donovan, app.  
Lieut. Grant, H.M.'s 33rd regt., to act as interp. to  
H.M.'s 31st N.I., in the absence of a qualified officer  
of the latter corps.

Lieut. Daniel, app. adjt. 7th regt. Guzerat cav., is  
directed to proc. and join the Guzerat horse under  
Maj. Whitehill until 7th regt. is organised as a mili-  
tary body.

Leave of absence :—

14th Southern Mahratta Horse.—Brev. maj. G.  
Smith, fr. Feb. 16 to March 16, to rem. in Bombay.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. J. G. Hewlett, 14th S.  
Mahratta horse, fr. Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, to remain in  
Bombay.

Poona, Feb. 2.—Returned to duty on Jan. 28 :—  
Capt. J. C. Farquharson, 11th regt. (Scinde) S.G.,  
Capt. H. G. Robson, 3rd Eur. regt.

Leave of absence :—

20th N.I.—Capt. Lancaster from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28,  
gen. list; Ens. T. A. Buchanan, from Feb. 1 to Feb.  
28, in ext. to remain at Mahableshwar, on m.c. :—

Feb. 6.—The leave of the underment. officers is  
extended to the 28th inst., to remain at the pres.  
on m.c. :—

Lieut. W. T. Brown, 5th N.I.

Lieut. J. Sterling, vet. estab.

Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I.

Lieut. P. R. Lempiere, Bombay art.

Lieut. A. Durand, 10th N.I.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, art.

Lieut. Heffernan, invalid estab.

Ens. J. Wright, 18th N.I.

Ens. Ketchen, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

The underment. officers having been reported fit  
for duty, are directed to proc. and join their corps,  
and are allowed leave of absence as follows :—

16th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. Myers from Feb. 1 to 9,  
and cav. gen. list attached to 6th Inniskilling drag.;  
Corn. R. C. Smith, from Feb. 1 to 15, in ext. to enable  
them to join.

Leave of absence :—

H.M.'s 31st N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, from Jan. 25  
to Feb. 28, to Bombay on m.c., under new rules for  
the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

Feb. 7.—The C. in C. is pleased to publish the  
names of the officers and non-commissioned officers  
now at the school of musketry who have qualified,  
as specified opposite their respective names :—

12th N.I.—Capt. Bolton, as 1st class instructor.

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Lieut. Stoddart, as 1st

class instructor.

10th B.N.I.—Lieut. Noyes, as 2nd class instructor.

3rd Bombay Eur. regt.—Ens. Murray, as 1st class

instructor.

Sappers and Miners.—1st Corporal Hughes, as

serjt. instructor.

1st Eur. regt.—Serg. Crimp, as serjt. instructor.

1st Eur. regt.—Corporal O'Neil, as asst. serjt. in-

structor.

2nd Eur. regt.—Corporal Westbrook, as serjt.

instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Serg. Alberti, as asst. serjt. in-

structor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Lance Corporal Gruener, as serjt.

instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Lance Corporal Just, as serjt.

instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Lance Corporal Wilkie, as asst.

serjt. instructor.

3rd Eur. regt.—Lance Corporal Walker, as asst.

serjt. instructor.

The above commissioned and non-commissioned

officers, together with those who have failed to qualify

themselves, are to be directed to join their respec-

tive regts., with the exception of the undermentioned

who are also attached to the school during the next

course, Capt. Bolton who has been appointed to a

staff situation :—

2nd Corporal Cuffe, sappers and miners.

Sergt. Wilkins, 1st Eur. regt.

Private Reyan, 2nd

Sergt. Klenuner, 3rd

Lance Corporal Swarty, 3rd

Lance Corporal Walker, 3rd

Corporal Westbrook, 2nd

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#### Court Martial.

MAJOR THOMAS MARTIN, H.M.'S 4TH REGT.

Head Qrs., Bombay, Jan. 19.—At a general court-  
martial assembled at Poona on Wednesday, Dec. 5,  
1860, Maj. T. Martin, H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regt.,  
was arraigned upon the following charges, viz. :—

First Charge.—For having, while in command of  
the right wing of the 1st batt., H.M.'s 4th (King's  
Own) regt. at Aden, between March 5, 1860, and  
Aug. 2, 1860, neglected to obey the orders of his  
commanding officer, Lieut. col. Wilby, with respect  
to the officers' mess and band subscriptions; although  
those orders were in accordance with H.M.'s Regula-  
tions, and the instructions of H.E. the C. in C. in  
India, contained in a circular dated July 19, 1856.

Second Charge.—For having, while in command  
of the right wing of H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regt. at  
Aden, between March 5, 1860, and Aug. 2, 1860, sanc-  
tioned the intention of the officers under his com-  
mand of withdrawing their extra band subscriptions,  
thereby neglecting to obey the orders of his com-  
manding officer, Lieut. col. Wilby, upon the subject  
of band subscriptions.

Third Charge.—For conduct highly insubordinate  
and to the prejudice of good order and military dis-  
cipline, in having, in a letter dated from Aden, Aug.  
2, 1860, to the address of Lieut. and Adjt. Todd, 4th  
(King's Own) regt., commented in a highly insubor-  
dinate manner upon the remarks of his commanding  
officer, conveyed to him in a letter from the acting  
adjt. of the regiment, dated from Ahmedabad, June  
30, 1860, No. 8, and wherein he threatened to com-  
municate the correspondence to the Commander-in-  
Chief, should the said letter of June 30 not be  
withdrawn.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.  
Upon which charges the Court came to the follow-  
ing decision :—

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge.

Not guilty of the second charge, of which the  
Court does acquit him.

Guilty of the third charge, with the exception of  
the words "highly insubordinate," and "also in a  
highly insubordinate manner," also "and wherein  
he threatened to communicate the correspondence  
to the Commander-in-Chief, should the said letter of  
June 30 not be withdrawn," of which part of the  
charge the Court does acquit him.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such manner

## BIRTHS.

ANGELO, wife of Lieut. J., daughter, at Meean Meer, Jan. 11.  
 ANGELUCCI, wife of H., son, at Kamptee, Jan. 27.  
 BAKER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Ellchipore, Jan. 29.  
 BARRY, wife of W. S. T., daughter, at Neenuch, Jan. 28.  
 BEDINGFIELD, wife of F. W., daughter, at Jaulnah, Jan. 20.  
 BOND, Mrs. W., daughter, at Byculia, Feb. 1.  
 BRETT, wife of W., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 22.  
 BROOME, wife of Capt. W. R., son, at Secunderabad, Jan. 20.  
 CHALMERS, wife of Capt. S., son, at Dinapore, Jan. 29.  
 CROWTHER, Mrs. J. B., daughter, at Royapooram, Jan. 24.  
 CURETON, wife of Lieut. col., son, at Meean Meer, Jan. 13.  
 D'CRUZ, wife of M., son, at Serampore, Jan. 30.  
 D'MONTE, wife of J. W., daughter, at Cuddalore, Jan. 11.  
 DRUMMOND, wife of W., daughter, at Hyderabad, Jan. 25.  
 FRENCH, wife of H. G., son, at Ramnagur, Jan. 25.  
 FLOCKHART, wife of J., son, at St. Thome, Feb. 5.  
 GABY, Capt. J. D. O., son, at Bombay, Jan. 13.  
 GARRETT, wife of N. D., daughter, at Dum Dum, Jan. 28.  
 GOMES, wife of J. B., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 27.  
 HAYES, wife of J. B., son, at Surat, Feb. 8.  
 HEMMING, wife of G., daughter, at Perampore, Jan. 28.  
 HENDERSON, wife of W. H., son, at Monghyr, Jan. 26.  
 HODSON, wife of Capt., daughter, at Kamptee, Jan. 27.  
 HOGGAN, wife of Lieut. J. W., son, at Damoh, Jan. 21.  
 HOWLETT, wife of Maj. A., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 19.  
 HUNTER, Mrs. J., daughter, at Vancleuse, Feb. 2.  
 HUTCHINSON, wife of Capt. C. W., daughter, at Simla, Jan. 11.  
 IREMONGER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Peshawur, Jan. 23.  
 JELLY, wife of Rev. P. J., daughter, at Bellary, Jan. 28.  
 HENNESSY, wife of D. J., daughter (still-born), at Colaba, Jan. 26.  
 KELLY, wife of J. P., son, at Delhi, Jan. 24.  
 LAUGHTON, wife of Capt. G. A., daughter, at Kolar, Jan. 30.  
 LIARDET, wife of Lieut. H. M., son, at Kotree, Jan. 28.  
 LUSHINGTON, wife of H., son, at Azimghur, Jan. 23.  
 LYE, wife of Rev. C. H. L., son, at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 25.  
 MARSHALL, wife of R. A., daughter, at Lahore, Jan. 25.  
 MARTINELLI, wife of J. P., daughter, at Dinapore, Feb. 1.  
 METCALFE, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Barrackpore, Jan. 20.  
 McDONOUGH, wife of son, at Colligal, Jan. 16.  
 NOBLE, wife of Lieut. H. N., son, at Saugor, Jan. 21.  
 NORMAN, wife of C. G., daughter, at Ballygunge, Jan. 23.  
 OLLENBACH, Mrs. C. G., son, at Agra, Jan. 24.  
 ORMAN, wife of Lieut. C. E., daughter, at Roorkee, Jan. 24.  
 PALIN, wife of W. F., son, at Patna, Jan. 20.  
 PEREIRA, wife of W. F., son, at Madras, Jan. 26.  
 RICHARDSON, wife of R. J., daughter, at Mozufferpore, Jan. 18.  
 SANDWITH, wife of Capt., daughter, at Hyderabad, Jan. 31.  
 SKELTON, wife of Rev. T., son, at Delhi, Jan. 31.  
 SMITH, wife of C. J., son, at Jaulnah, Jan. 23.  
 SMITH, wife of J. R., daughter, Jan. 22.  
 STEVENS, wife of H. W., son, at Bengal, Jan. 19.  
 SWITSER, wife of B. W., son, at Futtehpore, Jan. 28.  
 SYLVESTER, wife of J. L., daughter, at Hyderabad, Jan. 28.  
 THOMAS, Joseph, son (still-born), at Poona, Jan. 23.  
 THORNHILL, wife of E., daughter, at Etah, Feb. 3.  
 WESTERLING, wife of P., daughter, at Mazagon, Feb. 7.  
 WILLIAM, wife of J. F., son, at Lahore, Jan. 25.  
 ZILLHARDT, wife of J., daughter, at Bangalore, Jan. 26.

## MARRIAGES.

ASHBURNER, C. E., to Annie, daughter of the late Rev. S. Booth, at Bombay, Jan. 31.  
 BALFOUR, Z., to Caroline Z., daughter of Major E. Sismore, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.  
 BARNETT, J. A., to Miss Elizabeth Hopwood, at Tripassore, Jan. 28.  
 BAYNE, J. G., to Jane C., daughter of W. Walker, at Byculia, Feb. 11.  
 BEDDY, J. C., to Elizabeth G., daughter of the late W. H. Venis, at Benares, Jan. 14.  
 BIRDWOOD, G. F., to Eleanor Mc D., daughter of Lieut. col. Stockley, at Sholapore, Jan. 29.  
 BIRDWOOD, H. M., C.S., to Edith S., daughter of E. Impey, at Sholapore, Jan. 29.

D'CRUZ, B. E., to Miss Priscilla C. Gregory, at Madras, Jan. 21.  
 DE CRUZE, J., to Jessy S., daughter of the late R. Frank, at Chittagong, Jan. 9.  
 GROGAN, John, to Miss Mary McGowan, at Allahabad, Jan. 10.  
 HILL, T., to Margaret A., daughter of P. McKenzie, at Kurrachee, Sind, Jan. 29.  
 JONES, Lieut. col. J. C., to Evelina G., daughter of Capt. McKenzie, at Allahabad, Jan. 15.  
 MACQUOID, Lieut. R. R., to Catherine, daughter of the late J. T. Quick, at Bombay, Feb. 7.  
 MCGREGOR, W., to Jane M., daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Holmes, at Calcutta, Jan. 24.  
 OXENDEN, Lieut. col. C. V., to Norah L., daughter of M. R. Gubbins, at Agra, Feb. 2.  
 SIMPSON, J., to Miss Ellen Daly, at Ferozepore, Jan. 23.  
 STERNDALE, W. C., to Mary, daughter of J. S. Sterndale, at Mirzapore, Jan. 12.  
 VANDERLOWEN, J. E., to Miss Hannah H. Hillier, at Cuddalore, Jan. 30.  
 WHYTE, Rev. C. A. L., to Charlotte C., daughter of Major gen. Gray, at Dehra, Jan. 31.  
 WILKINSON, Rev. T. S., to Emma J., daughter of the late A. Elworthy, at Madras, Jan. 23.  
 WILSON, R., to Sarah, daughter of G. Wheldon, at Calcutta, Jan. 26.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Lilly M., infant daughter of Maj. R. P., at Calcutta, Feb. 1.  
 BEDINGFIELD, Mary L., wife of F. W., at Jaulna, aged 21, Jan. 28.  
 BRIND, James F., son of Col. J., at Boolundalner, Jan. 26.  
 GIBBONS, Florence I. E., at Calcutta, aged 2.  
 GREEN, Mary, wife of C., at Aluwal, aged 25, Jan. 5.  
 HERBERT, Capt. H. B., 7th Madras N.I., on his passage to England in the ship *Cleveland*, supposed to have foundered at sea in the spring of last year.  
 JOHNSON, J., at Bangalore, aged 58, Jan. 24.  
 LEOGETT, Isabella, wife of G., at Perambore, Jan. 29.  
 MCKENZIE, Lucy C., daughter of Lieut. A., at Peshawur, Jan. 15.  
 METCALFE, Emily S., daughter of Capt. a Barrackpore, Jan. 20.  
 MEYER, Marian, widow of the late G., aged Jan. 19.  
 MOREIRA, Charles P., infant son of T. B., at Omercadby, Feb. 8.  
 PATTON, Annie, wife of J., at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 27.  
 PRICHARD, Mary, infant daughter of J. T., at Agra, Jan. 31.  
 PROUDFOOT, John C., at Umritsar, aged 21, Feb. 9.  
 ROWELL, Charles F., at Calcutta, aged 25.  
 SALMON, Lieut. G. R., Royal Art., at Seetapore, Jan. 31.  
 SHEAD, Henry L., at Umballa, Jan. 25.  
 SHEPPARD, Mary A., infant daughter of Lieut., Feb. 8.  
 SIMPSON, David, at Bungaloe, aged 51, Jan. 26.

## WAR OFFICE.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 5.  
 1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet H. Barker to be lieut., by purch., v. Cunningham, prom.; C. T. Hatfield, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Barker; March 5.  
 8th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. E. Pulleyne, to be instructor of musketry; Jan. 1.  
 15th Lt. Drags.—Cornet B. Winthrop to be lieut., by purch., v. W. T. E. Bentinck, ret.; March 5.  
 17th Lt. Drags.—Cornet E. W. Pritchard, from 14th lt. drags., to be cornet, v. Harrison, prom.; March 5.  
 7th Foot.—Maj. J. Birtwhistle, from 32nd foot, to be maj., v. G. W. W. Carpenter, exch.; March 5.  
 20th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Houghton to be capt., by purch., v. T. Aldridge, ret.; Ensign C. S. Elliott to be lieut., by purch., v. Houghton; March 5.  
 84th Foot.—Gent. Cadet C. C. Clayton, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be ensign, by purch., v. Fox, prom.; March 5.  
 72nd Foot.—Capt. A. Crombiee to be maj., by purch., v. C. J. W. Norman, ret.; Lieut. W. H. Campion to be capt., by purch., v. Crombiee; Ensign H. F. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Campion; March 5.  
 74th Foot.—Ens. A. M. Duff to be lieut., by purch., v. A. Angelo, ret.; Ensign A. J. Campbell, from 17th foot, to be ensign, v. Duff; March 5.  
 75th Foot.—Cornet O. Ormerod, from 9th lt. drags., to be ensign, v. Richardson; March 5.  
 91st Foot.—Capt. G. K. Chutfield, from 49th foot, to be capt., v. T. E. A. Hall, exch.; March 5.

## The Victoria Cross.

## WAR OFFICE, March 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, whose claims to the same have been sub-

mitted for H.M.'s approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz.:

Late 2nd Bengal N.I.—Col. James Travers—For a daring act of bravery, in July, 1857, when the Indore Presidency was suddenly attacked by Holkar's troops, in having charged the guns with only five men to support him, and driven the gunners from the guns, thereby creating a favourable diversion which saved the lives of many persons, fugitives to the residency. It is stated that officers who were present considered that the effect of the charge was to enable many Europeans to escape from actual slaughter, and time was gained which enabled the faithful Bhopal artillery to man their guns. Col. Travers's horse was shot in three places, and his accoutrements were shot through in various parts. He commanded the Bhopal levy.

Late 46th Bengal N.I.—Lieut. col. Samuel James Browne, C.B.—For having at Seerporah, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Khan Allie Khan, on the 31st of August, 1858, whilst advancing upon the enemy's position, at daybreak, pushed on with one orderly sower upon a 9-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the enemy's position, and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them from reloading, and firing upon the infantry who were advancing to the attack. In doing this, a personal conflict ensued, in which Capt., now Lieut. col., Samuel James Browne, commandant of the 2nd Punjab cav., received a severe sword-cut wound on the left knee, and shortly afterwards another sword-cut wound, which severed the left arm at the shoulder, not, however, before Lieut. col. Browne had succeeded in cutting down one of his assailants. The gun was prevented from being reloaded, and was eventually captured by the inf., and the gunner slain.

## The Order of the Bath.

## WAR OFFICE, March 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major general Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., of the Bengal infantry, serving with the local rank of lieut. general in the East Indies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the said most hon. order, for appointing the following officers to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order, viz.:

Cols. R. De Salis, 8th hussars; H. R. Benson, 17th lancers.

Lieut. cols. A. Alison, unatt.; W. K. Stuart, 86th regt.; J. Ross, rifle brigade; R. M. Sutherland, 92nd regt.; G. A. Lockhart, 78th regt.

Major J. H. Wyatt, military train.

Major gen. H. Macan, Bombay inf.

Cols. C. Tramp, Bengal inf.; A. Shephard, Bombay inf.; W. Riddell, Bengal inf.; T. J. Fischer, Madras inf.; R. R. Younghusband, Bombay inf.; W. Reece, Madras inf.; W. H. Miller, Madras army.

Lieut. cols. J. Whistler, Madras cav.; J. Homes, Bombay inf.; G. Pope, Bombay inf.; J. H. Smyth, Bengal art.; J. Metcalfe, Bengal inf.; F. Gottroux, Madras inf.; E. Brice, Madras art.; G. S. Cotter, Madras art.; C. W. Tremeneere, Bombay engrs.; G. Carr, Madras inf.; S. J. Browne, Bengal inf.; J. Pottinger, Bombay art.

Majors E. Wray, Bombay art.; M. S. Green, Bombay inf.; F. T. Wroughton, Bengal inf.; W. T. Brown, Bengal art.

Inspector gen. of Hospitals C. Mackinnon, M.D., Bengal estab.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals T. Mackenzie, Bombay estab.

Cols. W. Sutton, 31st regt.; G. M. Reeves, 99th regt.; S. W. Jephson, 2nd regt.; E. W. Crofton, royal art.; T. Pattle, 1st drag. gds.; F. G. Urquhart, 1st regt.; C. P. B. Walker, 2nd drag. gds.; J. H. Gascoigne, royal marines.

Lieut. cols. K. D. Mackenzie, h.p., late of the 92nd regt.; W. M'Mahon, 44th regt.; A. Browne, 44th regt.; R. L. Ross, 93rd regt.; F. Spence, 31st regt.; T. Addison, 2nd regt.; G. J. Ambrose, 3rd regt.; W. W. Barry, royal art.; A. E. Burmester, 59th regt.; J. O. Travers, royal art.; T. E. Knox, 67th regt.; J. W. Thomas, 67th regt.; G. F. Mann, royal engrs.; J. R. S. Sayer, 1st drag. gds.; A. A'C. Fisher, royal engrs.

Inspector gen. of Hospitals W. M. Muir, M.D.

Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals S. Currie, M.D.  
 Commissary gen. P. Turner.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, Marc 4, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon.....	£3,700	—
Madras.....	2,371	£9,900
Calcutta.....	8,190	105,400
Singapore.....	—	485
Hong Kong.....	—	30,123
Foo-Chow.....	—	845
Shanghai.....	—	13,403
	£7,961	£160,156

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, March 8, 1861.

### INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

THE Report of the Committee intrusted with the distribution of the half million of money voluntarily subscribed by all classes of people for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny must be regarded, on the whole, as very satisfactory. It is generally admitted that the delicate duty confided to those gentlemen has been discharged with equal liberality and judgment. The secretaries, too, have been universally commended for their courtesy, considerateness, and active sympathy. Effective aid, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, has been afforded to all who stood in need of it, and the widow and the orphan have not been debarred by urgent want from the sacred right of grieving over the loss of a husband or a father. Thus far, then, all has been well done—with one exception. Was it really a judicious step, we would ask, to invest in the Funds or in East Indian Debentures, the enormous balance that still remains after the liquidation of every kind of liability? The security is, no doubt, unexceptionable, and we find no fault with the investment further than that it is an investment. Very many kind-hearted individuals, we are inclined to think, would either have refused to subscribe at all, or would certainly have put down their names for a much smaller sum if they had entertained any idea of their money being locked up in stock or debentures. And for what object? There are, we observe, certain classes of sufferers whose allowances are to be continued to the end of the present year, when their respective claims will be again taken into consideration. It is therefore obvious that these grants of aid are not to be looked upon as life annuities. Now, no one will dispute the fact that a small certainty is preferable to a large amount, the possession of which may terminate at an indefinite but early period. The Committee may therefore rest assured that the recipients of their bounty would gladly accept a sum of money down, with the understanding that under no possible circumstances would further relief be afforded to them. This final clearance of claims would, of course, imply the doing away with all the expenses of management, because there would be nothing more to manage. The balance would even then exceed the sum of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. And here the question inevitably occurs—What could have induced the Committee to go on receiving subscriptions so far in excess of the utmost necessity? No one complains of their parsimony, so that cannot have been the cause of this vast accumulation. The fact, however, remains that nearly £230,000 have been drawn from

the purses of the charitable, many of whom could ill spare what their heart prompted them to give; and to a partial extent other destitute persons have thereby been deprived of the aid they would probably have received had not such a large amount been thus appropriated. The Indian sufferers, on the other hand, have not benefited to the full extent the sympathy of their countrymen would have warranted. Even with regard to the nature of the investments selected, a captious critic might object, that if a war were to break out in Europe both Funds and Debentures would fall so low as to render it impossible to sell out without incurring a greater loss than would be covered by the interest, and that consequently it would have been wiser to have lodged deposits with such substantial banks as the London and Westminster, the Oriental, the Agra, &c., &c. But we do not quarrel with the character of the investment, but with the act of investing at all. Even now it is not too late to turn this fine capital to noble account. Every mail brings yet more harassing details of the appalling destitution that pervades the Upper Provinces of India. Famine stalks through the land, and the next destroyer will probably be the cholera. The Government is exerting itself to the utmost to furnish reproductive employment for those who can labour, and to mitigate the gnawings of hunger in the case of the aged, the infirm, and the very young. The small body of Europeans, too, residing in the country, generously forgetful of the terrible wrongs they have so recently endured at the hands of the natives, are contributing to the furthest limit of their means towards the alleviation of the distress of their neighbours. But both these sources of relief are unequal to grapple with this awful and sudden emergency. Here there is a fitting opportunity for the demonstration of true Christian magnanimity. Let this surplus fund, originally subscribed for the relief of the persecuted, promptly be applied to the succour of the persecutors themselves, now reduced to a condition that may well excite the compassion of their very victims. It is the noblest revenge that can be taken for past injuries, and one that cannot be otherwise than acceptable in the sight both of God and man. The effect of twenty lakhs of rupees thus unexpectedly provided would be as if they had dropped from the clouds of heaven. Thousands of lives might be saved, and tens of thousands filled with gratitude towards their benefactors, and with admiration for a religion that teaches men to be so Godlike in their actions.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

IN the current number of *Blackwood* there is an exceedingly interesting and well-written article on the Indian Civil Service, when at its zenith. It is affirmed, and the assertion is not to be lightly gainsaid, that “an abler or more honourable body of public servants has never been engaged in the administration of any country in the world than those who graduated at Haileybury, and passed college at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.” They proved good and faithful servants because they were brought up from their infancy to the idea of serving the same Honourable Company whom their fathers had served; and also because they had good masters. They were paid sufficiently high to raise them above all ordinary temptations, and

a very nice sense of honour formed the connecting link of the entire service. Each member was conscious that any dereliction on his part would be felt as a disgrace to the whole body, and the *esprit de corps* is generally a stronger motive than even individual character. It is certain that, with very few exceptions indeed, the Civil Servants of the Company have returned to their native country after a long and laborious career with very moderate fortunes, but with an untarnished name. In 1853 the system was changed, but assuredly not improved. It was thrown open to all natural born subjects of her Majesty who should show themselves most worthy of such employment. As an abstract theory nothing could be more fair, or more conducive to the public interests; but unfortunately mankind are not governed by abstract theories. It was said that “young men who have obtained the highest honours of Oxford and Cambridge,” would compete for such a tempting prize as an appointment in the East Indian Civil Service, which implies a competency to begin with, and the chance of a seat in the Calcutta Council with £8,000 to conclude with. But when the time arrived for the examination, it was discovered that neither Oxonians nor Cantabs of any note were present among the competitors. The contest virtually lay between good third-rate youths, tolerably well educated in Latin and Greek, mathematics, modern history, and geography. Now, the old Haileybury students knew all this and something more, for they got an inkling of the important science of political economy, and the elements of a legal education—to say nothing of the invaluable bond of union that bound them together for life, one for all and all for one. Experience, too, proved that the “competition-wallahs” failed to command the respect of the natives. As a rule they were not so courteous and gentlemanly in their deportment, they had no hereditary sympathy with the people among whom their lot was cast; they knew nothing of their language, and could not tolerate their prejudices, their strange usages, and abject superstition. Moreover, they were simply lads of fair average ability, as far as letters were concerned, but they had no idea of springing into the saddle and “stretching at an unsparing gallop through the early morning mist on their way to some distant point where measurements are to be tested, doubts resolved, or objections investigated.” Neither were they prepared to place themselves at the head of a small police force and scour the country in pursuit of armed dacoits and ubiquitous marauders. The difference between the two classes of men was rudely tested by the mutiny, when the laurels were carried off by Haileybury without an adverse vote. But while agreeing in the main with the opinions propounded by the writer in *Blackwood*, there is one point on which we are compelled to dissent. There is no doubt, we believe, as to its being the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a Bill for the virtual abolition of the Civil Service, and the inauguration of an entirely new system of administration. The writer of the article in question lays particular stress upon the injustice that will thus be done to those who have received their appointments not “as free gifts from powerful patrons,” but as the stipulated reward of their own merits.



A contract was entered into with them when they competed for admission into the service as then constituted, and they are entitled to claim the fulfilment of that contract. Very true; but individual rights and privileges must and always do give way to the public interests. Some sort of compensation may be gracefully offered to them, and we may very sincerely regret that their prospects are likely to prove less brilliant than they originally expected. But, clearly these unfortunate gentlemen cannot be permitted to obstruct the efficient working of the State machinery. The "covenant," too, must pass away among the things that have been. Even now, at rare intervals, an uncovenanted servant succeeds, in spite of the almost insuperable obstacles in his path, in raising himself on a level with the *crème de la crème* of the Covenanted Service. Such cases are certainly rare; but the wonder is that they ever happen at all, considering the difficulties and prejudices to be overcome. There should be, it seems to us, but one general civil service, from among which the best men should be selected for the most responsible duties, and that promotion should be both by seniority and selection. A good revenue officer should not suddenly be converted into a judge, nor an active magistrate into a commissioner of customs. It is undoubtedly in the collection of revenue that the most intimate knowledge of the country and people is to be acquired, and, consequently, in that department every civil servant of the State—except mere copying clerks—should commence his training for the discharge of those particular duties to which he may prove himself best adapted by constitution, character, and education. We now arrive at the knotty point of the problem. The weak point in the administration of India under the old system was unquestionably "the defective legal education of the Company's servants." The objection, of course, applies chiefly to the lower courts, for the Company's judges were irreproachable as dispensers of equity. It is true, their judgments were not unfrequently couched in anything but legal phraseology, and usually contained a vast quantity of irrelevant matter, but, notwithstanding all this faultiness of manner, the matter of their judgments was generally sound and judicious, if not strictly judicial. Their long experience of the people, their sound English sense, their honourable and gentlemanly ambition to do what was right between man and man, could scarcely fail, in the generality of cases, to lead them to a just and righteous conclusion. But it must be admitted that the young Mofussil magistrates—especially in Lower Bengal, where they had to administer enormous districts, without the advantage of frequent converse with their seniors—did somewhat too often pronounce sentences with which neither law, nor equity, nor common sense had anything whatever to do. This is the great defect, then, that is to be remedied. But how? It certainly will not answer to send out the "inevitable sous-lieutenant," the barrier of seven years' standing. It is, above all things, necessary for the dispensation of justice that the presiding magistrate should not be at the mercy of an interpreter, and it is rather premature to insist upon English being the language of the courts. It is not a legal training alone that will suffice. In the words

of Sir Edward Ryan, formerly and for a long period Chief Justice of Bengal:—

"It is not the knowledge of the science which is so much required: it is the administrative art which is so required, and that can only arise from familiarity with the people, and a knowledge of the people themselves."

That knowledge, we repeat, is only to be acquired in the revenue department, and if this postulate be granted we hold the key of the position. When the young civilian arrives in India let him at once be sent off into the Mofussil as an assistant or sub-assistant, and there continue till he has gathered an ample store of local information—and we would remove him every six months or so to another district—and has had time and opportunity to judge of the line of service for which he is best adapted. Probably a couple of years should be devoted to this elementary education, and at the expiration of that period those who make choice of the judicial department might be sent to study law at the Presidency towns or at Lahore. A couple of years passed in regular attendance on a sound expositor of law, and in observing the practical working of the magistrates' courts, would afterwards prove a period of life to which, at a maturer age, they would look back with grateful pride. And even at the expiration of these four years the average age of these well-trained magistrates would be rather under than over 26—surely quite soon enough to undertake such a nice responsibility as the elimination of truth, where plaintiff and defendant are outwying each other in falsehood and perjury. Reform the existing service as far as it may need reform, but do not convert India into a field of patronage—sending out thither those who cannot get on at home, but whose friends happen to possess ministerial or electoral influence. "A knowledge of the country and of the people is the first thing, the second thing, and the third thing, in an Indian administrator."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE £50 RETIRING BONUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Surely Sir Charles Wood does not really expect to catch strong, vigorous fish with such a bait as £50? If he does he is likely to be grievously disappointed. The sickly, and those tired of the muddy waters, who intend, bait or no bait, to make their escape from them, are about all he will find who will take the hook. But seriously, is it reasonable to expect men to give up incomes double, treble, and quadruple what they would receive in England for the sake of an additional £50 per annum to their pensions? It is simply nonsense to imagine such a thing. If the object be to materially reduce the number of officers of the higher grades of the Indian army, a much more liberal policy must be adopted. The present offer of £50 does not at all come up to the expectations, and reasonable expectations, too, entertained when I left India a few months ago. It was generally supposed that lieutenant-colonels, at least a certain number from the top of the list, would be allowed £600 per annum in lieu of waiting on for the off-reckonings, if accepted within a limited period: all other officers to have the option of retiring on the pension of the grade immediately above that they now hold, the same privilege being held out to the invalid establishment. All these anticipations have, of course, now vanished, and the discontent among the officers in India is likely to be much increased; at the same time they will find themselves unable to retire, as they have no private means to fall back upon. I have little doubt, however, that many would retire were the more liberal terms offered; for men's minds are in a very unsettled state at

present. There are officers, too, who have been in the service a longer period than to qualify for pension, but who, from sickness, have not completed the time to enable them to take it, who might be cleared off at once by giving them their pension with or without the additional £50. The following table of Indian and English pay will show what a man is expected to give up, and what a saving Government would effect by liberal pensions, instead of following the penny wise and pound foolish plan of offering £50 additional, the policy of which I subscribe myself

March, 1861.

A DOUBTER.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	Full Batt.	Half Batt.
Lieut.-Col.	£1,338 ...	£1,142 ...
Major	1,114 ...	936 ...
Captain	675 ...	624 ...

In addition to the above pay, an officer in command of a regiment receives £480 per annum, and a captain from £36 to £60 for company allowance.

	Invalid Major.	Invalid Captain.
	£500 ...	£360 ...
	Pension.	Additional
Lieut.-Colonel	£365 ...	£50 ...
Major	292 ...	50 ...
Captain	191 ...	50 ...

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 1.

#### THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

Colonel SYKES asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government considered that the 87th section of the Act 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 85, which enacted "that no native of the said territories (India), nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty residing therein, shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said company," was applicable only to the admission of natives into the service of the East India Company, and not into the service of the Crown; and whether her Majesty's subjects residing in India have or have not the same rights now as they had under the East India Company, and which her Majesty's subjects possessed residing elsewhere?

LORD PALMERSTON, in answer to his hon. friend, could state his opinion that the claim of her Majesty's subjects in India to employment in the public service had not been in any way affected by the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown.

#### THE INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

SIR E. GROGAN asked the President of the India Board if any and what arrangements had been made, or were intended to be made, for the payment, in this country and in Ireland, of their shares of the prize money to the officers and soldiers who were engaged in the late Indian campaign, and are resident in the United Kingdom?

SIR C. WOOD could not give a satisfactory answer to the hon. member, because the time for the distribution of the prize money here depended, to a great extent, on the payments in India, and also on the circumstances of the persons who were to receive it in this country. Until the Government knew to whom the money was to be paid, and under what circumstances the persons entitled to it might happen to be placed, it was impossible for them to make any arrangement on the subject.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms for the purpose of passing resolutions "with the view of giving public expression to the desire already recorded by a large and most influential body of his countrymen to mark in a permanent manner their high sense of the great public services and eminent character of that distinguished soldier and statesman, Sir James Outram."

The meeting was called under the auspices of a vast body of gentlemen of high position, many of whom were present. Among them may be

mentioned, Viscount Palmerston, M.P.; the Lord Mayor, M.P.; Sir Charles Wood, M.P.; Sir W. G. Armstrong, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir G. Pollock, Lord Hotham, M.P.; Sir R. J. H. Vivian, General Upton, M.P.; Sir R. K. Arbutnot, Sir J. W. Colville, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Layard, M.P.; Mr. G. Duff, M.P.; Sir J. E. W. Inglis, Sir S. B. Auchmuty, Sir J. Lawrence, Sir J. McNeill, Lord Hardinge, the Bishop of St. David's, Sir L. McLintock, Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Lowe, M.P.; Sir F. Abbott; Mr. Adam, M.P.; Mr. Astell, M.P.; Sir T. E. Colebrooke, M.P.; Sir P. T. Cautley, Sir J. C. Melvill, Sir C. W. Pasley, Sir J. W. Sleigh, Alderman Allen, Sir E. Ryan, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; Sir J. Elphinstone, M.P.; Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P.; Sir J. Simpson, Mr. H. W. Addington, Sir A. Buller, Sir T. E. Perry, Sir M. Farquhar, M.P.; Sir J. Fergusson, M.P.; Lord Dunkellin, M.P.; Sir J. R. Carnac, M.P.; Sir C. L. Eastlake; Sir H. Edwardes, Mr. Egerton, M.P.; Alderman Finnis, Archdeacon Harpur, Sir J. W. Hogg, Sir J. R. Martin, Alderman Sir H. Mugeridge, Sir T. Munro, Mr. Nicol, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, Lord Lyveden, Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. R. D. Mangles, Lord Keane, Captain Lynch, Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., &c.

The Duke of Argyll, who was to have presided, was unable to attend in consequence of the death of his father-in-law, the Duke of Sutherland. Under these circumstances Lord Lyveden presided.

The following letter from the Duke of Argyll was read:—

March 2, 1861.

"My Lord,—I deeply regret that a severe family affliction renders it impossible for me to have the honour of presiding at the meeting on Tuesday next.

"In intimating this to your Lordship, through whom the committee did the high honour of requesting me to take the chair, I trust I may be allowed to say with what warm admiration I have always regarded the character and services of Sir J. Outram.

"The many great qualities which have been requisite for a successful career such as his in India are now much more generally appreciated than they once were. It is a matter of public importance that those who spend, and too often are called to exhaust, their powers in the service of the Eastern empire should receive, even in their lifetime the public acknowledgments and honours they deserve.

"I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"ARGYLL."

Sir J. FERGUSSON, Bart., M.P., moved, and the Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., seconded the first resolution:—

"That this meeting desires to record its sense of the distinguished services of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, of his public character and private worth; and that, in order to give permanent expression to this feeling of respect and admiration, it is desirable that a public subscription should be opened with a view to the collection of funds for the erection in London of a statue of Sir James Outram, near that of his illustrious comrade, Sir Henry Havelock, and for such other memorials of his services as may be determined upon."

Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD, M.P., proposed, and Sir H. RAWLINSON seconded, the next resolution:—

"That the communities of the several presidencies of India be invited to co-operate for these objects, and that a duplicate statue be erected in the metropolis of India."

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the third resolution:—

"That a service of plate, or such other heirloom as the managing committee may decide upon, be presented to Sir James Outram, with an address bearing the names of all those who have promoted the testimonial."

Colonel SYKES then moved the fourth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. JAMES BURNES:—

"That the following noblemen and gentlemen form a managing committee to carry out the above resolutions, with power to add to their number, and to appoint branch committees in aid of the movement:—General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., chairman; Lord Keane, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., Sir H. Minto Farquhar, M.P., Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, M.P., General E. M. G. Showers, Major-General Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., Major-General D. Downing,

Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., Dr. Norton Shaw, W. H. Russell, LL.D., Mr. J. W. Kaye, Major-General D. Malcolm, Major-General H. Hancock, Captain Sheard Osborne, C.B., R.N., Colonel J. Holland, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry M. Havelock."

On the motion of Lord KEANE, a vote of thanks was awarded to Lord Lyveden, and a liberal subscription was entered into.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 5th instant:—Messrs. C. O. Bowles and R. H. Quinet.

**KNIGHTHOOD OF GENERAL MONTAUBAN.**—(*War-office, March 1.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned officer of the army of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, viz.:—M. Charles Guillaume Marie Apolline Antonine Cousin-Montauban, General of Division, Commander-in-Chief of the French land forces in China.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—(*Foreign-office, Feb. 26.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. S. Lilly as Consul-general at Calcutta for the United States of America.—(*Downing-street, Feb. 27.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint W. W. R. Kerr, Esq., to be Colonial Treasurer; and E. E. Rushworth, Esq., to be Auditor-general for the Island of Mauritius.

**OPENING CHINESE PORTS.**—The treaty of 1858, which was confirmed by the convention of last October, gives British merchant ships authority to trade at certain new ports and also upon the great river (Yang-tze-kiang); but the valley of that river being "disturbed by outlaws," no port thereon was at present (1858) to be open to trade except Chinkiang; but "so soon as peace shall be restored" British vessels were to be admitted as far as Han-kau, at three ports to be selected by the British Minister. The "Further Correspondence," now published, contains a communication, dated the 21st of November last, addressed to the Prince of Kung by Mr. Bruce, in which, after stating his intention to station consuls at the new ports named in the treaty, and requesting the Prince to give instructions for their proper reception, he adds that, "with reference to the Yang-tze-kiang, up which river British vessels are by the treaty of 1858 authorised to trade, he regards it as expedient that for the present but two ports should be opened,—namely Han-kau and Kiu-kiang;" and, in order to prevent abuses in the present disturbed state of the river, he proposes that the duties be payable at Shanghai or Ching-kiang-foo, and that British vessels be permitted to carry for their protection such arms and ammunition as shall appear to the Chinese Customs to be reasonable, the amount to be specified in an "Arms Certificate," and any vessel trafficking in arms or ammunition, or carrying them in excess of the certificate, to be liable to confiscation of the cargo, and to be prohibited from trading on the river. The Prince replies that, "whether the passage up and down the Long River be open or not it is not in his power to divine, as there is still war in the southern provinces, but that if Mr. Bruce is resolved to station consuls at different places along it, such a step being in entire accordance with the treaty," the Prince is in reason bound to give corresponding directions; but the Chinese Government must not be held responsible should we come to harm by ascending the river; and he acknowledges the proposal as to carrying arms to be most fair and equitable. Mr. Bruce, in sending home the correspondence, observes that under the treaty of 1858 we had technically no right to insist on the immediate opening of the river, but that the capture of Soo-chow by the insurgents, and the bearing of the progress of the rebellion on the import trade, rendered it most desirable to find an uninterrupted channel of communication with the western provinces of China; that he hopes the step will prove of great advantage to the industrious part of the population; that the

revival of commerce and increased wealth will create a stronger desire for tranquillity and order, and whichever of the two parties is wise enough to enlist this feeling in its favour will have made a great step towards securing its ascendancy in the country; while, whatever may happen, it is most important that the Government recognised exclusively by foreign powers should have given us an undisputed right to push our navigation into the very centre of China. Lord Elgin also writes to Lord J. Russell, on the 6th of Dec., that he is engaged in considering, with the Chinese officials at Shanghai and leading merchants the conditions under which it may be practicable and expedient to open up the Yang-tze-kiang at once to trade, for that though the right to navigate it beyond Chin-kiang-foo does not in strictness arise until the civil war which now rages on its banks shall have been suppressed, the Prince of Kung has met in a liberal spirit Mr. Bruce's proposal to anticipate that period by a provisional arrangement. Lord Elgin adds that, if a legitimate trade can be established on this river, it will go some way towards affording to the inhabitants of the interior a market and security, which are all that a Chinaman requires to render him one of the most valuable of customers, but that every effort must be made to prevent smugglers and filibusters from availing themselves of this channel of communication to introduce foreign arms and recruits into the disturbed districts, and thereby extending and perpetuating the reign of anarchy which threatens to convert one of the most fertile regions of the earth and its industrious population into a wilderness haunted by bands of ruffians.

**OUDE RAILWAY.**—The directors state in their report that in the cold season of 1859 the company's staff surveyed 430 miles of line in Oude to the entire satisfaction of the public authorities, with whom the plans and sections were deposited. Owing, however, to the magnitude of railway undertakings in India, the Government had subsequently considered it inexpedient to encourage the commencement of any lines not already sanctioned, and the Secretary of State for India had announced that the sum of £13,179 (less Income-tax) was ready to be handed over to the company whenever they demanded it. This sum would enable the directors to apply £11,083 to the purpose of returning in full the original deposit of 5s. per share paid on the shares, and, after payment of all ascertained claims upon the company, would leave in their hands, at the further disposal of the shareholders, £1,588. The directors recommended the return of the deposit, and the retention in hand of the surplus to defray the expenses of the company (say £250 per annum) until the completion of the Grand Trunk line to Delhi, before which time they had every reason to believe the Government would be anxious to construct the Oude line to Lucknow. Should the shareholders resolve on winding up the affairs of the company, of course they could do so, and divide the surplus, after reserving a certain sum to pay the winding-up expenses.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26. Ambrosine, Parsons, Mauritius; British Lion, English, Madras; Albert, Boreig, Batavia; Captain Cook, Cole, Singapore; Empress Eugenie, Natras, Bombay; Mary Falconer, Pye, and Chase, Scader, Mauritius; Maria Charlotte, Batavia—26. Balgowrie, Garrick, and Colinsburgh, Hinda, Mauritius; Mahratia, Hickman, Mauritius; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Mauritius; The Cedars, Booth, Cochín; General Havelock, Pounder, Akynb; Foam, Innes, Foo-chow-foo—27. Electric, Sprott, Foo-chow-foo; Mirage, Roberts, Foo-chow-foo; Netherby, Hulman, Calcutta; Tamar, Ross, Mauritius; City of Palaces, Young, Mauritius; Adrien, Thirkell, Mauritius; Idas, Manley, Manila—23. Palmira, Roman, Calcutta; Monteagle, Broadfoot, Bombay; Arizona, Manilla; Denmark, Kock, Mauritius; Robert Ritson, Brough, Bombay; Abdul Medjid, Wilkie, Rangoon; Veturia, Rickaby, Manilla—March 1. Silver Cloud, Challis, Cape of Good Hope; Salvador packet, Bertram, Royal Bride, Watson, John Ritson, Matches, Holyrood, Dorward, and Mogul, McTaggart, Mauritius; St. Ludrina, Van Brink, Japan; Richard Thornton, Sinclair, Batavia; Xulla, Black, Macao; Caroline Chisholm, Bell, Macao; Anglia, Beer, Singapore; Koh-i-noor, Summers, Foo-chow-foo—2. Beucleugh, Thomson, Penang; Thracian, De-ward, and Evangeline, Wigg, Mauritius; Havelock, Grundy, Bombay; Marie Auguste, Nyben, Bombay; Excelsior, Robson, Japan; Admiral P. Adalbert, Sontag, Calcutta; British Banner, Hoddmet, Ceylon. 4. Norman (str.), Boxer, Cape of

Good Hope, Julia Augusta, Hopper, Tutuoreen; Fort George, Dobson, Whampoa; Azof, Barick, and Alplington, Loran, Mauritius; Mathilda, Gahndez, Manila; Florence Nightingale, Winslow, and Symmetry, Sturrock, Mauritius; Gustava, Clase, Akyab.—5. Clementine, Kingfish, Mauritius; Belvidera, Atkinson, Calcutta; Maria Hay, Middleton, Calcutta; Helvetia, Natvig, Bombay.—6. Lyford, Longmuir, Kurrachee; Germania, Tiedeman, Penang; James Pilkington, Griffiths, and Queen of the Seas, Gardner, Bombay; Rosina, Knight, Manila.—7. Palmerston, Peters, Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from Southampton, March 4, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Harding, Capt. Hornby, R.N., Mr. M. Lambert, R.N., Capt. Sir F. McClintock, R.N., Mrs. Fort, Mr. G. Fitz-George, Lieut. N. G. Street, Ens. Nicholson, Ens. Hathway, Ens. Williamson, Mrs. Anderson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Baker, Mrs. Beattie. For CEYLON.—Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Logan, Mr. P. Windsor. For MADRAS.—Mr. M. Wrath-islav, Mr. T. W. Saunders, Mr. J. G. Goodsir, Cornet Browne, Ens. Rich, Capt. and Mrs. Thackeray and infant, Mrs. Turner and infant, Mrs. Jones, Lieut. D. Stretchell, Mr. Beattie, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Begbee. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Richardson, Lieut. J. B. and Mrs. Cox, Lieut. T. J. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Shene, Miss A. North, Lieut. Spurr, Mr. Dalziel, Ens. Glascock, Mr. J. Cook, Mr. Henry, Ens. C. Pakenham, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. E. W. Taylor, Capt. Carey, Mrs. Thung, Miss Whispun, Capt. Livalfare, Capt. and Mrs. P. Maxwell, Miss Bell, Mr. W. Driver, Mrs. Hastings and infant, Dr. T. J. Glover, Mr. Beachcroft, Lieut. H. S. Thompson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Gundry, Mr. Medlin, Lieut. Yeatman, Lieut. Harrison.

Per str. Euxine, from Marseilles, March 13, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—For CEYLON.—Mr. K. B. Carson. For MADRAS.—Lieut. R. A. Clementson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Teed, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray, Mr. G. L. Murray. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ferguson, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez, Mr. A. C. Cator, Mr. L. H. Tucker, Mr. A. G. Pendleton, Mr. S. Lilly. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Manity, Mr. G. Covetes. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. P. Hansen, Mr. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Tinale.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

GRAHAM, the wife of Col. John, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, of a daughter, at Ellerslie, Fremington, North Devon, Feb. 22.

MONEY, the wife of Capt. George Welland, H.M.'s 3rd Madras Lt. Cav., of a daughter, at Tiverton, Devon, Feb. 24.

SPRY, the wife of Asst. surg. H. M., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Beverley, Yorkshire, Feb. 20.

## MARRIAGES.

EVANS, Lieut. col. William E., 1st Bombay Fusiliers, to Caroline A., daughter of William Griffith, Esq., at All Saints, Wokingham, Berks, Feb. 25.

LARKINS, Major Robertson, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Fanny E., daughter of the late George Douglas, Esq., of Blackwood, formerly of Calcutta, at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, N.B., Feb. 20.

TEMPLE, Charles, Bengal Civil Service, to Hannah M., daughter of the late Michael T. Sadler, Esq., M.P., at St. Nicholas' Church, Warwick, Feb. 28.

## DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN, Hugh G., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, aged 73, Feb. 28.

LONDON, Charles G., of Tiverton, Devon, late Captain in the Bengal Army, Feb. 22.

LAWRENCE, Edith H., infant daughter of Sir John and Lady, at 2, Upper Hyde-park-gardens, aged 8 months and 16 days, Feb. 24.

## India Office,

March 7, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. A. Webb, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. C. Tombs, 18th N.I.; Lieut. G. Allgood, dep. asst. qmr. gen., 49th N.I.; 2nd Capt. W. Greathed, C.B., Engrs.; Lieut. R. Franks, Art.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. S. Meredith, Med. Estab.; Brev. col. J. Millar, 41st N.I.; Brev. maj. L. Macqueen, 3rd Lt. Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. Dent, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 12th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. R. Gordon, 68th N.I.; Lieut. H. E. Waller, 40th N.I.; Lieut. D. W. Beecher, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Brev. maj. A. R. Hutchinson, 13th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. G. J. Condy, 27th N.I.; Ens. H. Barber, 15th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. P. Murray, Unposted; Lieut. H. A. Woodhouse, 7th N.I.; Maj. gen. E. Green, C.B., Inf.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. H. James.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. H. Irwin, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. D. Young, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Campbell, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Bleaymire, 2nd Eur. Regt., 1 mo.; Capt. P. Fulman, Art., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. C. L. Oliver, 1st Eur. Regt., 5 mo.; Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. T. Borradaile, 48th N.I., 6 mo.; Brev. col. H. L. Harris, 35th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Jones, 51st N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Stock, 6th N.I., 4 mo.; Brev. maj. T. L. Jameson, 29th N.I., 6 mo.

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Madras Estab.—Surg. A. Goodall, dep. insp. gen. of hospitals.

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## BOOKS.

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	India Stock .....	100½	
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	India 5 pr. ct. Embared Paper .....	53½	
	India Stock, Embd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	100½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 .....	99½	99½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	95	
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	100	
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18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
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20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 pr. ct.) ..	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
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Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1861 ..	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
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20	Jubbulpore .....	100	94½ to 95½
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	91½ to 92½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..	100	85 to 87
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	15	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 pr. ct.) ..	7	.....
Stock	Sicinde 5 per cent. ....	all	96½ to 97½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	.....
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) ..	10	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	
40	Australasia .....	all	67 to 69
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	19 to 20
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	20½ to 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ..	all	33 to 35 x.d.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	47 to 49
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ dis. par.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal ..	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.) ..	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron ..	5	1 to 1½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
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50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	68 to 70
20	Ditto New .....	25	11
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	all	18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ to 1
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H.M.'s 52ND FOOT marched into Gwalior on the 12th January, and left again on the 14th for Jhansi, to relieve H.M.'s 89th Foot, whose destination is Umballa. The former regiment, on its arrival at Gwalior, was entertained, by companies, by the men of H.M.'s 27th, stationed there. We regret to hear that a melancholy accident occurred before the 52nd left. A soldier of the 27th went over late in the evening to the 52nd lines. He was seen leaving them with a 52nd man, before tattoo. It is supposed they missed the bridge—for next morning both their bodies were found in the river.

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## PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

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Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 3 oz. 6d. 1/2, 5 oz. 2s. 0d., 5 oz. 4s. 0d., 1 oz. 1s. 0d., 3 oz. 2s. 0d., 5 oz. 4s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 1 lb. 3s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under 3 oz. 6d. 1/2, 5 oz. 1s. 9d., 12 oz. 3s. 3d., 1 oz. 1s. 0d., 3 oz. 2s. 0d., 1 lb. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the arrival of the Calcutta mail of the 8th February we have received a less discouraging account of the condition of the Punjab, so far as the future is concerned. The early rains, though long delayed, have at last fallen, and a pretty confident hope is now entertained that the spring crops will not prove such an entire failure as was at one time apprehended. The present distress, however, is very real and very great, and will test to the utmost the paternal energy of the Government and the charity of individuals. The latter has not been wanting, and in Calcutta alone the sum of £8,400 was subscribed within a fortnight, chiefly by the European community. As a rule the natives have done very little for their fellow-countrymen, though, of course, a few noble exceptions must be made, as in the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, who has contributed £500 to the Relief Fund. A singular difficulty, however, has arisen on the part of the sufferers themselves, many of whom prefer a lingering death by starvation to partaking of food that may have been cooked by unclean hands. Unclean, that is, in a metaphorical or religious sense—in other words, they fear to lose caste, and so refuse the food that would at least preserve their lives. However vexatious the result, it is impossible to avoid a certain feeling of respect for such sincerity and earnestness of belief.

Mr. Laing is still resting on his oars. His first duty, naturally, is to obtain a thorough knowledge of the situation of affairs, as a false step would just now be almost fatal. At the close of last year the cash balances in hand, though amounting to the large sum of twelve millions and a half sterling, were nearly two millions and a quarter less than on the 31st December, 1859. A large outlay has since been caused by the famine, and this necessity will continue in force for some months to come. At the same time it is found impossible under existing circumstances to introduce the License Duty into the suffering provinces, and for the same reason a large reduction will have to be made in the land tax, avowedly the chief source of revenue. On the other hand, some notable retrenchments are being made in various public departments. A more economical system

may be expected, for instance, in the commissariat—the expenses of which in 1859-60 amounted to £6,490,000—now that officers indenting for supplies are held responsible until the charges thus occasioned have been audited. In Pegu, again, a saving of £350,000 per annum has been effected by reducing the military establishment to a reasonable standard and substituting an efficient police.

The "little war" in Sikkim has at length commenced, the enemy drawing first blood, but "the second event," the first knock down blow, being in favour of the assailants. In forcing the passage of the Runjeet one Sikh soldier was wounded; but a stockade on the opposite side was abandoned without the slightest show of resistance, and the Raja has fled into Thibet.

The Governor-general was expected at Benares about the 11th or 12th of February, and in Calcutta six or seven days later. His visit to Central India is represented as having produced an excellent effect, and everything at present portends a more honourable and even glorious conclusion to his tenure of viceregal power than could at one time have been anticipated.

A gentleman long and favourably known in Calcutta, and indeed throughout the Bengal Presidency, has received a well merited compliment from a number of well educated and highly respectable native gentlemen. Major D. L. Richardson has been presented in the Town Hall of Calcutta with a purse containing 4,000 rupees, and with an address that must have been very gratifying to his feelings.

The news from China and Japan is very satisfactory, and the future wears a cheerful and encouraging aspect. Lord Elgin's last act was taking formal possession of the ceded peninsula of Kowloon, and on the 22nd of January his Excellency left Hong Kong for England by way of Manila.

There is no longer any doubt of the early abolition of the Military College of Addiscombe. The Secretary of State for India has mentioned in his place in Parliament that after the close of the present term in June, 1861, no cadets for the Infantry of the Indian Army will be required to pursue their studies at that institution. Such cadets, however, as have not yet joined, but who hold nominations to Addiscombe, will be allowed to go up for the ordi-



nary examination for direct infantry commissions, within six months after the next public examination at that college; that is, before the expiration of the present year. Should they fail to pass that not very difficult ordeal within the prescribed time, their nominations will be absolutely forfeited. The future fate of the building itself is, we believe, not yet decided.

Since our last publication Dr. Ballantyne has entered upon those duties for which his extensive acquirements and profound scholarship have so well prepared him. In his hands the post of Librarian to the India-office will lose nothing of its former dignity and usefulness. But while welcoming to a new stage this able Orientalist, we must not lose sight of the very efficient manner in which Mr. William Miller has discharged all the duties of this office since the death of the late Mr. H. H. Wilson. It has been under his supervision, and, we believe, with the gratuitous co-operation of his son, that the very valuable and extensive collection of books constituting the old East India House Library has been removed from Leadenhall-street to Cannon-row, and rearranged with as much exactness as if they had been collectively transported by the Genii of Aladdin's Lamp. This was a labour of no ordinary difficulty, but intelligence and assiduity have, as usual, overcome all impediments. But it does seem rather hard that after acting as Librarian for nearly twelvemonths in a manner to command the respect of all who were cognisant of his proceedings, Mr. Miller should suddenly be reduced to the humble designation of "Clerk to the Librarian." In such matters the name is everything, because the title of the office exercises a material influence on one's social position. We should be glad, therefore, to learn that a more elevated designation has been bestowed upon a very meritorious servant of the Home Department of the Indian Government.

#### THE OUTWARD INDIA MAILS.

The *Ellora*, from Southampton on the 27th Feb., reached Malta and left for Alexandria on the 8th of March.

The *Vectis*, from Marseilles on the 6th of March, arrived at Malta and left for Alexandria on the 9th inst.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cardno, Mrs. Even and two children, Maj. Richardson, Brig. Fortye, Mr. Pache, Mr. Bauburn, Mme. Focquet. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Faren and three children, Col. Ludlow. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Ridger, Mr. Clomaden, Mme. Glaty, Mr. and Mrs. Dessey. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rowse, Mr. C. C. Smith.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, March 20.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Alexander's child, Surg. McDermot, Mr. B. J. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Buddley and child, Capt. DeLanc, Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mrs. R. Young and three children, Capt. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and two children, Col. Williams, Maj. Mackinnon, Mrs. Ingey and child, Mrs. Gale and child, Mrs. Richardson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Greig and child, Rev. J. M. Lane, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Col. Lane, Mr. F. A. Patton. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Col. Farnace and two infants, Major and Mrs. Thompson and five children, Mrs. Pollard and infant, Lieut. Willoughby. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Walton, Rev. Mr. St. George, Mr. Dungey, Capt. Comdore, Mr. Sharp, Maj. Preston, Maj. Robinson, Lieut. Col. Brown. From GALLE.—Mr. St. Purcell. From MALTA.—Mr. Miller.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The export of bullion, per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Della*, which sailed from Southampton on the 12th March, was, £23,500 in gold, and £134,510 in silver, for Bombay.

## BENGAL.

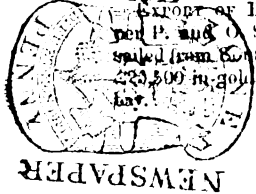
### CAREER OF LORD DALHOUSIE.

Never, it appeared, had any nobleman directing the affairs of a great empire so completely allied himself with fortune as Lord Dalhousie during his tenure of power. Never was any public man placed more completely under her ban, almost from the moment he laid down the reins of office. Landing in India at a very critical epoch, at a time when, although we had beaten the Sikhs in the field, we had permitted their military strength to remain undiminished, Lord Dalhousie, intended to be the peaceful administrator, resolved before he came out, to develop the resources and to stimulate the industry of the country, found himself suddenly called upon to draw the sword. His conduct at this period was marked by vigour and decision of no common order. When it became clear to him that war could not be avoided he raised the enthusiasm of the whole army by a speech conceived in the spirit, and delivered with all the emphasis, of a Napier. Hastening at once to the frontier, he infused confidence everywhere. The vigour and determination of which he gave a personal example, influenced all with whom he came in contact, and no one left his presence without feeling that he was serving a man who, under all circumstances, must be obeyed. The prompt decision with which, after the crowning mercy of Goojerat he decided upon the annexation of the Punjab shewed an indifference to responsibility and a self-reliance worthy of a statesman. Nor can less praise be awarded to the manner in which he commenced the administration of the conquered provinces. Aware that his own presence would often be required in Calcutta, and that he could not always be on the spot to control and direct the new arrangements, he set himself heartily to work to select the ablest men in the country for the duty. The result showed how well qualified he was to read character and to distinguish between the real statesman and the man that merely required moulding to his hand. The Punjab war had scarcely concluded before Lord Dalhousie found himself face to face with one who was destined to be a more severe antagonist than even the powerful Shere Singh. The fiery hero who had conquered Sind came out, too late to retrieve the terrible day of Chillianwalla, and appeared on the stage in opposition to Lord Dalhousie. That two such men, both fiery, haughty, and determined, both resolved to have their own way, and each secretly regarding the other as an impediment in his path, could long work together in concord, was an absolute impossibility. After many provocations on both sides, a trifle at the last moment brought on a crisis, and to the great scandal of the country, the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were avowed antagonists. But in this contest, fought out on both sides with equal asperity and bitterness, fortune was not false to her favourite. The victory remained with Lord Dalhousie, and he found himself at once, not only rid of a rival, but endowed with more absolute power than any of his predecessors. The Court of Directors were at his feet, and the most haughty minister of the Crown hesitated to accord ought but approval to an administration so strong and apparently so successful. It was in a too absolute confidence in the strength of that position that he commenced that system of internal spoliation destined to be fatal to the country. The success which had attended his great Punjab scheme induced him to make other attempts in the same direction. The adulation of the flatterers by whom it was his weakness to be surrounded was constantly sounding in his ears, and influenced partly, though unconsciously, by that, and partly by a conviction of the grandeur and magnificence of the policy, he determined to complete the work commenced by the Marquis of Wellesley, and to bring every province of India beneath the immediate control of the British. In carrying out this policy he suffered no obstacle to thwart, no consideration to stop him. The principles which guided the Malcolms and Mountstuart Elphinstones of a former period were

openly derided. Every official placed in a situation of trust and responsibility who had the honesty to declare, in opposition to the sentiments of the Governor-General, that he still adhered to those rule and obsolete ideas, was removed to make way for a more supple courtier. When all had been prepared, the system was brought into operation. Jhansie first, Nagpore afterwards, evidenced the unflinching nature of Lord Dalhousie's resolve. A greater and more flagitious attempt was on the point of being executed in Oude, when the imprisonment of the masters of two British ships in Rangoon called his lordship's attention to other quarters. The imprisonment we have noted led to the second Burmese war, and to the incorporation of Pegu into the British Empire. It was a war entered into without justification, inasmuch as the Burmese authorities subscribed to all the conditions imposed upon them by Lord Dalhousie, and peace was only prevented in consequence of the aggression of the British Commodore. Of his acts Lord Dalhousie undertook the responsibility, and the war commenced. But if we are compelled to speak of that contest, as a war entered into without reason, and in defiance of right, we must do Lord Dalhousie the justice to add that he carried it out with all the vigour and skill of a statesman. If fortune still attended him it must be confessed that she could scarcely have resisted the earnest wooing of the Governor-General's ability and resolution. The germs of another empire were thus brought under the dominion of the British flag, and Lord Dalhousie, more than ever impressed with his mission, turned to other districts whereupon to exercise his address. He was constantly urged to this course by the specious sophistries of the unprincipled men by whom he had surrounded himself. Enviroined by the halo of Lord Dalhousie's brilliancy, these lacqueys imagined that they were driving the coach, and that the renown of their master would be reflected upon themselves. The annexation of Oude was the consequence—an untoward act, craftily performed, and bringing with it its own punishment. Lord Dalhousie had scarcely left the country before the reaction against his policy of spoliation commenced. It was like a hurricane or an earthquake. In a moment the showy but fragile fabric was entirely swept away, and with it, in a great measure, his own reputation. Fortune utterly abandoned him. At an hour when the statesman needs most the possession of all his faculties, Lord Dalhousie was compelled to absolute inaction, mental and bodily. He saw himself condemned by facts, but was not able to utter a word, even in palliation.

Unsparringly, however, as we have condemned and must ever condemn the great principles of Lord Dalhousie's administration, we must admit that he possessed many of the qualities of a great man. He was gifted with a capacity of a very high order for governing; he was thoroughly acquainted with human nature, and none knew better how to use the incentives by which the ordinary springs of human action are affected. He possessed an iron will, inflexible resolution, and was an able administrator. Had his intellect been as lofty as it was vigorous, he would have been one of the greatest governors the world has ever seen. Here, however, it failed him. He was a prey to the tale-bearer and the flatterer. His moral perceptions were not of a high order, and to this the general failure of his policy may be attributed. Still, viewing him all in all, especially in comparison with others of the same class, he may fairly be styled a great statesman. He finished his career when yet in the prime of manhood, and when, if health and life had been vouchsafed to him, he might have corrected many errors, and have achieved a greater reputation. With all his faults, he was yet a thorough Englishman; English in every sentiment, as well in the aim of his policy as in the devotion of his life to public duty. And though his brows will not, for the causes we have stated, be crowned with the greenest bays, England will not grudge the title of a great statesman to one who so thoroughly gave his life to her interests.—*Englishman*.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL



NEWSPAPER

## SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Self-government is the perfection of civil administration. The highest art of the statesman is to secure the greatest amount of public peace and happiness with the smallest expenditure of interference. The growth of nations, like that of children, must be towards self-government on the one hand, and towards the fusion of small self-governed communities into a great national organisation on the other. The difference between the East and the West is that the former has been arrested in its growth at the stage of the family, village, or caste; while, in the latter, families, villages, and castes have united to swell the majestic flow of nations and whole races towards the perfection of civilisation. The Aryan in his varieties of Celt, Saxon, Scandinavian and French Norman, has grown up into the great English people which owns one half the globe and will reform the other. His brother, who, ethnology tells us, went to the lands of the sun, and from the country of the five rivers spread South and East and West till arrested by the Vindhyas, has grown also, but into a form which is stunted, dwarfed and hideous. He grew from the family to the village community and there caste stamped him with an impress which has ever since caused him to wither. Allowing a little, a very little, for climate, it is Christianity which has made all the difference, which has made the English soil fertile in the growth of the expansive virtues, of the self-denying and yet self-helpful energies, while in India freedom, patriotism, nationality, virtue in its higher forms, are unknown. Greece was but one stage removed above the Hindoo type. From the village stage she grew to that of the city or petty State, and then perished before Rome, the impersonation of the self governing power, which needed only Christianity to make it also self-expansive and eternal. Heir to the seeds of her glory, and early adopting the Protestant, or self-reliant, form of Christianity, England has grown till she governs not only herself through the fiction of a constitution of which the monarch is the mere incarnation, but that Southern brother whom priestcraft arrested and dwarfed in his infancy till he has become like the hero of the fable, ever young but ever hideous. Europe has grown old, a new nation has been born in the far West, but Asia which made Europe what she is, is still at the same stage as when Solomon built his temple and sages dreamed of Om in the great forests of the old world.

And now England has been for a century master of India, and thinks it time to teach the priest-ridden and caste-bound Hindoo that there is a higher form of social and political action than that of the husband in his prison zenana, or the old "Punches" beneath the shade of the village tree. For a century has the Government of India been trying experiments in the art of ruling men, different and often opposite to each other in each province. In one the village system was considered the perfection of institutions. In another it was obliterated to make way for the rule of great landholders. In a third each of these was tried alternately. In a fourth all were alike scouted, and the State would do justice by dealing with each ryot individually. But whatever was the system the heel of the conqueror kept all down with an even pressure. If it did not crush the peasant at once, it bruised him with a heavier weight through the village community or the grasping landlord. While it kept down the dumb who could not cry, it equally kept down the powerful whose wealth it had created. It declared that property had no rights but one—to pay its dues to the State, while it winked at or shut its eyes to the illegal and oppressive exercise of these rights which are as inherent in property as life is in all organisms. It broke up the little fusion there was among classes before it came: it destroyed the village community and put no thing in its place, so that between the family and itself no middle power, no series of powers, was recognised, except the payer of the Land-tax. This great gulf which self-government bridged in Europe, yawned wide and turbulent in India and at last was bridged by the sepoy, the very

class whom the State had nursed and petted. The rebellion of 1857 was a revolt, unconscious but no less real, of the mass which had been kept at the dead level of uniformity; was a cry, vague but no less terrible, for room to grow, as society has grown elsewhere. Even the dwarfed Aryan of the south kicked against his prison bars.

Lord Canning learned the lesson. Sir Henry Lawrence learned it long before, and because he would apply it to a nation of military priests just subdued, Lord Dalhousie gave the power to Sir John, who would have no tall poppies in the Punjab. Sir Robert Montgomery learned it from Sir Henry Lawrence and taught it to Lord Canning. The ousting of the talookdars caused the rebellion in Oude in 1857, their restoration led to its pacification in 1858. And when there was conferred on them limited magisterial and revenue power, and the same privilege was given to the chiefs of the Sikh nation, whom ten years of Sir John Lawrence's pressure had tamed, the era of self-government began in Indian history. Society, for the first time out of Bengal, reached a permanent soil out of which it might grow into a goodly tree, subject no longer to the incessant transplanting and the different treatment of successive lieutenant governors and collectors with theories which were often the fruit of prejudice and always the result of ignorance. And when the new policy grew, and the sole tenure on which the princes of India held their rights was made fealty to the British sovereign, a stability was given to infant society which will enable it to spring up vigorously until the work of Britain in India is done.

And now the privilege extended to the rebellious north has been given to peaceful Bengal. Seventy years ago property was created by Lord Cornwallis, and it has obeyed its natural laws of increase and influence. Only now is that influence recognised by the resolution of the Supreme Government to appoint honorary magistrates and justices of the peace in the city as well as rural districts. In the county districts of England and Wales alone, so long ago as 1831, there were 6,075 unpaid justices of the peace. Yet Bengal has three times the population of England, and when the experiment of honorary magistrates was tried in 1858, had but twenty-nine, of whom only one was a native of the soil. Now the principle has been conceded that up to a certain limit, almost the same as in England and quite sufficient to begin with—the limit, that is, of an assistant magistrate—the men of intelligence and property in it shall govern Bengal, and shall administer justice in Calcutta. Under these powers they should "be competent to receive complaints in all except heinous offences including a fray, to issue summons, warrants, and subpoenas, to take evidence, to punish up to fifteen days' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, and in cases of theft with one month's further imprisonment in lieu of stripes, and to refer to the magistrate or deputy magistrate for final orders cases requiring a severer measure of punishment." It is unnecessary to allude to police powers, as by the time the system comes into play, the new constabulary should be in existence, and that will be subject only to its own officers and they to the district officer. But if the scheme is to succeed at once the new magistrates should be made subject not, as Lord Canning's Minute suggests, to the magistrate in appeal cases, but directly to the commissioner. The Government should learn a lesson from the interference of Mr. Chapman, Magistrate of Rajshaye, with Mr. Deverell, an honorary magistrate, in 1858, which the lieutenant-governor pronounced altogether unwarranted. In Calcutta the self-governing element should be introduced into municipal affairs, not merely as in Bombay for the election of a paid municipal commission, but for the creation of a town council or mayoralty. The objection that European society is too fluctuating would be met by yearly election. Similar bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce, thrive in spite of this.

Apart from the great result which we have, somewhat abstractly, noticed, in the natural development of society caused by the scope given

to the self-governing principle, the creation of honorary justices of the peace will have these important consequences.

When "interlopers," native or European, are once called on to administer the law, they will not tolerate the abuses which have made it a by-word in Bengal. They will procure a reform in the whole judicial administration at a more rapid rate than hitherto.

The distinction between the official and non-official classes will cease to have any meaning, and class asperities will be thus removed.

As by conceding the right of adoption we have created a nobility in the higher class, so, by fostering the right of self-government, we establish a standard of respectability in the middle class, of which the moral element, and not as hitherto that of wealth or caste, is the basis.—*Friend of India.*

## THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY AND ITS SUPERINTENDENT.

Amongst the public duties which devolve on us, there are none more pleasant than to trace the closing career of successful public men. Colonel Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, Surveyor-general of India, and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, will resign his appointments and leave India in five weeks. His successes in after life were presaged by the victories he earned at Adliscombe. Passing through that institution in less than half the ordinary period, yet first of his term and leading in the majority of subjects,—specially recommended to the notice of the Court of Directors, and by Sir Charles Pasley to the chief engineer of Bengal, Lieutenant Waugh landed in India on the 25th May, 1829. When assistant of the Foundry, Fort William, he volunteered and successfully removed the roof of St. Peter's Church. From the time of his appointment to a second assistantship in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India his talents and energies were continuously devoted to one special profession. Little more than two years after his nomination, he was promoted to first assistant, and a few months subsequently he was made Astronomical Assistant to the late distinguished Surveyor-general of India. Throughout this period of his services his name is mentioned in terms of the highest commendation, "and indeed," writes Colonel Everest, "I would not hesitate to stake my professional reputation on the fact, that if your honourable court had the whole world at your disposal, wherefrom to select a person whose sum total of practical skill and theoretical attainments, powers of endurance, and all other essential qualities were a maximum, Lieutenant Waugh would be the very person of your choice." After this it is needless to add that Lieutenant Waugh was duly nominated Surveyor-general of India and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

To consult a map and elicit therefrom the required information is to claim a very ordinary convenience. But beyond the fact, how many a suggestion, how many a sympathy may the inquirer experience, who considers for a moment at what cost of human endurance and energies the compilation before him was obtained! That ridge, this stream, were sketched from an altitude full 20,000 feet above sea level, where respiration itself was painful and slumber not to be counted. Those angles were measured over miles of forest and swamp, where deadly fevers prostrated scores of his companions, and the surveyor himself, though stricken by the plague, though far separated from medical aid and even the sympathy of a countryman, yet, carefully tending his more feeble native comrades, returned to civilized life with an ample field book and a shattered constitution. True men have frozen and died, and forty out of some one hundred and fifty were once buried in and around the swampy forests of Gorruckpore; but such circumstances are not usually noted on maps. To rise early and know but little sleep, to roam a wanderer over the face of the earth, between Karakorum in Thibet, Bombay, Cape Comorin and Madras, is merely to fulfil the ordinary duties inseparable from the life of an Indian surveyor. But whatever these trials, Lieut. Waugh

had had ample and painful experience of them, so that in these respects he succeeded to no new difficulty.

Sir Andrew Waugh has advanced the Triangulation of India by no less than 316,000 square miles, that is over a surface nearly equivalent to three times the area of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland put together. And of this portion 94,000 square miles of country have been topographically surveyed, with precision, truthfulness, and wonderful beauty. The introduction of this system of surveying into India, based as it is on accurate principles, is also entirely due to him. He has been present at all the bases, or fundamental lines, which have been measured in India with Colonel Colby's compensating apparatus. And of the seven such lines now determined, the major number have been executed under his personal direction. These lines afford both linear checks, and, as implied by their designation, furnish the original elements for length. They are necessarily conducted with all the precision that science and skill can compass, and the extent to which this object has been attained may be signified by the fact that two such independent measurements, executed under the orders of the late Surveyor-general, disagreed from each other per hundred feet by only .006 of an inch. The probable error in the distance named may be taken at a smaller quantity than the thickness of this leaf of paper! It is to him, too, that we owe the discovery of the highest known mountain in the world, Mount Everest, 29,002 feet above the sea level. He leaves his department in a high state of efficiency, with more than one disciple able and worthy to follow in his footsteps.

Nor can it be said that his services are unacknowledged, either by Government or by the learned societies. The thanks of Government were awarded to him on eight occasions, and the acknowledgments of the Home authorities in thirteen instances, while his name appears on the list of members of nearly all the great scientific societies of Europe. With these numerous and varied distinctions, as Commandant of her Majesty's Bengal Engineers, as Surveyor-general of India, and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; finally, with the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by her Majesty the Queen, Colonel Sir Andrew Scott Waugh leaves the land where he has laboured for one score and twelve years, with a wreath of laurel both fresh and green.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AGRA FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE publishes the following table, showing the numbers to whom relief was extended:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
17th Jan.,	158	307	317	782
18th ditto	175	370	405	950
19th ditto	216	446	511	1178
20th ditto	202	334	304	840
21st ditto	192	276	340	768
22nd ditto	200	181	302	683

The following scale of food has been found to be that most suited for the class of people who are entitled to relief; for men and women, attā 8 chittaks, dal 2 chittaks, salt 6 masas, and 1 chilli; for children able to run about, attā 6 chittaks, dal 1 chittak, salt, &c., as before; for children in their mother's arms, attā 2 chittaks (this may be considered as sustenance to the mother.) The work of distribution takes from two to three hours, beginning at eight in the morning. It is superintended by three members of the committee. No difficulties have been experienced in regard to serving out cooked rice.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—Government has, very properly, directed that every telegraph office in India be shut on Sundays and Christian holidays from 8 morning to 4 afternoon, and that a double charge be levied on messages received for transmission between 6 and 8 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M. of these days. Of 13,644 messages sent from the Calcutta office in the first five months of 1860, only 1047 were on Sunday, of which 63 were Government messages, 235 sent by Europeans, and 749 by natives.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Government shows itself to be thoroughly in earnest in providing occupation by which the starving population may obtain means of subsistence, in having sanctioned the expenditure of nearly eight lakhs and three-quarters of rupees for works of public utility to be undertaken between the Sutlej and Jumna. Nearly half of this large sum will be devoted to what may be justly styled "famine relief works," seeing that their execution would have been delayed until the treasury was in a more prosperous condition, had not the necessity of finding employment for the poor people been paramount to other considerations. A large proportion of these works are within the limits of the Delhi division, and consist of repairs on the Delhi and Muttra, and Delhi and Bawarra roads, estimated to cost two lakhs and a-half; Bund irrigation, and Bheema Pass road, each Rs. 40,000. Umballa and Kalka road Rs. 70,000, Delhi and Sirsa road Rs. 12,000, and towards the building of the Lawrence Institute at Delhi Rs. 30,000. The works upon which the other half of the funds will be expended, although not originally designed with the view of relieving the present distress, have nevertheless had a larger amount allotted to them than otherwise would have been the case, and will be pushed forward just now in order to furnish additional employment to those in need of it. They comprise barrack accommodation within the enclosure of the palace at Delhi at an outlay of one lakh and a quarter; remodelling the Delhi branch of the Western Jumna Canal one lakh and a-half; and constructing large bridges on the Grand Trunk Road over streams near Umballa one lakh and a-half. Independent of the various sums we have mentioned, Sir Robert Montgomery has authorised the disbursement of 1,50,000 during the first four months of this year, within the distressed districts, so as to find work for some of the poor at their own doors. But even this is not all, as the local funds are still disposable to a large amount, first in repairing and metalling the Grand Trunk road, estimated to cost about 5 lakhs, and next, in numerous necessary works in the Delhi, Hissar, and Cis-Sutlej divisions, aggregating about one lakh and a-half more.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

MOHAMMED, PROTECTOR OF THE CHRISTIANS.—A correspondent furnishes the *Lahore Chronicle* with a curious document entitled—"The patent of Mahomet which he granted to the monks of Mount Sinai and to Christians in general." The original was considered by Sultan Selim too precious to remain in the possession of the monks of Mount Sinai, and he gave them a duplicate of it, keeping the original himself. The authenticity of it, says the correspondent, may be established by reference to the Greek, British, or other consuls at Constantinople. The patent consists of eighteen short sections, of which the first eleven refer to the monks and the other seven to Christians in general. The chief injunctions regarding the treatment of the latter are that Mahometans are not to molest those who have a veneration for the books that are sent from God, but rather to be kind to them and hinder every one from molesting them; that a Mussulman is not to prevent a Christian wife from practising her religion; and that no one shall bear arms against them, but on the contrary, the Mussulman shall wage war for them. The document is dated in the second year of the Hegira.

ULWUR.—The State Secretary has given positive instructions for the immediate making over the wardship of the young Rajah of Ulwur and the Government of the State to the Council of Regency, and desires that the agent (Lieut. Impey) shall confine himself simply to giving his counsel, and prohibits all other interference, reporting everything to his own Government. The State Secretary also desires that this should not be hastily done, but that the agent should withdraw with discretion. He also advises that the young Rajah should be accustomed to power by degrees.

THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.—The ladies of Calcutta are subscribing in aid of the Dalhousie Institute, and the subscription list is headed by Lady Canning, who has subscribed Rs. 200.

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 31.—I will try and give you a small description of all the grand doings whilst the Governor-general was here. On the 10th instant the Begum of Bhopal arrived with a retinue of 5,000 followers; they were encamped about four miles from this. On the 11th his lordship arrived, and he had some 10,000 with him; on the same day Holkar, the Maharajah of Indore, arrived; he had some 6,000 with him, and there were several others of less note, with followers of a smaller number—in all, I should say, about 40,000—300 elephants, 1,000 camels, and horses innumerable. This great increase of population of course increased the price of provisions considerably. We went to see the Governor-general's camp—in fact, I should first tell you we saw him arrive. It was a pretty sight, but not so grand as I had anticipated, as he had no elephants with state howdahs, as I fancied he would have. His Lordship and Lady Canning arrived on horseback, the body guard in front and behind, several companies of different regiments accompanying, and on entering the station the cavalry and infantry formed themselves in lines on either side of the road. He was met by the brigadier in full uniform. It was at the best a motley group. The grand durbar was held on the 14th, when Holkar, the Rajah of Bijawur and the adopted son of the late Rajah of Nowgong, with many others, were presented. Holkar had, of course, precedence, and he, on account of his supposed lukewarmness during the mutiny, had what is called a quiet wigging; he had some very handsome presents made him, but, as usual with these people, he was not satisfied; he wanted more territory, but did not get it. He went in grand state; his party passed by our place, so that we had a full view of him. We went to see them go in state, and as we could not get near the Governor-general's tent we soon came back again, and on our way back we had a view of his favourite horses; I cannot tell how many, but there were many; they were all most beautifully caparisoned. Many of them had ornaments of gold, with plumes of birds of paradise feathers on their heads, tipped with gold, some with large gold chains around their necks, bangles of gold on their legs, and the velvet saddle cloths were beautifully embroidered; others were dressed similarly with silver. His soldiers, the lancers especially, looked very pretty; their dress was blue and silver, turbans to match, and on their lances flags of gold cloth. These, as you may suppose, looked most dazzling in the sun; there were many of his chuprassies with gold and silver sticks, and one had a gold mace, which he brought for me to see; it was about two and a-half feet long, with a lion's head, and it was some three inches in diameter; this was pure gold; it was of course not solid, which would have been too heavy for me to lift. As it was, it was a good weight. His elephant with state howdah was superb; the animal was an immense one, the howdah was silver washed with gold, and ornamented with crimson velvet; on his head he had a large plate of solid gold, with ornaments forming ear-rings. We were told it was worth £20,000. He, you may suppose, was handsomely dressed; his jewels were worth £50,000 or £60,000; it was indeed a gorgeous sight. I forgot to mention that immediately behind him was his brother on his elephant, similarly attired, but in lieu of gold, silver. It is needless for me to attempt to describe it minutely, as it would require the pen of some able man to do that, so I will not attempt to describe the procession of those of less note, as they will not bear mentioning the same day.—*Englishman*.

DELHI, Feb. 1.—Head quarters camp moved from the encamping ground on the morning of the 30th, and the Commander-in-chief left the same evening for Agra by dawk, accompanied by Colonel Arthur Becher and an aide-de-camp. I suppose we may expect his Excellency to rejoin his camp at Kurnal about the 4th or 5th. One good thing was done during the chief's visit—the boundary of the new cantonment inside the city was settled. His Excellency was highly pleased with all he saw, and approved of the old line

marked out from the Delhi to the Cashmere gate for the cantonment. It is now probable that some good houses may be built by native speculators, and not before they are wanted. The uncertainty about this prevented them from commencing the work earlier. Some extensive clearances are now going on from the Calcutta gate towards the Cabul gate, to make room for the line of railway. This and other road works afford employment to some thousands of coolies, male and female, who would otherwise suffer from the scarcity. It is pitiable to witness the amount of wretchedness presented in an evening's drive; a walk is almost impossible, owing to the number of beggars, whose urgent appeals for food are heartrending. I myself saw a poor starved child fall dead last evening; he was endeavouring to run up to my conveyance to beg, but could not get so far. I made inquiries as soon as I saw him fall, and found that his troubles were over. I do not think the charity kitchens established here effect the object for which they were intended. Great care should be observed in distributing the food. As it is, I fear that poor, miserable children, unable to keep what is given, are deprived of the food by the stronger men and women; unless it be so, I cannot account for the hundreds of living skeletons in the form of native children thronging most of the public thoroughfares. In the Darceba this is particularly observable, and is the more marked by the contrast which a huge fat Brahminess bull, the well-fed pet of the Bunniyahs, presents to them.—*Englishman*.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—The two companies of the Calcutta Volunteers have elected their officers with great wisdom and unanimity. They are—

1st Company.	2nd Company.
Capt. Picher.	Capt. Stewart.
Lieut. Wray.	Lieut. Abbott.
Ensign Adams.	Ensign Bruce.
Sergeant Walker.	Sergeant Payne.
" Lee.	" Nicholls.
" Cowan.	" Carpenter.
" DeSails.	" Barham.
Corporal Greene.	Corporal Stanford.
" Whitten.	" Robb.
" Wilson.	" Wright.
" Harrison.	" Radclyffe.

Honorary surgeon Dr. Fayrer. Sir Bartle Frere has been appointed honorary colonel. It is to be regretted that Lord Canning's policy has made it impossible for him in any way to identify himself with the movement. Both companies are now under the command of Captain Malleson.

**SOLDIERS AS WATCHMEN.**—Government has decided that henceforth regular soldiers should not be employed on the duties of mere watchmen, and is of opinion that the enforcement of this rule should be commenced at once at every military station throughout India. The Commander-in-Chief is accordingly instructed to see that every military guard in cantonments, except those required for purely military purposes, is relieved, and "to arrange with the civil authorities for the substitution of police guards, the departments (whether Commissariat, Public Works, or other) requiring such special police guard having to pay for the same, being debited with the expense, a bill for which should in every case be sent in for counter signature monthly to the head of the department requiring the watchmen, in the same manner as has been lately directed in the case of expenditure incurred in the Commissariat Department on account of other departments." While expressing our hearty approval of this we would ask what reduction in the strength of the native army will be effected in consequence? Mr. Wauchope has done the same in Calcutta, but the native army instead of being reduced in proportion has been actually increased.—*Friend of India*.

**A NEW SANITARIUM.**—Dr. Balfour, the Dinapore Inspector General of Hospitals, has drawn the attention of Government to the hill of Moah Gurrea in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, about 35 miles to the left of the Rajmahal branch of the East India Railway. It is of the elevation of Burhee (1,670 feet), on the Grand Trunk Road, abounds in water, stone, bamboo, and grass, has a fertile soil for cotton and tobacco, and has splendid sites for barracks. Dr. Balfour recommends the spot as a military sanitarium.

**DARJEELING, Feb. 3.**—The bridge of rafts has been thrown over the Runjeet, and we are now in possession of the Sikkim side of the river. The advance of the Europeans took place on the 30th. Colonel Gawler, with four companies of the 6th making a detour, so as to cross the river higher up and take them in the rear, whilst the Sikhs and sappers covered by the artillery, threw their bridge over and attacked them in front. Yesterday morning, as soon as the mist cleared up, the artillery opened fire on their principal stockade, to which the enemy made no reply, so the working parties advanced and commenced carrying the rafts to the river side. About a quarter of an hour they worked unmolested, when the Sikkimites opened fire from a small stockade on the right, and hit one Sikh in the shoulder; a few shrapnel and shell, thrown with great precision, soon moved them; and although they fired now and then from different parts of the hill, no further annoyance occurred, and the bridge was finished about eleven o'clock. Nothing as yet had been seen or heard of Colonel Gawler's party, but they were now seen coming down towards the river to the left, having looked in vain for either the stockades or enemy; they had a most fatiguing march of it. The Sikkimites made a complete bolt of it, leaving nothing behind them. Their stockades were strong, and without the shells might have given some trouble. The Sikhs in two parties made a short dour up the hillside, but nothing was seen; they destroyed the stockades they came across. The whole of the troops are here on the Darjeeling side of the river, where the standing camp is formed, a picket being left on the other side to guard the bridge. The whole of the available force will most likely start to-morrow on their way to Toonilong. Little or no resistance is expected. The Dewan of Sikkim is at Mainchee with 800 men, among whom there are 100 Thibetans, who are considered warlike; the rest are mere cultivators. The Sikkimites have divided into two parties—the Bootias and Lepchas. The former want to place on the throne the legitimate son of the rajah, and the latter an illegitimate son by a slave girl. The Dewan named Mangoy having married a daughter of the slave girl, is inclined to support the illegitimate son. The Bootias are all opposed to the Dewan, and will most probably fraternise with the British force as soon as it crosses the frontier. There is a second Dewan, who is also opposed to the first; it is thought that he will also join the British. Mr. Eden intends marching against the Dewan immediately; but it is understood that before moving he will, in form, make certain demands on the Rajah, but as the Rajah is in Thibet, he is not likely to get an answer to the purpose. Rinchimpong, the intended new station in the interior of Sikkim, is in latitude 27° 10', about fifteen geographical miles north of Darjeeling, and thirty-one from the plains of Bengal; the road by Saigong from Darjeeling is thirty-five miles. It is situated on a spur of the Himalaya running from the Hee mountain, and is 8,000 feet above the sea, bounded on the north by the Kelait river, and on the east by the great Runjeet; on the south by the Pisch river. The proposed site for the station is 5,600 feet high, the highest point being 8,150 feet. The spot chosen is in the form of an amphitheatre, with a North-West exposure, which gives it a magnificent view to the north of the Kelait. The mean temperature may be taken at 60 deg.—*Englishman*.

**MAJOR DAVIS**, commandant Jhansie divisional military police, has been selected by his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, N.W.P., for laying down the boundary line of the new territory to be made over to Scindiah on 1st May next. Captain Swiney, commandant of the Jaloun military police, has been appointed to act as divisional commandant during the time Major Davis is employed on this special duty.

**INVALIDS.**—The British ship *Malabar* has been engaged for the conveyance of about 110 invalids to England. The British ship *Gosforth*, bound for London via the Cape, embarked her invalids on the 4th February, and left Calcutta by steam on the 5th.

**SIR ROBERT NAPIER.**—Our special telegram from Bombay announces the appointment of Sir Robert Napier to the Supreme Council, a selection which, we believe, will be justified by the unanimous approval of all the good soldiers of the Indian army. Irrespective of General Napier's personal qualities, the choice is a satisfactory one, as showing that, for once, distinguished conduct in the field is held to confer higher claims than half-a-dozen years' indifferent management of a post in the secretariat, or a prolonged residence at a native court. Sir James Outram, indeed, was distinguished both as a soldier and statesman, but the Indian army has been too often represented in the Government by men who, though able enough in their proper capacities, have been only soldiers in name, and have wanted both the knowledge of military subjects and the prestige of a military career which are requisite to give the military member due weight in the Council. The new member possesses these qualities in a high degree, and super-adds to them the energy of character and largeness of views which procured him his deservedly high reputation as chief engineer in the Punjab, and which have contributed so greatly to his success during his subsequent military occupations. Happily for the administration of the Lawrences, while the rest of India groaned under the incubus of the military board, they had Colonel Napier for their chief engineer, and the result was that in half-a-dozen years the Punjab had in all respects of material progress outstripped the rest of India, and is now about as much ahead of Bengal as Kent of Kamschatka. Active and energetic himself, Sir Robert Napier possesses in a large degree the happy faculty—a true attribute of genius—of inspiring those around him with his own energy and public spirit. The spirit which distinguished the whole engineer department in the Punjab while he was at the head of it was a remarkable instance of one man's vigour pervading a whole service, while the accounts of all who served under him in China are unanimous in their expressions of affectionate admiration of his gallantry and skill. But Sir R. Napier enters on his new office at a time when it will try the highest qualities. He has, as the representative of the Indian army, to guard its interests while passing through the critical process of amalgamation, and he has also to regulate the extent to which the interest of the army must be sacrificed to the still graver interest of the State. The present army must be reduced, and reduced largely; and reduction means stoppage of promotion, abolition of appointments, and generally, pecuniary loss and hardship to a great many individuals. But all real friends of the army must wish these reductions to be made, and made quickly; the tree must be pruned if it is not to decay and crumble away altogether. It is not pleasant, however, to wield the knife on such occasions, and if Sir Robert Napier succeed in bringing the army within proper dimensions, and in retaining his present popularity, he will be a fortunate man. Sir Robert Napier, though he has now reached almost the highest post an Indian officer can hope to hold, has scarcely been a lucky man in his profession, considering his services. The Lucknow campaign, in which he held a conspicuous part, first as Outram's chief of the staff, afterwards as chief engineer, though followed by a shower of brevet promotions, left him as they found him—a colonel in the army. Subsequently, while commanding the Gwalior division, he, with a small cavalry force, overthrew Tantia Topee and captured all his guns, and afterwards with a handful of the 14th dragoons he surprised and dispersed the rebels under Feroze Shah, who had till then evaded all pursuits, two actions as brilliant as any in the war, but which passed without notice; and the most prominent officer in the China campaign has not yet received any recognition of his services. We believe, however, that this last will not be much longer delayed.—*Englishman*.

**MR. BELCHAMBERS**, of the Supreme Court, has succeeded Mr. Wells as clerk to Sir Mordaunt Wells, in consequence of the latter gentleman proceeding to England.



**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—As under a recent Act the French Government are allowed to export coolies from India in number of which it is required the proportion of women need not be more than a fourth, Sir Charles Wood has extended the rule to exporters of labourers to British colonies. At the same time the latter are directed to cease no effort to obtain a larger proportion of females. Sir Charles Wood's despatch says:—"I consider the importation of a large number of women as the greatest possible benefit, not to the coolies only, but to the colony itself and to the colonial landholders, as it tends to convert an immigration of migratory labourers into a resident labouring population. That the French can but partially obtain this advantage is no reason whatever why the English should abandon it."

**THE BISHOP'S SCHOOLS IN THE HIMALAYAS.**—The Bishop of Calcutta has decided on recommending Simla as the site of the first school to be founded for the children of European and Eurasian residents in India of small incomes. He has sent home a statement of the urgent necessity of the institution, and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has headed the English subscription list by a donation of 500*l*. He has also prepared a similar statement for circulation in India, but has been advised to delay its publication till the pressure of the famine is over, as charity is now naturally devoted chiefly to the relief of that pressing need. But preliminary inquiries have been made about the selection and purchase of ground at Simla by three gentlemen requested by the bishop to act for him in the matter, the Rev. J. N. Parker, principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Mr. Bernard, assistant commissioner of Simla, and Dr. Townsend, civil surgeon.

**HONORARY MAGISTRATES.**—The Governor-general has conferred magisterial and revenue powers on Major A. Orr, Captain Bunbury, Mr. G. Schilling, Captain J. Hearsey, and Baboo Dhukinaran-jun Mookerjya, landholders in Oude.

**THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL** has subscribed the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000, and his Dewan the sum of Rs. 250, towards the relief of their countrymen who are suffering from the effects of famine in the North-West Provinces.

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—From the publication of the order on the Commissariat Department we find that the expenditure in 1859-60 amounted to the enormous sum of £6,490,000. This extravagance in the Department, which has been carried on for so many years, will in future be prevented by Government rendering the officers who make the demands responsible for them.

**SHIPS ASHORE.**—The American ship *Star of Peace*, Hale, master, from Calcutta to Bombay, with Government beer, &c., was on shore near Shipgunge on her way down the river, but has proceeded to sea; cargo supposed to have shifted, as she left the Sand Heads with a list. The French ship *Sindbad*, for Havre, was on shore, has been surveyed, and apparently has sustained no damage.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, DARJEELING.**—It has been decided by the Supreme Government that criminal cases committed by the magistrate of Darjeeling shall be heard by the superintendent. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal had recommended that judicial officers on leave at Darjeeling should be asked to undertake this duty; but the Supreme Government were of opinion that it should not be left to the mere chances of a judge being at the place on leave, and decided as above.

**COLONEL BAIRD SMITH** is deputed by Government to the North-West Provinces, to examine the state of the districts suffering from drought, to report on them, and to suggest modes of assisting which will benefit the Government as well as the people.

**LIEUTENANT MORTON**, the magistrate of Goalpara, has been directed to proceed on an expedition into the Garrows.

**SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—The total amount of specie sent to the East in the ten years up to 1860 was, from Great Britain,—gold, £7,270,281; silver, £74,936,452. And in the eight years up to 1860 from the Mediterranean ports,—gold, £1,791,760; silver, £14,361,288; total, £98,359,781.

**HER MAJESTY'S 37TH REGIMENT.**—The British ships *Matilda Atheling* and *Lady Ann* are taken up for the conveyance of H.M.'s 37th regiment to England.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. *Clarissa*, Carrier, Knapp, Melbourne; *Fiery Cross*, Crockett, Hong Kong—5. *Fire Queen*, Burbank, Akyab; *Ben-nek*, Hodge, Peiho River; *Rango n*, Melville, Moulmein; *Cambodia*, Paize, Gulf of Pecheli—6. *Moise*, Versaille, Dan-kerque; *Alquis*, Scowcroft, Mashpatam, Telegraph, Wool-grove, Sydney.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Fiery Cross*.—Messrs. Carino, Willis, Wilson, and Knight.  
Per *Brandon*.—Dr. C. G. Stewart, 1st Sikh Cavalry.  
Per *Cambodia*.—Mrs. Page and child, Capt. Hand, Lieut. Beaton.  
Per str. *Rangoon*.—Col. Mackerdy, Mr. W. Raleigh.  
Per str. *Fire Queen*.—Maj. Douglass, Capt. Francis, Mr. Strong.  
Per *Alquis*.—Mrs. Potter.  
Per str. *Malta*.—Mr. and Mrs. McNab, Mr. Jaffray, Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvie and infant, Mrs. Coopers, Mrs. Wiles and two children, Lieut. Holdworth, Mrs. Hearsay, Miss Richards, Miss Sanderman and sister, Col. Swatman, Asst. surg. Chappell, M. Fagan, F. Mansell, Mr. Harman, Mr. Simmonds, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. Matthews, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Saint Quinton, Ban. Mr. Jager, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Brown, Miss Williams, Mrs. Fyresel and child, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Kach, Miss Saucy, Mr. Savigney, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Fraser, C. Reeves, C. Bayles, Miss Ship rd. From *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. Wilson, Lieut. Goshen, Lieut. and Mrs. Eckford, Mr. W. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. Stern, Maj. Loftus, a d Mrs. Carnac, Maj. Mrs. and Miss Richa d-on, M. S. Riley, Mr. Harri on, Mr. Banziger. From *GALLE*.—Mr. D-laram, Maj. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Shillingford and four children, Mr. Woolly, Mahomed Ali Khan, F. Macdonald. From *MADRAS*.—Mr. Darling, Mrs. Doran and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. P. and O. str. *Nubia*, Farquhar, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Nubia*, for *MADRAS*.—Asst. surg. Orr. For *MELBOURNE*.—Col. Robbins. For *SUEZ*.—Capt. Tweedie, Messrs. Busing, Rodoc-nochi, H. Harrison, Carino. For *MALTA*.—Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Carne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. All n, Colonel Mackerdy. For *MARSEILLES*.—Major D. L. Richardson, Brigadier Fordyce, Mrs. Even and two children Dr. and Mrs. Eddin and infant, Madame P. Forgnat, Mr. Packe. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. W. J. Forbes Mr. and Mr. Baddley and child, Capt. Delane, Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mrs. N. Young and children, a dain Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bell and children, Col. Williams, Major W. A. Macdonon, Mrs. Imprey and child, Lieut. C. S. Lane, Rev. J. Milnes, Mrs. Gale and child, Mrs. H. C. Richardson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg and child, Capt. Thomson, Saunders, Cooper.  
Per *Blenheim*.—Mrs. Col. Christie and three children, Hon. Lieut. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and three children, Mrs. Garbett and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Christian and seven children, Mr. R. Spankie's three children and nurse, Rev. G. E. O. and Mrs. Barnes and four children, Mrs. Bowles and infant, Mr. and Miss Fallon and two children, M. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Warmesley and three children, Mrs. Lane and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Huittmen and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Capt. Campbell, H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, Mr. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Holland and four children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sch.	Bu.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	94 8	to 94 12
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	79 0	to 79 8
Do. 5 do.	95 0	to 95 4
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	78 8	to 79 0
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal	
New 5 1 do.	100 12	to 101 0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 90
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	507 5 to 6000
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	760 to 775
Delhi Bank	500	5 0 to 5 10
India General Steam	1000	Nominal
Ganges Company	500	640 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1770 to 1775

Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	"	600 to 610
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	"	68 to 70
London W. rehouse Association	445	"	565 to 570
Calcutta Docking Company	700	"	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	"	par
Assam Company	200	"	450 to 475
East-India Railway Company	2 20	"	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	"	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	"	68 to 70
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited)	100	"	125 to 126

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 0
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 5
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver ounce, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs. 2 1/2	0 to 2 27 0
Mexican do.	"	227 0 to 228 4

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. to £3. 10s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 8).**—The market continues depressed under repeated unfavourable accounts from Europe and America; but as stocks of most staples are very moderate their prices are not very seriously affected, and as the native dealers are still showing firmness, shippers do not show much disposition to operate freely.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 8).**—Accounts from the Upper Provinces are still very unfavourable; famine prevails almost throughout the North-West, and there is little or no business doing in the principal marts. As subscriptions are being freely raised here and in several other places for the relief of the distressed, and news being reported to have fallen in some parts of the Provinces, we expect in a short time hence to hear of a revival of trade. The market at present is devoid of actual demand or speculative inquiry; the little business that has been done and is now doing in Piece Goods is by the Affghans, and for immediate local requirement. In *Mule Twist* little also has been done; but as the weavers are now returning to their looms, we expect the market soon to revive. *Metals* have engaged a little inquiry.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CANNANORE, Jan. 2.**—Yesterday being New Year's-day, the officers of H.M.'s 18th regiment Madras Native Infantry gave a splendid banquet at their mess-house to the officers and ladies of the staff of H.M.'s 66th regiment of foot, and 3rd regiment Pallamcottah Light Infantry. Dancing was kept up until the small hours this morning. Arrived at Cannanore last week by H.M.S. *Dalhousie* from Madras: Ensigns J. S. Bruff, T. B. Turner, A. F. Wilkinson, and L. Smith, to do duty with H.M.'s 66th Regiment; Sub-conductor Bennett, 24 men, and 4 women and children of H.M.'s 66th Regiment. Departed from Cannanore to Bombay for embarkation for Europe: Major W. T. Gordon, H.M.'s 66th Regiment, on furlough. Lieutenant C. J. T. Duesbury, in charge of invalids and time-expired men of H.M.'s 66th Regiment, Lieutenant F. Tyrrell, of the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, on sick leave. The following promotion by purchase last week in H.M.'s 66th Regiment:—Lieutenant A. Austin to Captain and Ensign T. Gambell to Lieutenant, *vice* Captain C. J. K. Gore, permitted to resign by the sale of his commission. A defalcation of eight thousand rupees was discovered last week in the treasury of the Civil Court at Tellicherry; the Shroff (a Brahmin) in charge has bolted. The constabulary force has been sent in every direction, but the Brahmin is as yet *non est inventus*.—*Englishman*.

**MALABAR COAST, Jan. 11.**—The Brahmin Shroff of the Session Court at Tellicherry, whom I mentioned in my last as having levanted, leaving the cash chest minus 8,000 rupees, is now at Goa, on his way to Bhooj, in the territories of the Gaicowar. A constable and two subundies have been sent to apprehend him at Goa, i. e., if the Portuguese authorities will deliver him up. The defalcation in the treasury has been reported, and the mandate of the Sudder Court is, that the Sessions Judge and the Court Sheristadar should make good the deficiency. The ship *Windsor Castle*, from Bombay to London, arrived at Cannanore the day before yesterday, and left yesterday. The following are the passengers who have embarked from Cannanore:—Captain and Mrs. W. Serres, 51st Regiment N. I., and six children; Captain and Mrs. Alcock, Bombay army, four children and European servant; Mrs. Major J. F. Stevens, 18th Regt. N.I., two children and European servant; Rev. C. Muller, German Mission Society,



four children of Captain Magrath, paymaster of Cannanore; Mr. Zeigler, band master H.M.'s 66th Regt., and wife. The two companies of H.M.'s 66th Regt. at Malbapooram and Calicut, under the command of Captains C. Perrin and R. H. Paget, are to be relieved by the end of this month by other two companies from the head quarters of the same corps from Cannanore. Lieut. and Adjutant J. V. Morris, of the 18th Regt. N.I., has had his certificate for sick leave to Europe confirmed by a board of medical officers at Cannanore.—*Englishman*.

HYDERABAD, Jan. 10.—On Monday last, the 14th, Colonel Davidson was at the Nizam's durbar, and made over the districts to the Nizam, who appointed two of his especial talookdars, Noosrut Jung, and Husun Moonuvur Khan, to the charge of them, with orders to take possession immediately. The next day his highness closeted Shums-ool-oomrah and his son Ekhtadar-ool-moolk, and on the day following admitted Mookhtar-ool-moolk, the minister, Rajah Nurendeer, the Peshkar, and Oomdat-ool-moolk, the eldest son of Shums-ool-oomrah. The Nizam seeing the latter in conjunction with his two ministers would lead to the conclusion that his opinions were concurrent with the ministers', and his seeing this party at all would appear to indicate that the great Ameer Shums-ool-oomrah and his son had influenced the Nizam to see his minister and to take his opinion as to any arrangement which his Highness might be disposed to make before he decided it definitively. The only result we hear of as proceeding from this interview is, that his Highness has directed the talookdars to defer taking possession for three days. The eldest son of Shums-ool-oomrah did not attend the audience given to the ministers, either as a spy or to prompt his highness's replies, but as the minister's friend; rather, I should say, as concurring in his views. The proceedings of the Nizam are slow and vacillating, so it may be long before I have anything conclusive to relate with regard to those estates.—*Englishman*.

BURMAH.—We (*Englishman*) have received papers from Rangoon and Maulmain up to the 31st January. The amalgamation of the provinces is expected to take place on the 1st of April, when great and important changes are looked for. The only subjects which seem to occupy public attention are the police and the forests. The former, according to the local journals, is in the last stage of disorganisation and inefficiency, and the administration of the latter calls for all sorts of reform. Innumerable letters appear on the subject, but the pith of the matter is, that the merchants of Maulmain connected with the timber trade have presented a petition to the Supreme Government, complaining of the insecurity of the frontiers, whereby the foresters are prevented from obtaining their supplies for the season. The elopement case at Maulmain has assumed a more serious aspect. The *Friend of Burma* says that it has more the form of an abduction, and that a military court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the matter. A military officer and the wife of a road overseer are the parties concerned. In opposition to this slight advantage obtained by the "immoral," the missionaries are pluming themselves on some conversions recently made in Pegu, amongst others that of a Subadar of a N. I. regiment. This man made a public profession of his faith, was incontinent sent to Coventry by his fellows, and it was only after the interference of the colonel that they consented to associate with him. A rough estimate has been made of the Income-tax for the town and suburbs of Rangoon. The amount shown is from 60,000 to 70,000 rupees a-year. Captain Sladen has taken over charge of the office of extra assistant commissioner at Maulmain. Major General Carthew has been appointed to the command of the Pegu division. The ship *Catherine Apcar*, bound for Calcutta, ran aground in the Maulmain river, and her pilot has been punished for his carelessness.

CINCHONA NURSERIES.—The *Madras Times* understands that Dr. Macpherson has been sent by the local Government to the Neilgherries to select sites for the experimental cinchona nurseries and plantations there. Dr. Macpherson

had on his recent visit to Java many opportunities of inspecting the extensive operations in progress in that island towards the acclimatisation of this most valuable tree within these tropics, and it is with reference to the success which has attended the labours of the Dutch for the last few years that the Government have hopes that Dr. Macpherson will be able to afford valuable advice regarding the localities suitable for the growth of the plant on the hill slopes within the Madras presidency.

THE PEGU REPORT.—Government has published the Pegu report of Mr. Temple and Col. Bruce. At present the military force in Pegu costs Rs. 64,65,000. As Capt. Duncan is now organising the new constabulary there the force will be reduced so as to cost Rs. 29,95,000. This is a saving of 35 lakhs. That force will be thus divided. Rangoon.—One company artillery, one wing European and one regiment native infantry. Moulmein.—On regiment native infantry. Tonghoo.—One company artillery, with four mountain guns attached, for pony draught, one wing European and one regiment native infantry. Thyetmvo.—One horse battery, one regiment European, and two regiments native infantry. The men of the regiments withdrawn will be allowed to volunteer for the three line corps which remain, so that the strength of each shall not exceed 800 men. If the Madras Government prefer it the corps in Burmah are to be local. The commanding officers of the native corps will provide accommodation for them. Thus one real and economical reform has been carried out. The Government thank Mr. Temple and Col. Bruce for their "clear and practical" report.

MAJOR CARTER, the father of the young lady who recently met her death on the parade ground of Bangalore, writes a letter to the *Bangalore Herald* to show that his daughter was free from blame or want of forethought in being where she was at the time the Artillery came down upon her. Her pony was a very quiet one and she strictly followed her father's injunctions as to the safe limits of her ride. The progress of the guns was checked by the sad accident, and if this had not been the case another lady a little further on would have been killed. Major Carter says he sent in a written statement of the whole affair, of which he was an eye-witness, during the time the court was sitting, and on the following day wrote officially, requesting to be called upon as a witness, but was verbally told the proceedings were closed. From the evidence the verdict is disgraceful to the Court of Inquiry and the occurrence to the Brigadier.

WYNAAD.—The crop being nearly all secured throughout the district enables us (*Cochin Courier*) to judge with a fair degree of accuracy of this year's yield. There seems little doubt the output will be considerably short of the average. The complaint of small crops is almost universal. There has been no lack of hands this year, and the season has been most favourable for bearing coffee. The great dearth of labour last year, and general want of cultivation has evidently told severely in reduced crops, and this strongly impresses the necessity of an organised system for the procuring a sufficient, sustained, and regular supply of labour. We have no cause to fear any sustained dearth of labour, but six months is sufficient to cause heavy loss. We all know, or ought to know, what the labour market of India is. For years the Wynaad planters have entirely depended on Mysore, and for years we have been subject to periodical fluctuations, not so much felt formerly when the chronic state of plantations was weeds and suckers, and the land under cultivation one-tenth that of the present. A good season and cheap food in Mysore means dear labour or no labour in Wynaad. Rice and raggi must be as cheap in Wynaad as in Mysore, or the planters must pay an equivalent in money to the coolies, and even this equivalent will not induce labour because it is principally the pressure of want which produces emigration, and where this does not exist, inducement fails. We must therefore endeavour to make Wynaad more independent of Mysore than hitherto, by encouraging and procuring labour from other districts—

having, in fact, more than one string to our bow. Two strings to one's bow, however, though generally convenient, are sometimes liable to accidents, and a suit for damages is likely to arise shortly therefrom. The agent of a Bombay Banking Company, in his anxiety to invest money in coffee, appointed two agents to buy him an estate. The one agent succeeded in purchasing him a plantation in N. E. Wynaad. The other agent purchased him the half share of a plantation in the south. The banker only wanted one estate. His agents, who had worked if not wisely, too well, and according to instructions, had bought him two. The act of one agent is repudiated, hence is likely to arise a petty quarrel in the Tellicherry Court.

INAM COMMISSION.—The total number of cases decided by the Inam Commission in the month of December was 8,377, making a total of 102,735 decided since the commencement of operations. Besides these 2,527 cases of village service inams were recorded during the month, raising the total number to 23,507. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of December was 80,395, of which 9,630 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character, 43,826 personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars, 25,295 personal grants enfranchised compulsorily, and 1,644 personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The total number of title deeds issued up to the end of last month was 45,320. The total amount of quit-rent now payable to Government in addition to former jodi is Rs. 1,31,462. The amount paid in redemption of the quit-rent Rs. 7,740 8-0. Combined quit-rent annually payable to Government for the future upon personal inams confirmed to the holders Rs. 2,32,380 4-0, which is about one fourth of their full assessment, Rs. 9,47,142 8-0.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We (*Madras Times*) regret to learn from Bangalore that a lamentable accident occurred there on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, at a field day on the general parade, terminating in the death of the daughter of Captain Carter, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers—a girl twelve years of age. A court of inquiry was immediately assembled by the officer commanding the division, to investigate the circumstances; and it appears from the evidence produced that as the C troop horse artillery was retiring at some speed they suddenly came upon the young lady on horseback, her horsekeeper holding the horse's head, close to the posts and chain which divide the walk from the parade, the horsekeeper being on the inside. Unfortunately as the outside gun approached, the horse backed, reared, and threw the fair rider backwards, she falling among the artillery horses before they could be pulled up. The drivers seeing the young lady's position had turned their horses, and had ample room to have cleared her had her horse remained steady. Miss Carter was taken up senseless, and died three hours afterwards from the injuries she received. This melancholy occurrence has thrown a great gloom over the European community of Bangalore. The finding of the court of inquiry was recorded in the following terms:—"The Court is of opinion that no blame attaches to the officers or men of the C troop Madras Horse Artillery, but that the fatal accident was occasioned by the deceased having had undue confidence in the 'Ride' not being used by the guns."

GOOD PRACTICE.—At the rifle match of the Waltair (Vizagapatam) Rifle Club on the 3rd of January, Lieut. Smith, 38th M.N.I., was victor, making a total score of 122 points in 135 rounds, or an average of practice of 1-1. The firing was at 100, 150, and 200 yards.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12. Shah Allum. Jallobert, Mauritius; Chieftain, Rose, Galle; Fulwood, Moore, Mauritius.—13. P. and O. str. Nubia, Stewart, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Chieftain.—Mrs. Rose.  
Per Fulwood.—Mons. H. A. Geoffroi, Dr. Tonworth, Mrs. Duncan and three children, Dr. W. J. S. Linsdale, in charge of Coolies.

Per str Nubia For MADRAS—Asst. Surg. Orr, Mr. J. Sharpe, Meen Aldo, Cadova, Col. McKerdy. For MELBOURNE—Col. Roins. For MAURITIUS—Capt. Wennet. For SUZ. Mr. Busig, Capt. Tweedie, Mr. K. dnachi, Mr. H. Harrison, Mr. Cardus. For MALTA—Mr. Carur, Mrs. Mathews, C. I. Mackirdy, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen and European female servant. For MARSEILLE—Maj. Richardson, Brig. Jorcyce, Mrs. Evan and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Eldon and infant, Madame Fugnet, Mr. Toke, Mr. S. M. Roeburn. For GUTHRIE—Mr. W. J. Fries, Mr. and Mrs. Bodley and child, Capt. Delane, Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. Hanson, Mr. Smart and infant, Mrs. N. Young and three children, Capt. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bell, two children, and European female servant, Col. Williams, Mr. Balcer, Mr. Hewick, Maj. Mackinnon, Mrs. Impey and child, Mrs. Gapy and child, Mrs. Richardson's three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. egg and child, Rev. J. Miln, Ch. lai 2nd regt.; Capt. Cooper, Capt. S. under, Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Col. Lane, Mr. T. A. Patten, Mr. H. N. K. Alexon and child and European female servant, Staff Surg. P. McDermott, W. Blake, store-keeper of the Candia.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "ST. ABBS."—From inquiries made by Brigadier Coghlan some traces of the *St. Abbs*, which was wrecked in 1855, have been discovered. In October of that year a number of cases were washed ashore at Brava, a dependency of Zanzibar, situated in the first degree north latitude. The contents were picked up by the natives and sold at Zanzibar during the month following. They consisted of a set of band instruments, ivory billiard balls, new uncut books, and several sets of surgical instruments bearing the mark of the East India Company. A coffin also drifted ashore. The natives thinking it contained something valuable opened it, but upon seeing the dead body of a female inside they immediately recommitting it to the sea. No writing of any kind was discovered. The parties who shipped goods by the *St. Abbs* will probably be able to identify the vessel by the above-named articles.

DR. HARDING, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay, is making something like a tour of visitation this season. His lordship has been all through Guzerat, and is now in the heart of Central India, having last been heard of at Nusseerabad, which station, by the way, has no Protestant church fit to perform divine service in, and a subscription is being got up to raise four or five thousand rupees to build one. The old church has, ever since the mutinies, been turned into a hospital for the European troops, and service is now performed in the Assembly Rooms. The bishop left Nusseerabad for Neemuch and Mhow on the 9th January, and will return to the Presidency via Dhoolia and Malligam, taking up his residence at Mahabuleswar during the hot season.

BRANCH BANK AT KURRACHEE.—The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have determined to open a branch at Kurrachee. Mr. Baker, of the Calcutta office, has been appointed manager.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Gallianjee Sewjee, the wealthy commissariat contractor, has given orders to Messrs. Walker and Co., ironmongers, to procure for him three ornamental drinking fountains from England. These fountains are intended for public use, and will be located in the most prominent spots of the island.

SIND.—From the reports of the various collectors we are happy to find that the rubber crops are everywhere looking well. The fall of rain has been general, and hopes are entertained of a good crop. In Shikarpoor and other districts there appears to be a great pestilence among cattle, hundreds of which have been carried off. Gram generally is rising in price. The karkars of Mitte and Depla state that "it is very dear, owing to the great demand for it made from Cutch;" and, horrible to relate, they report "that madness among donkeys is on the increase!" which melancholy fact, no doubt, will elicit the profound and fraternal sympathy of the editor of *Our Paper*. The general health of the districts is reported good, and it is also stated that the Income-tax assessment is progressing very favourably over the province, and the payments thereon are coming in fast.—*Sindian*.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 1.—The London mail of the 10th December last arrived here on the 28th ultimo.

Letters have been received from Tien-tsin up to the 7th ult., which report everything quiet at Peking. The Emperor was not expected to return from the Zehol until spring. The Empress is said to have come back to the capital in bad health. San-ko-lin-sin is reported to have met and been defeated by the rebels about the south of Shantung, where they have become troublesome. The troops at Tien-tsin find amusement in skating, shooting, hawking, and running sledges. The boundary of the foreign settlement there has been defined. It gives an area of about sixty acres, on the east bank of the Peiho, not far from the city. Of course nothing has yet been done about the sale of lots. Mr. Wade has gone to Peking, and Mr. Morrison to his post at Sang-chow. The coast in the Gulf of Pechili is still icebound and unapproachable. The expedition for opening the Yangtze to trade, and in which so much interest at present centres, is being organized under the auspices of Admiral Hope, and will be ready to start, it is said, in a few days. The rebels are reported to have been defeated at Khsien, which has been retaken by the Imperialists, and also at Wen Chang, in the province of Sze-chuen. The Governors-general of Chekiang and Fokien have urged the Emperor to make a levy of money in all the provinces, accompanying their request with a subscription of 3,000 taels to begin with. The *North China Herald*, from which the above items of news are extracted, also tells us, on the authority of a recent number of the *Pekin Gazette*, that Prince Hung, of Peking celebrity, has been promoted from the third to the first rank for his skill and energy in conducting the exchange of the ratifications of the Tien-tsin treaty.

The recent treaty is continuing to receive promulgation throughout various parts of the Empire. In some cases the posting of it up is reported to have given offence, but as yet those cases appear to be quite exceptional. The Chinese are said to show an aptness for discovering and applying any of its clauses that are to their advantage.

A correspondent who writes from Tien-tsin *via* Che-foo and Shanghai, describes the place as unapproachable, or nearly so. A mail had reached the Gulf, and many attempts had been made to land it, but without success, save in the case of two boxes which were got ashore. Only a few of our friends there had received their letters. They expect to be shut up till spring. The ice at present is a foot thick. There is scarcely a single vessel outside, all having gone to the Miataou Islands or to Che-foo. At a later date the *Plow* is reported to have arrived at Tien-tsin, but without any likelihood of being able to land.

At Peking a house is being prepared for Mr. Bruce, and it is rumoured that he will go up next month.

In answer to a memorial praying his return to the capital, the Emperor is said to have threatened the memorialists with severe punishment in the event of their repeating the offence. The effort to raise the indemnity money has led to a stoppage of the soldiers' pay and a depreciation in the value of paper money.

At Tien-tsin the people are very anxious to begin trade in the spring, and in the meantime amuse themselves by taking as much of the indemnity money back as they can possibly get out of the foreigners' pockets by levying high prices on their articles. It is possible that the garrison at Tien-tsin may be broken up by May.

The heads of the expedition have now nearly all returned from the north. Lord Elgin, whose arrival here we noticed last mail, departed for Manilla on the 21st of last month in the *Feroze*, H.M.I.N. Admiral Jones arrived in Hong Kong on the 2nd, and Lieut.-general Sir Hope Grant on the 24th January.

We are glad to report that affairs in Japan,

which were a little unsettled, and were giving rise to some slight anxiety when the last mail went home, are now quite peaceful. In an affray with the Japanese officials, arising out of the arrest of a foreigner for shooting a goose, one of the Japanese officers was badly wounded by a bullet from the pistol of a Mr. Moss, which Mr. Moss alleges to have been accidental. The feelings of both parties ran high, and there began to be room for apprehending more serious results. Mr. Moss was at once brought to trial and found guilty by a majority. Acting-Consul Vyse passed sentence upon him of 1,000 dollars fine and banishment from Japan. Mr. Alcock, the Consul, in reviewing the sentence, added to Mr. Moss's punishment three months' imprisonment in Hong Kong gaol. He was accordingly incarcerated here, but has since been liberated, owing to the informality of the warrant. A reply to Consul Vyse's notification on the subject of carrying firearms and infringing Japanese statutes was followed, as stated in our last summary, by a protest on the part of the foreign residents against such restrictions. This protest has called forth from Captain Vyse a most temperate and well-written lecture upon the exact amount of license which a stranger in a foreign country should allow himself if he wishes the treatment of those whose intentions are pacific. The excessive severity of Mr. Alcock's revised sentence upon Mr. Moss meets with little sympathy, and deserves less. Happily the issue of all this has been peaceful. Its lessons ought not soon to be forgotten.

From Shanghai we learn accounts of the rebels that prove them to be a curse to the country. About the beginning of the year a party of five hundred of the insurgents left S'ai-tsanchow and paid a visit to Woosung, a small town near the mouth of the Yangtze. The terrified inhabitants, of every age and sex, fled before them, and the utmost misery ensued. A party of imperialists left Shanghai to repel the rebels, but without any decided success, although some engagements were fought. A general named Sang has been deprived of rank for refusing to obey orders and march against them. He was succeeded by an officer named Ching, and later accounts describe the rebels as having been defeated and driven back upon Chootee. At Paulung-chan they had burnt the town and all the neighbouring hamlets, after having looted them and taken the women into captivity. From Chewangmiao they were compelled to retreat. The latest news reports the insurgents as returning from the villages to Tsing-poo with large booty, in rice, women, and money. An interesting expedition is about to start from Shanghai, with a view of travelling on an excursion of inquiry, through China and Tibet to India. Among them are some men of science, and they are accompanied by an interpreter. They go so far with the Yang-tsze expedition already referred to; and after leaving it these excursionists wander westward until they reach Lassa, a place little known, and supposed to be dangerous to strangers. They proposed debouching upon India in October near the source of the four great rivers Indus, Jamna, Ganges, and Brahmapootra. Some foreigners who went up the Yang-tsze some time since have not returned, and fears are entertained for their safety.

From Fuhchau we have reports which speak of the new Treaty as having been not only fully published, but well received. A case of self-immolation by a young widow is described by a correspondent; it is painfully interesting in its details.

From Amoy there is no news of importance.

From Swatow we learn that Ting-chow, in Fuhkien, fell on the 11th instant before the Chang-maous; the whole country, therefore, is now open for them to Chauchowfoo. Hing-lin and Keaying are already threatened. The Imperialists are now falling back from Wooping, which lies on the road to them. The Chuntai (commandant) at Chauchowfoo has called out the militia from the district about Swatow, and 3,000 have already been collected and marched to the city.

At Swatow itself, a notice has been lately posted up, purporting to be issued by the local gentry,

naming foreigners *kih*, guests, calling on the people to remain quiet on seeing them, and expostulating on the folly of hooting and pelting them. The proclamations about the new treaty have, however, been defaced at Chau-chow, and squibs appeared against the Yaoutas, one of which said that a conspiracy had been formed to kill him directly foreigners entered the city. This roused his ire, and he at once issued peremptory orders to his subordinates to seize any one caught posting up anonymous papers of any kind. The people seem afraid lest the foreign customs system, which they do not at all understand, should extend as foreigners advance. Of course, like all Chinese they are opposed to innovation of any kind, but this appears at present the great stumbling-block to progression here.

From Canton we learn that Consul Robertson has been appointed Commissioner of Chinese claims at Kowloon, and that he left on Saturday, with Mr. Mayers as interpreter, for that purpose. Canton will be evacuated in May by our troops, and the city handed over to the Chinese authorities. The Shamien site still goes on, and rapidly approaches completion. On Saturday and Sunday night a heavy gale of wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred. According to usage, the Chinese officials all closed their offices on January 30th, when the ceremony took place of sealing up the official seal, which is not unsealed for a month, during which time the Chinese officer has a respite from the drudgery of office. This is a wise provision for the hard-worked official. The bands of marauders on the north and west rivers are quiet at present. The literary examinations for the department of Kwang-chau for obtaining the first degree of merit have been held this year at Hah-shan instead of Canton, and are now over. There were thousands of applicants for the few honours to be given away. In some of the large districts, where twenty persons are admitted to the degree at one examination, the number of aspirants to the honour may be about three thousand. The system exerts a marvellous influence upon the best interests of the country.

The *Canton Evening Advertiser* tells us that,—“A Chinese family being displeased at the conduct of one of their servants, discharged him from their service; but he had not quitted the house until another one had been engaged in his stead. During the night succeeding the advent of the new comer, the discharged servant began to rob the premises of all the valuable articles which were capable of being bundled and carried away; but the inmates being aroused and discovering what was going on, gave the alarm, upon which the scoundrel attacked three of the inmates with a sharp weapon, inflicting several wounds on their respective persons, one of whom was the old lady of the family, who has since died in consequence; and of the other two, one is the youngest member of the family, a girl of eight years of age, and the other the newly engaged servant, both of whom are not yet pronounced out of danger. The scoundrel who perpetrated this diabolical act was apprehended two days after the occurrence, and is now waiting to receive his deserts.” The same authority of date 30th January says:—“We understand that a third dividend on the American Canton claims has been just paid, leaving less than twenty per cent. for the final discharge of the certificates. Lord Elgin, we are informed, has not been so unkind as to dishearten the Britishers with any ambiguous reply, but it ‘shall be paid soon’ was all that could be elicited from his lordship touching the British Canton claims. By the departure of his lordship his successful career in China has been brought to a close, but his name will not be forgotten by this generation.”

The *Granada* and *Chusan*, P. and O. steamers, have been chartered by the French for the conveyance of troops to Saigon. A considerable force is now on its way thither, and the French seem determined to prosecute the war with vigour.

The *Elizabeth*, of Penang, Captain Glendinning, from Manila, bound to Amoy, foundered sixty miles South-East of the Pratas shoal on the 25th

inst. The mate, with twenty-seven hands in the long-boat, was picked up off the Ninepin by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Formosa*, one of the crew in a dying state, and the others very much exhausted. The captain, with the gig and seven hands, is supposed to have reached the Pratas island, as a light was seen ashore as the long-boat passed. It was certainly to have been expected that a man of war should have been despatched to search for the men still missing.

In Hong Kong some little stir is still kept up by the departure of troops and officers for England and India. The old familiar faces are fast disappearing, and almost the whole of the expeditionary force may now be said to have left China, excepting, of course, the troops in occupation at Canton and at the North. Kowloon has been formally ceded to the British Government. It is now, therefore, under the rule of Sir Hercules Robinson, who is losing no time in setting it in order. He has appointed Mr. May, commissioner at Kowloon, an appointment that will, no doubt, produce good results. Mr. May has been long in the colony, and as superintendent of police, and more recently as assistant magistrate, has shown himself fully equal to the duties of both offices. The disposal of the choicest portions of ground for building upon is not settled nor likely to be for some little time. It is rumoured that his Excellency the Governor will go to England shortly to confer with the Home authorities upon the matter.

Some little alarm was felt here, and not unnaturally, when it was ascertained that the *Imperieuse*, in which Admiral Jones came from the north, had 150 cases of smallpox on board, and that no precautions whatever had been taken to isolate the vessel. Fortunately no contagion has been communicated on shore, that we have heard of. A heavy fall of rain, heavy at least for this rainless season, is said by the experienced to have been a very fortunate occurrence in the circumstances. The commission of inquiry into the alleged abuses in the Civil Service threaten to come to a curious termination of their labours. Mr. Caldwell, who has for upwards of twenty sittings of the commission listened to charges against him, made by Mr. Murrow, editor of the *Daily Press*, began his defence some few weeks ago, and called witnesses in his support. Mr. Murrow, the accuser, however, at an early stage of the defence, asked and obtained permission from the council to visit the gaol in search of witnesses to bear him out in new charges against Mr. Caldwell, who, in sheer disgust, has come to a determination to discontinue his defence under such treatment. The commission being a court of honour and not a court of law, allows of this wonderful elasticity of action. An excellent amateur theatre conducted by gentlemen resident here continues to amuse a few of our winter evenings.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Feb. 16.—The weather during the fortnight has continued hot and dry—all that the most enthusiastic coffee curer could wish—and it would appear as if every berry was prepared, shipped, and exported as soon as it arrived from the interior. The customs returns for January prove that in the first month of 1861 we exported coffee from Colombo at the rate of more than 2,000 cwt. a-day, 64,000 cwt. in all; but during the first fortnight of February we have far exceeded this rate, having sent away no less than 50,000 cwt. in fourteen days. Six ships have sailed for London with cargoes, which included:—Plantation coffee, 38,466 cwt.; native ditto, 5,881 cwt.; together, 44,347 cwt. One ship went to Falmouth for orders, carrying:—Plantation coffee, 3,163 cwt.; native ditto, 3,137 cwt.; together, 6,300 cwt. The total for the fortnight is, as we have said, 50,647 cwt., in the proportions of 41,692 cwt. plantation and 9,018 cwt. native. Our total exports since 1st Oct., 1860, are 153,418 cwt. plantation, against 146,486 cwt. to the same date last season; while of native we only sent away 48,745 cwt. against

74,238 cwt. The result is that of both kinds we have only 208,000 cwt. to show instead of 220,000 cwt. last season. We suspect that as the season advances the deficiency will become still more apparent. In the face of short crops come the news of troubles on both sides of the Atlantic, calculated to limit consumption and depress prices. On the other hand, the troubles in America ought favourably to affect the prospects of Indian cotton. At Tuticoreen operations will be disturbed by the approaching pearl fishery. Our exports of cocoa nut oil are largely in excess of previous seasons.

The gathering of the coffee crop is fast approaching completion in many districts, and the result in a good proportion of instances is better than was anticipated; but there can be no doubt that the out-turn will be short as compared with last season. Meantime exchange rules here, as in Bombay and London, high.

The select committee on the railway continues its sittings, and the general impression is that the report of its members will be decidedly in favour of a railway, which they believe can be completed at a sum far below that estimated by Mr. Doyne. But it would appear as if our perplexities in this matter were never to cease, for if the Lords of the Admiralty really agree to the proposal to make Trincomalee the port of call for steamers, we must reconsider the whole question of the railway and its route. The change of port would, for a long time at least, be productive of nothing but loss and embarrassment to Ceylon.

The local event of the fortnight has been an exhibition of the products of Ceylon at the Queen's house in connection with the local branch of the Asiatic society. It was highly successful, and afforded profit and gratification to a large assemblage.

The Governor, we hear, does not leave for the Hills until March. By that time we ought to know something definite about the railway question.

Sir William Denison has passed Galle *en route* to his new government at Madras.

It is confidently stated that Mr. A. Y. Adams is to succeed Mr. F. Layard as acting Assistant Agent at Badulla.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of Sinclair, Acland & Co., of Kandy.

While our overland paper is being printed the planters are holding their annual meeting at Kandy. Amongst other business a new chairman and secretary must be elected. Captain Galwey would doubtless be re-elected, but he is going home. The members will dine together in the evening.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Jan. 5.—The Ameer having consulted with Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan, desired Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to order two of his battalions, 1,000 sowars, and two guns, to march under Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan and one of the sons of Sooltan Mohamed, to Bajore. On this Shere Allee Khan stated that he was preparing himself to march to Sungo Khyle, as previously ordered, but now he should warn his troops to be ready for Bajore. Accordingly he ordered two battalions of Mohamed Ukkur Khan, 1,000 sowars, and two guns, to be ready at a moment's notice. Shahmurd Khan was directed by the Ameer to send his men to Bishpoolak, and there to collect the provisions for the troops to march shortly under Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to Sungo Khyle.—*Jan. 6*. —To-day the Ameer held his durbar in the garden of the late Wuzer Mohamed Ukkur Khan, and, having received the Khans and Sirdars, for awhile he broke up the durbar. As the Ameer was playing at chess with Sirdar Peer Mohamed, the bagh bashee (the head malee) came and informed the Ameer that the wall of the garden situated towards the north was out of repair. Shahmurd Khan was ordered to have it done as soon as pos-



sible. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan intimated to the Ameer that he had received the uniforms, &c., for the new regiment of cavalry from Peshawur, and asked the Ameer's permission to distribute them amongst the sowars. The Ameer complied with the Sirdar's request, and desired him to order Hakeem Ubdoolwasai Khan to attend on the ambassador of the King of Bokhara, who was not well. Towards evening the Ameer went to the river, and there amused himself with fishing.

—Jan. 7.—An urzee was this day received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, from Kandahar, informing the Ameer that he (Mohamed Ameer Khan) was getting the workmen to work in the gold mines at night, and as there was very little gold to come out from the old mine, he had ordered them to commence with the new one. From Herat he (Mohamed Ameen Khan) had received intelligence to the effect that Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of that place, had been taken so seriously ill that he had been under the necessity of sending for his brothers and making out a will, and that the King of Persia had sent Hakeem Mohamed Mirza Khan from Teheran to look after Sooltan Ahmed Jan's sickness. It was given out at Herat that 10,000 troops of all arms had left Mushed to relieve the present troops at Herat. The Ameer was very sorry to hear about Sooltan Ahmed Jan's sickness, and said that he hoped God would grant recovery to this the only son of the late Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan. On account of the fall of snow this time it has taken fourteen days for the kossid to travel from Kandahar to Jellalabad.—Jan. 8.—The durbar was held as usual. Sirdars Peer Mohamed, Mohamed Oosman Khan, and Shere Allee Khan reminded the Ameer, that on his leaving Cabool, the Ameer had settled that the marriage of Mohamed Allee Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, with the daughter of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, was to come off on the Ameer's arrival at Jellalabad. As Shere Allee Khan was ordered to Sungoo Khyle, and Peer Mohamed Khan to Bajore, was the marriage to be put off till their return? The Ameer desired them to have the marriage over before they left Jellalabad, to send on some of their troops and the camp towards the above-named places.—Jan. 9.—A letter was this day received from Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan from Lughman, stating that he would be at Jellalabad next day. The camps of Sirdars Shere Allee Khan and Peer Mohamed Khan marched from Jellalabad this morning. That of the former was pitched at Allee Booghan, and that of the latter at a little distance from Jellalabad on the way to Koonair.—Jan. 10.—Subz Allee Khan, Kotwal of Jellalabad, brought three thieves who had last night stolen some loonges and other property belonging to some merchants in the Sarai. After investigating into the case the Ameer ordered the thieves to be imprisoned, and the property to be given back to the merchants. It is given out that the thieves are of the Shunwar tribe. About one o'clock this afternoon, after the kossid had been despatched with the last budget of news, Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, the Quazee, some Moollas, and the chiefs of Lughman arrived at Jellalabad, and went direct to the durbar to pay their respects to the Ameer. After the Sirdar had talked with the Ameer about some public business, he looked at the Ameer and thus spoke to him on the part of the Lughman Affghans who had accompanied him:—"The Affghani people who are now waiting on the Ameer say that they have no one else in the world but God their Creator, and the Ameer their King and protector of the Mussulman religion; as the Ameer has ordered an army to march against Bajore, whose people are also Mohamedans, it would have been better if the Ameer would have postponed his intention of doing so for the present, and ordered the same army to accompany them against Peshawur. They could collect all the Mussulmans from this to Peshawur to fight for the faith (continued Sooltan Mohamed Khan) and take Peshawur for the Ameer." The Ameer was thunderstruck by the above speech made by Sooltan Mohamed Khan in the durbar. At first he (the Ameer) tried to keep himself quiet and said nothing to the Sirdar, but being too much

enraged by the Sirdar's nonsensical conversation to restrain himself, he addressed him as follows:—"Whenever you have gone to Lughman you have always conspired with the Affghans of that place, and have put them up to some mischief or other. I have repeatedly told you never to indulge such foolish ideas as these, but without any use. You are talking about Peshawur; I tell you I can have it whenever I like, as I am sure the British authorities would never refuse me if I were to apply to them for the place." The Ameer then, turning towards the Affghans and the Moollas, told them to have patience; after he had settled the Bajore business he would listen to them. The Ameer is really very much displeased with Sooltan Mohamed Khan for this unworthy conduct.—Jan. 11.—It is ascertained by letters received this day from Toorkistan, that when the Russian troops had arrived at Agha Musjid they built a fort called Phulwan Huttee at a little distance from the Musjid. Having made necessary preparations at this place they ordered a portion of their army to march on Kokan via Tashkund. The King of Kokan was taken by surprise when he heard of this, and, having summoned all his kahns and chiefs, ordered them to be ready with their different troops, as he was going to march and give battle to the Russians, who were advancing with full speed on his capital. On this the khans and the chiefs replied that the king would have done better to remain in Kokan, and to have entrusted them with the expedition. Accordingly an army of about forty thousand of all arms had marched from Kokan to meet the Russians. The Ameer, after taking the contents of this letter into his consideration, looked up at Goolam Mohamed Khan and said, "He was glad to hear that the King of Kokan had made up his mind to withstand the Russians, who are no doubt far stronger than he is."—Jan. 12.—Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan took leave from the Ameer, and with his troops left Jellalabad for Bajore. Syd Baboo Jan, the King of Koonair, has accompanied Peer Mohamed Khan, and has assured the Ameer that he would get Bajore taken without any fighting. Shah Murd Khan and the King of Koonair were the whole day busy in seeing the troops cross the river. This day the troops were encamped at the Sood Boodahn pass on the Koonair road. Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan has been warned to get himself ready for Bajore.—Jan. 13.—The following news from Bookhara was this day received through an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Surhool in Turkistan. After the demise of the King of Bookhara the King of Kokan had sent his vakeel to the Hakim of Ooratpa, a place belonging to Bookhara, with a request that he would shake off the yoke of the Bookhara Government and consider himself the servant of the King of Kokan. The ruler of Ooratpa having declined to the requisition of the Kokan King was suddenly besieged, and having been unable to oppose the enemy, was obliged to surrender. He was taken prisoner and put to death. The young King of Bookhara having been informed of this had sent some of his troops to Ooratpa to recover that place from the Kokanees. After the perusal of Ufzul Khan's urzee, the Ameer remarked that since the death of the King of Bookhara, the King of Kokan had encroached upon many places belonging to the Bookhara Government. Was it not very unbecoming of the King of Kokan?—Jan. 14.—The King of Koonair informed the Ameer that the whole troops under Peer Mohamed Khan had crossed the river and had reached the Koonair Pass. The Ameer conferred a khilut upon Syd Baboo Jan, the King of Koonair, and gave him leave to go and join the camp. It was ascertained from Shah Murd Khan that the number of the troops sent to Bajore is 5,000 of all arms with four guns. Sirdar Ghoolam Mohamed Khan was desired by the Ameer to go to Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, who had been offended by him the other day, and to tell him not to build castles in the air, because his foolish ideas would some day or other cause enmity between the two powers, that is, between him, the Ameer, and the British.—*Delhi Gazette.*



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 12.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Mr. A. R. Young to be secy. to the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., with effect fr. Nov. 30 last.

With reference to the notification in the home department, No. 2,223, dated Nov. 8, 1860, Mr. W. Grey, secy. to Govt. in the home dept., will also offic. as secy. in the foreign dept. at pres.; and Mr. Young, while in attendance on the Gov. gen., will continue to be secy. to the Govt. in the foreign, home, and financial depts. with H.E.

Lieut. J. C. Wood, superint. of Dhar, made over ch. of the district to Maj. W. G. G. Cumming on the 24th ult.

Jan. 14.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Mysore commission:—

Capt. F. Cunningham, 23rd Madras N.I., to be superint. of Chittledrog.

Capt. I. L. Pearce, 5th Madras N.I., to be 1st asst. and secy. to the commr.

Lieut. A. C. Hay, 50th Madras N.I., to be 3rd asst. to the commr.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, 14th Madras N.I., to be 4th asst. to the commr.

Jan. 17.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Lieut. W. Hill, 18th Madras N.I., to be a junior asst. to the commr. of Mysore.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Jubbulpore. Public Works Dept., Jan. 16.*—The app. by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Capt. F. G. Stainforth to offic. as exec. engr. of 3rd or Rawul Pindee division of the Lahore and Peshawur road fr. Nov. 27 to Dec. 7, 1860, is confirmed.

*Military Dept., Camp Gwalpore, Jan. 24.*—No. 17a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab irreg. force:—

No. 1 Lt. Fd. Batt.—1st Lieut. W. B. Cumberland, do. du. officer of the 1st, and offic. comdt. No. 3 battery, to be comdt. in room of Capt. J. R. Sladen, placed at disp. of the C. in C. fr. such date as Capt. Sladen may vacate.

No. 3 Lt. Fd. Batt.—Capt. A. Gillespie, of art., comy. of ordnance, Punjab irreg. force, to offic. as comdt., in room of Lieut. Cumberland.

*Camp Sehura, Jan. 25.*—No. 18a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Lieut. G. L. K. Hewitt, 41st N.I., adjt., divl. milit. police batt., Rohileund, to do du. with 2nd Punjab cav., v. Lieut. Campbell.

Jan. 24.—No. 19a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, to be 1st asst. surg. in the general hospital, Calcutta, v. Asst. surg. H. A. Ebdon.

Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, 3rd troop 3rd brig. horse art., to be garr. asst. surg., Allahabad, v. Asst. surg. Charles.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 21.*—H.E. the gov. gen. is pleased to confer magisterial and rev. powers upon the foll. landholders in Oude:—

Maj. A. Orr to have the full powers of a mag. and coll. in Purgunnah Dilmow and Surainee of Tehseel Dilmow, and in Purgunnah and Tehseel Roy Bareilly.

Capt. W. D. Bunbury to have the full powers of a mag. within the limits of the estate conf. on him by G.O. No. 182, dated Oct. 31, 1859.

Mr. G. Schilling to have the special powers of an asst. mag. within the limits of the estate conf. on him by G.O. No. 182, dated Oct. 31, 1859.

Capt. J. Hearsey to have the powers of an asst. mag. within the limits of the estate conf. on him by G.O. No. 182, dated Oct. 31, 1859.

Jan. 22.—Mr. C. B. Saunders, commisnr. of the Hyderabad assigned dists., made over tempy. ch. of the office to his personal asst., Capt. Stubbs, on 4th inst.

H.E. the gov. gen. is pleased to accept the resig. by Mr. G. DeGacher of his app. to extra asst. in the Hyderabad assigned dists., from the date on which he may be relieved from his dus.

*Rev. Dept., Camp Joosce, Jan. 22.*—Fifty-three days' leave is granted to Mr. J. L. Thornton, dep. coll. of Baitool, in ext. of leave of Nov. 3 last.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 23.*—Transfers.—Mr. W. B. Harington, asst. engr., first class, is transf. from Oude to Punjab. He will proc. to Lahore and rep. himself to the chief engr.

*Camp Gwalpore, Jan. 24.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Oude police:—Capt. R. H. M. Aitken, dist. superint. of 2nd grade, to be dist. superint. of 1st grade.

Lieut. C. F. Sharpe, dist. superint. of 3rd grade, to be dist. superint. of 2nd grade.

Asst. surg. Brodrick, 1st Central India horse, assu.

med. ch. of the regt. fr. Asst. surg. Bateson on Dec. 5, last.

Capt. R. C. Cross assu. act. com. of Bhopal levy fr. Capt. E. W. Dunn on 9th inst.

Maj. H. O. Mayne made over ch. of com. of Mayne's horse, and the duties of polit. asst. at Goonah, to Col. J. Travers on Sept. 28, 1860.

Camp Sakora, Jan. 25.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Lieut. and brev. capt. H. S. Rammell, 29th Madras N.I., to offic. as an asst. comsnr. of 3rd cl. in prov. of Nagpore.

Mr. P. Carnegie, dep. comsnr. 2nd cl. in Oude, has leave to Eur. for 1 year on m.c., with prep. leave for 15 days fr. 25th prox.

Camp Piprode, Jan. 28.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Lieut. J. J. Boswell, 69th Bengal N.I., to be asst. superint. of Oude police.

Camp Schore, Jan. 25.—Lieut. H. R. Faber, Madras engr., 2nd cl., is transf. fr. Hyderabad to Nagpore, where he will join without delay.

Capt. G. Sim, consulting engr., to be also under secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab in public works dept. (railway branch).

Camp Sleemanabad, Jan. 26.—Appt.—Maj. J. H. Maxwell, offic. chief engr. of Nagpore, is appd. permanently to that post, with effect from 5th inst.

Camp Piprode, Jan. 28.—Surg. H. M. Cannon having been placed at disposal of this dept. for the purpose of superintending the building of jails in Oude, will, whilst so employed, have the position and salary of a non-military exec. engr. of 2nd cl.

Promotion:—Capt. T. W. Marten, H.M.'s 7th fus., prob. asst. engr., att. to 4th div. Lahore and Peshawar road, is prom. to grade of 2nd cl. asst. engr., with effect fr. Jan. 14.

Transfers:—Capt. A. G. Priestly, exec. engr., 2nd cl., in ch. of Gwalior div., is transf. to Benares; and Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, exec. engr., 3rd cl., in ch. of the latter div., will proc. to Gwalior and ass. ex. ch. of that div.

Camp Khywarra, Jan. 20.—Brev. capt. C. Murray, comdg. Sebundy sappers and miners, Darjeeling, is rel. fr. his office of asst. engr. in this dept.

Camp Subagunge, Jan. 30.—Transfers:—Mr. W. Hall, exec. engr. of 3rd div. Grand Trunk Road, in the N.W.P., is transf. to 6th div.

Capt. C. B. Stuart, absent on leave, is transf. fr. 6th to 3rd div.; Capt. A. W. Owen, now offic. for Capt. Stuart in 6th div., will rel. Mr. Hall, and offic. in 3rd div.

Camp Khywarra, Jan. 29.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the employment, temp., of Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th Bombay N.I., and Lieut. J. D. Hall, 4th Bombay N.I., under polit. agent of Nimar. Lieut. A. G. Mayne, brigade maj., Central India Horse, is app. to do du. with Central India Horse fr. May 1.

Camp Goonwarah, Jan. 31.—Capt. J. C. Wood, superint. of Dhar, has 6 weeks' leave, fr. Dec. 14, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Home Dept., Camp Subbulpore, Jan. 21.—Mr. W. Ritchie, advocate gen., is reapp. to fill the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Camp Gulpore, Jan. 24.—The servs. of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, 41st N.I., adjt. divl. mil. police batt., Rohilkund, are placed at disp. of mil. dept.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 22.—Asst. surg. J. Oulvey assu. med. ch. of Meywar polit. agency on 17th Dec. last.

The Pres. in Council is pl. to confirm the foll. ord. issued by the comr. of Nagpore on the 24th ult.:

The comr. and agent to the Gov. gen. being about to proc. to Jubbulpore to meet H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, Asst. surg. W. W. Hende, civ. surg., Nagpore, will accompany the camp and afford med. aid to the comr.'s escort and to all authorised camp followers, with effect fr. 26th inst., subject to confirmation. During the abs. of Asst. surg. Hende from Seetabuldee the med. duties of that station will be performed by Asst. surg. Wyndowe, of the Nagpore irreg. cav.

Asst. surg. W. Y. Jeeves, No. 3 batty. 11th brig. roy. art., received temp. ch. of med. du. of civil station of Seetapore fr. Dr. G. H. Ray on 7th Nov. last.

Dr. J. Kirkpatrick, surg. Mysore commission, returned to his du. on 1st inst.

Capt. E. M. Ryan, mag. of Moulmein, delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. comr. 1st cl. Moulmein, on 29th Dec. last.

Lieut. J. Turtton, adjt., Erinporeh irreg. force, has obtained priv. leave for 2 mo. fr. 1st prox.

Mily. Dept., Jan. 29.—No. 70 of 1861.—Lieut. C. S. Lane, 66th N.I., sub-asst. comy. gen., has leave for 6 weeks from such date as he may avail himself of it, to pres., with per. to proc. hence to Eur., on leave, on m.c., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 72 of 1861.—The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:

Lieut. F. Currie, 1st Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Surg. A. Grant, of the med. dep., princ. med. store-keeper to govt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 73 of 1861.—Lieuts. G. L. Keir and N. R. Burlton, sub-asst. comys. general, are rep. to have passed a successful exam., on 12th inst., in the tests pres.

No. 74 of 1861.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:

Lieut. col. G. W. Williams, 29th N.I., comr. of military police in the N.W. Provs., and ex-officio military sec. to the govt. of the N.W. Provs., for 3 years, under old regs.

Jan. 21.—No. 58.—Lieut. G. Allgood, 49th N.I., dep. asst. qmr. gen. of the army, 1st class, is perm. to proc. to Eur., under new regs., for the residue of the furl. on the same account, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 310, of Feb. 24, 1857.

Jan. 22.—No. 59.—The following promotions are made:

Infantry.—Maj. F. Maitland to be lieut. col., fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. D. Seaton, dec.

5th Eur. Regt.—Capt. M. J. Slater to be maj. by brevet, fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. D. Seaton, dec.; Lieut. J. E. B. Parsons to be capt. by brevet, fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. D. Seaton, dec.; Ens. J. Fennis to be capt. by brevet, fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. D. Seaton, dec.

No. 61.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:

Second Capt. and Brev. maj. P. Stewart, engr.; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 22.

Lieut. F. A. Dickins, 31st L.I. comdt. dist. military police batt., Sangor, on leave for 15 mos., fr. Oct. 27, 1859; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 10.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 24.—The Pres. in Council is pleased to grant Maj. C. Mackenzie, offic. agent to the Govt. gen. at Moorsheadabad, leave for 1 mo.

Asst. surg. H. J. Beach received med. ch. of the civ. estab. and Govt. dispensary at Chandah fr. Mr. Apothecary Macqueen on 9th inst.

Financial Dept., Jan. 23.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to appt. Mr. Samuel Laing to be private secy. to the financial member of council.

Resignation:—The acceptance by the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of the resignation by Mr. W. McGulfin, overseer on the Baree Doab canal, of his appt. in the public works dept., with effect fr. March 9, 1861, is confirmed.

Mily. Dept., Jan. 25.—No. 62.—Lieut. F. W. Grant 22nd N.I., has an ext. of leave to Jan. 9, 1861, the date on which he reported his ret. to Bengal fr. m.c. to Eur.

No. 63.—Mr. R. Scott is transf. fr. the surveyor gen.'s office to the civ. estab., great trigonometrical survey of India, as a 2nd cl. sub asst., with effect fr. Feb. 1.

No. 65.—Ens. J. W. A. Michell, of 10th N.I., is, at his own request, transf. to 37th N.I., and prom. to rank of lieut., to fill an existing vacancy in that corps.

No. 66.—Mr. J. G. Pew is promoted from 3rd to 2nd class sub-asst., Ganjam topographical survey, with effect from Dec. 1 last.

No. 67.—Under the authority of the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, the hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to confer the honorary rank of maj. on Capt. J. R. Wilson, formerly a local officer of the Nizam's contingent, and now inspecting postmaster at Nagpore, in consideration of his good services during the late rebellion.

No. 68.—Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten, of the 2nd Eur. cav., has an ext. of leave from Dec. 9, 1860, to the 4th inst., the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

No. 69.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 471, of Dec. 15, 1860, is published for general information:

Para. 9.—"In accordance with your recommendation, and that of H.E. the C. in C., Lieut. Keily, of the veteran estab. may be promoted to the rank of capt. from the date of receipt of this despatch in India."

The prom. of Capt. Keily will have effect from Jan. 19, the date of receipt of the above despatch.

Jan. 31.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in connection with the Military Finance Dep.:

Lieut. col. Barr to be military accountant for Bombay.

Major Gumpertz to be military accountant for Madras; and Major Hill to be military accountant for Bengal.

Leave of absence.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, accountant N.W.P., has 15 mos. leave, on m.c., with the usual period of prep. leave.

Appointments.—Mr. J. M. Erskine to offic. as accountant N.W.P., in the room of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. H. A. Mangles to offic. as sub-treasurer at Bombay in the place of Mr. Erskine.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, 2nd asst. account. gen., to offic. as 1st asst. account. gen., Madras.

Mr. W. E. Gordon to offic. as 2nd asst. account. gen., Madras, in the place of Mr. Raynor.

#### SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

Home Dept., Feb. 1.—The underment. specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. 15 of 1859, in the office of the Sec. to the Govt. of India in the home dept., and have been sent to the office of one of the secretaries to each of the Govts. of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the N.W. Provs.:

No. 56.—O. J. Barter, agent, residing at Tuticorin, Tinnevely, Madras Pres., for cleansing cotton of seed and other adulterations tending to depreciate its value in the consuming markets.

No. 65.—J. Jameson, of 10, Catherine-terrace, Gateshead, for improvements in compressing and expanding aeriform fluids.

W. GREY, Sec. to Govt. of India.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 31.—The foll. extract from regtl. orders issued by the officer comg. Mhair regt. is confirmed by the Pres. in Council:

"Ajmere, Jan. 4.—Asst. surg. T. Murray, having been app. civ. surg. of Ajmere by G.O. of Lieut. gov. N.W.P., dated Nov. 23, 1860, is struck off the strength of the regt. from this date.

"Dr. Murray, civ. surg. of Ajmere, will be pleased to afford med. aid to Mhair regt."

Fort William, Jan. 30.—Mr. H. A. Mangles assu. ch. as offic. 1st asst. accountant gen. to Govt. of Madras on 14th inst.

Mil. Dept., Jan. 30.—No. 75.—Maj. M. J. Slater, 6th Eur. regt., paymr. and superint. of native pensioners in Oude, has leave for 6 mo. fr. such date as he may avail himself of it, to Moosoree and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 77.—The underment. officer who proceeded to England on du. with discharged soldiers, is granted furlough, to commence on the expiration of the 2 mo. [see G.O. No. 574, 1860] priv. leave allowed to him by the home authorities:

Capt. J. Bleaymire, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 78.—Ens. H. Woodhouse, 30th N.I., is, at his own request, transf. to 62nd N.I., and prom. to rank of lieut. to fill an existing vacancy.

#### WAR-OFFICE CIRCULARS.

No. 79.—The foll. paragraph of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 453 of Nov. 21, 1860, is published for general information:

"Copies of all War-office circulars, whether they apply to home services exclusively or not, will henceforth be sent for the information of officers commanding at the three Presidencies. The instructions conveyed in these circulars are not to be considered applicable to India unless it be specially so directed; and you will be careful to inform the military authorities to this effect, in order that commanding officers may not be led into error."

No. 80.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:

Capt. and brev. maj. W. A. Mackinnon, art., for 2 years, under old regs.

Rev. J. Baly, M.A., has been app. an asst. chap. on Bengal estab.

An extension of leave, on account of ill health, has been granted to Mr. T. S. Parker, late comdg. the light vessel *Hope*, for 6 mo.

Reattached to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.—Mr. O. Toogood, of the C.S., who reported his return from furl. on 30th ult.

The furl. available by the return to India of Mr. Toogood is assigned to Mr. A. Hope, C.S., for the unexpired portion of his furl., from date of his embarkation for Eur.

Feb. 5.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to reattach respectively to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William, and to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Messrs. S. F. Davis and W. T. Paterson, C.S., who reported their ret. from m.c. on 30th ult.

#### OPENING LETTERS AT THE POST-OFFICE.

Under the provs. of Sec. LXVII., Act No. XVII. of 1854 (for the management of the Post-office), the Pres. in Council is pleased to pass the following rules:

No letter in transit through the Post-office shall be detained, or opened, or delivered to any one but the person to whom it is addressed, or to some one authorised by him to receive it, except by a written order of the Gov. gen. in Council, or of a local govt., or of a chief commissr. of a prov., or of a resident or gov. gen.'s agent, or by a written order of a dist. officer specially authorised by the Gov. gen. in Council, or by a local govt. in that behalf.

Every such written order shall be addressed to the postmaster or deputy postmaster of the office at which it is intended to detain or open a letter or letters, and shall specify the name of the person to whom such letter or letters is or are addressed.

Whenever such written order is issued, or whenever special authority is given to any district officer to issue such orders, information shall be given to the director-general of the Post-office by the Govt. or officer issuing or giving the same.

No mails shall on any account be opened except at the Post-office, or be removed from the Post-office. Every order to detain or open a letter or letters shall be delivered to the postmaster or deputy postmaster at the Post-office, and such letter or letters may thereupon be removed from the Post-office, but no others.

Soldiers' letters may be delivered as at present to

their comdg. officer, or to any person autho-  
him to receive them.

**Fort William, Feb. 5.**—No. 305, of Dec. 18, appg  
Mr. R. Park a temp. asst. overseer in public works  
dept., and posting him to the Dinapore div., is hereby  
canc.

The prom. of Lieut. C. Fraser, 13th foot, to the  
grade of asst. engr., 2nd cl., published in notification  
No. 176, dated Aug. 9, 1860, will have retrospective  
effect fr. Sept. 14, 1859.

**Appt.**—Prob. asst. overseer W. R. Chill, att. to the  
Agra and Bombay road, is app. permanently to the  
public works dept. as an asst. overseer, with effect fr.  
Nov. 11.

The servs. of Col. R. B. Smith, master of the Cal-  
cutta mint, are placed temp. at disposal of the home  
dept. for special service.

Capt. H. Hyde, insp. of public works accounts, will  
office as master of the Calcutta mint, retaining ch. of  
his own office, dur. abs. of Col. Smith.

**No. 82.**—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc.  
to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., for  
2 years, under old regs.

**No. 83.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the  
undermen. gentlemen to be cadets for the art. and  
cav. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of  
Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the  
service, and prom. to rank of lieut. and cornet respec-  
tively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be  
adjusted hereafter.

**Artillery.**—Mr. G. Swinley; date of arr. at Fort  
William, Jan. 31.

**Cavalry.**—Mr. P. Hamond, B.A.; date of arr. at  
Fort William, Jan. 31.

**No. 85.**—The undermen. officers have reported  
their return from England:—

Maj. and brev. lieut. Col. K. Young, c.b., 50th N.I.,  
judge adv. gen.; Brev. maj. T. S. Horburgh, 32nd  
N.I.; Brev. maj. C. P. Lane, 5th Eur. L.C.; Capt. G.  
Ward, 5th Eur. L.C.; Capt. C. P. St. J. Law, 11th  
N.I.; Capt. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I.; 2nd Capt. J. Y.  
Worthington, art.; Brev. capt. A. M. Mackenzie,  
56th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Robinson, 1st Eur. L.C.; Lt.  
A. H. Thomon, 3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. J. A. Breton,  
33rd N.I.; Lieut. F. M. Leslie, 53rd N.I.; Asst.  
surg. F. J. Earle, med. dept., civil, Purneah, on leave  
for 15 mos., fr. Nov. 25, 1859; and Asst. surg. W. F.  
Clark, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan.  
31, 1861.

**No. 86.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted  
to proc. to Europe, on furl. on private affairs:—Capt.  
G. A. E. Hervey, invalid estab., for 3 years, under old  
regs.

**Feb. 5.**—The following proms. in Meade's horse are  
notified, in continuation of G.O. dated 18th Sept.  
last, No. 4218:—

W. K. Clarke to be resaidlar fr. June 6, 1860.

W. Carey to be jemadar fr. June 6, 1860.

Mr. C. B. Saunders assu. ch. of his appt. as judicial  
commissioner of Mysore on 14th Jan. last.

Mr. H. J. McGeorge, asst. commissioner 3rd class,  
took ch. of the out-station of Machengson, in Nag-  
pore dist., on 7th Dec. last.

Capt. W. H. Beynon, political agent at Harowtee,  
availed himself, on 11th Jan. last, of leave granted to  
him in G.O. of same date, No. 144.

**Financial Dept., Fort William, Jan. 31.**—Leave of  
absence.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, acct., N.W.P., is al-  
lowed 15 mos. leave, on m.c., with usual period of  
prep. leave.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

**Jan. 24.**—Mr. J. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep.  
coll. of Shahabad to office, as dep. coll. of Calcutta,  
superintndt. of Akbarry rev. of Calcutta, the 24-  
Pergunnahs and Hooghly, coll. of stamps in Cal-  
cutta, and coll. for the town of Calcutta and the  
suburbs, including Howrah.

**Jan. 26.**—Mr. H. C. Halkett, judge of Sylhat, is  
vested with the powers of a special commr. in that  
dist.

**Leave of absence.**—**Jan. 24.**—Mr. W. G. L. Lane,  
offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan, for 14 days,  
prop. to proceeding to Eur.

Mr. G. B. Hampton, dep. coll. and Akbarry  
superintndt. of Calcutta, &c. for 1 year on m.c.

**Jan. 25.**—Mr. W. J. Allen, member of the Board  
of Revenue, for 15 mos. on m.c., under new revised  
absentee rules.

**Jan. 26.**—Rev. R. Henderson, chaplain, St. An-  
drew's Church, Calcutta for 18 mos., on m.c.

**Appointments.**—**Jan. 17.**—Mr. R. DeCourcy to be  
an assessor and dep. coll. in Purneah.

This cancels the appointmt. of Mr. H. Cave, jun.,  
notifi d in the *Gazette* of Nov. 17 last.

**Jan. 21.**—Mr. F. T. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep.  
coll. of Hooghly is transferred to Howrah, where he  
will exercise the full powers of a mag.

#### ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF SUMBULPORE.

**Notifications.**—**Jan. 18.**—Mr. G. Bright, coll. of the  
24-Pergunnahs, having returned to the presy. and  
assumed charge of his office on 14th inst., the unex-  
pired portion of the leave granted to him by the  
Secretary of State on Oct. 9 last is can.

The office of Commr. of Sumbulpore is abolished,  
and the dist. of Sumbulpore, with the Tributary  
Mehals surrounding it, as noted on the margin,\* is  
transferred from the jurisdiction of the commr. of  
Chota Nagpore to the jurisdiction of the commr. of  
Cuttaok, and the officer in charge will in future be  
styled principal asst. to the commr., and will exer-  
cise the same authority as officers of a similar title  
in Chota Nagpore.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Offic. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Appointments.**—**Jan. 21.**—Capt. E. A. Bowlatt to  
office as dep. commr. of Assam.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell to charge of the Cossiah and  
Jynteah hills.

**Jan. 22.**—Mr. A. E. Russell to office as additional  
judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

**Jan. 28.**—Mr. T. Tweedie, dep. mag. and dep. coll.  
of Jessore, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. under  
Act X. of 1859, in that dist.

Mr. R. Fryer to be secy. to the Local Committee  
of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

**Leave of absence.**—**Jan. 21.**—Lieut. col. H. Vetch,  
offic. dep. commr. of Assam, for 6 weeks, under  
Financial Resolution of Jan. 14, 1859, prep. to pro-  
ceeding to Eur. on furl.

Mr. E. O'Brien, superintndt., Customs Preventive  
Service, for 12 mos., on m.c.

**Jan. 22.**—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, offic. jun. asst.  
to the commr. of Assam, is reported to have passed a  
successful examination in Benealee.

**Public Works Dept.**—**Appointment.**—**Jan. 21.**—  
Sub-asst. Surg. G. C. Pattuck is transf. from Rhotas-  
ghur, where he was specially employed under ords.  
of this dept., to Deegah, near Patna.

**Jan. 8.**—Mr. W. O. A. Beckett is app. to office as  
2nd cl. princ. asst. to commr. of Assam.

**Jan. 28.**—Lieut. J. D. Vallance, 2nd in com. and  
adjt. of Sumbulpore Sebundy levy, has leave for 6  
weeks, under financial resolution of Jan. 14, 1859,  
prep. to leave to ur. on m.c.

**Jan. 31.**—The serv. of Dr. W. Hayes, civ. asst. surg.  
of Chyebassa, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in  
the home dept.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 30.**—Sub eng. of 1st cl.  
(dep. comy.) J. Brook is transf. fr. Patna to Ramghur  
div.

**Jan. 31.**—**Appointments.**—

Mr. J. F. Lynch, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of  
sub div. of Bettiah, and to exerc. full powers of a  
mag. in Chumpram.

**Feb. 1.**—Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, offic. sec. to Govt.  
of Bengal, to be sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, offic. civ. and sess. judge of  
Tirhoot, to be civ. and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. V. H. Schalch to be civ. and sess. judge of  
Jessore.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to be a mag. and coll. 1st  
grade in Rajshahye.

Rev. G. Kerry to be a marriage registrar in Cal-  
cutta.

**Jan. 31.**—Mr. T. Tweedie, dep. mag. and dep. coll.  
of Jessore, has leave for 15 days.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the  
formation of a sub div. in the dist. of Chumpram,  
to be called the sub div. of Bettiah, and composed of  
the foll. thannahs, with its hd. qrs. at Bettiah, viz.:—  
Bettiah, Bagha, and Bunjarea.

**Feb. 1.**—Mr. H. W. Alexander, C.S., reported his  
return to the Pres. 31st ult.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Police Dept., Camp Futtchepore, Jan. 14.**—In mod-  
ification of notification No. 54a, dated Dec. 22 last,  
Capt. E. J. Wild, district superint. of police of 2nd  
grade, is posted to the district of Futtchepore.

In modification of notification No. 55a, dated Dec.  
22, Lieut. R. Cadell, district superint. of police of the  
3rd grade is posted to the district of Furruckabad,  
and Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, district superint. to the  
3rd grade, is posted to district of Muttra.

In modification of notification No. 57a, dated Dec.  
22 last, Mr. D. McArthy, district superint. of police  
of the 3rd grade, is posted to district of Allahabad.

**General Dept., Jan. 12.** Privilege leave of absence  
for 20 days, from the 5th inst., or from the date on  
which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Asst.  
surg. C. Hatchell, civil asst. surg. of Orai.

Asst. surg. J. G. Grant, 48th foot, is placed in  
charge of the med. duties of the station during ab-  
sence of Asst. surg. C. Hatchell.

**Police (Military) Dept., Camp Allahabad, Jan. 21.**

**No. 32a.**—Notifications.—Leave of absence, for two  
months, to pres. prep. to Eur., on m.c., is granted to  
Capt. J. Cockerell, comdt. of the Benares divl. police  
batt., from the date on which he may avail himself  
of the same.

**Camp Barout, Jan. 24.**—No. 43a.—Leave of ab-  
sence, for six mos., on m.c., is granted to Lieut.  
S. A. T. Judge, offic. comdt. of the Mundlah dist-  
rict police batt., to Mirzapore and Benares.

**Camp Gopeegunge, Jan. 25.**—No. 43a. Six days'  
leave of absence, from 3rd proximo, is granted to Mr.

\* Banrair, Belra Khole, Sonapore, Patna, Khurair, Bindra  
Nowagurh, Bara Sambur, Phojhur, Sarungurh, Rhegarh,  
Suktee.

Braybrook, adj. of the Seones mily. police batt., to  
enable him to rejoin his appt., in ext. of the privilege  
leave granted to him in orders of Nov. 28 last, No.  
968a, and subject to the conditions of the rules appli-  
cable to the case.

#### MEALS FOR SERVICES DURING THE MUTINY.

**Political Dept., Jan. 17.**—Medals for services dur-  
ing the mutiny have been received for the under-  
mentioned gentlemen, who will receive them on  
application to the office of the secretary to Govern-  
ment, N.W.P. at Allahabad:—

Names.	Designation at the time of the Mutiny.
6 Burges, Lieut. F. J., 7th N.I.	Revenue surveyor.
6 Ca non, Dr., H. W.	Civil Surgeon.
7 Cornwall, -erg-maj., 4th Lancers	Meerut Volunteer Corps.
8 Dunlop, Captain	Ditto.
13 Hal oran, Sergeant, 11th N.I.	Ditto.
15 Hawes, Trumpeter, 3rd L.C.	Ditto.
18 Mahar, Trumpeter, 3rd L.C.	Ditto.
24 M'Kinley, T. umpeter, 3rd L.C.	Ditto.
25 Miliard, Sergeant	Sub-asst. Revenue Sur- veyor.
80 Powys, Lieut. J., 61st N.I.	Asst. Surveyor, Irriga- tion Department.
31 Rawson, Serg.-maj. 11th N.I.	Meerut Volunteer Corps
41 Watson, Dr., G.A.	Civil Surgeon.
46 Dunn, Trumpet Major	Meerut Volunteer Corps

**Revenue Dept., Camp Joesse, Jan. 22.**—No. 64a.—  
Fifty-three days' leave of abs. is granted to Mr. J. L.  
Thornton, dep. coll. of Baitool, in ext.

**Camp Barout, Jan. 24.**—No. 74a.—Mr. W. Kaye,  
asst. to coll. of Mynpoory, is invested with powers  
of a dep. coll.

**No. 82a.**—Mr. S. Man, dep. coll. in Gurhwal, is app.  
dep. coll. in Kumaon, in succ. to Mr. J. W. Chisholm,  
and is placed in ch. of the Almora treasury.

**Gen. Dept., Jan. 24.**—No. 112a.—Mr. G. F. Harvey  
received ch. of the office of commr. of the Agra div.  
fr. Mr. A. Ross, on Jan. 11.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**General Dept., Jan. 12.**—Mr. E. A. Prinsep, dep.  
commr. of Sealkote, returned fr. med. furlough to  
India on Dec. 27 last; and has eight weeks' leave to  
enable him to rejoin his post.

**Jan. 14.**—3rd Seikh Infantry.—**Appointment.**—  
The regt. order, dated Dec. 14, 1860, by Capt. R.  
Renny, comdg., apptg. Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge to  
office as adj., in add. to his other duties, in room of  
Lieut. B. R. Chambers, left with the wing of the regt.  
at Goruckpore, in consequence of the head qrs. and  
a wing of the regt. procg. on service to Darjeling, is  
confirmed.

**Civil Dept., Public Works Dept., Jan. 16.**—No. 104.

—Transfer.—Ens. J. S. Tait, asst. engr., fr. the upper  
to the lower Sirhind division.

**General Dept., Jan. 17.**—No. 105.—Transfers.—Mr.  
D. G. Barkley, M.A., asst. commr., fr. Loodiana to  
Umballa.

**Jan. 18.**—No. 108.—Leave.—The priv. leave for  
one month, granted to Lieut. E. L. Ommamney, asst.  
commr., in *Punjab Gazette* of Aug. 28 last, is extd. to  
two months.

**No. 111.**—The indulgence leave granted to Mr.  
J. R. E. Gouldsbury, extra asst. commr., in the  
*Punjab Gazette* of Oct. 31 last, is commuted to leave  
on private affairs, and extd. to a further period of  
two months.

**Military Dept., Jan. 16.**—No. 13.—2nd Punjab  
Infantry.—Resignation.—Lieut. W. P. Fisher, 2nd in  
com., is permitted to res. his appt., and that officer's  
servs. are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

**Jan. 21.**—No. 17.—364.—The Dehra Ishmuel Khan  
district order, dated Dec. 27, 1860, by Maj. L. B.  
Jones, comdg. Dehra Ishmuel Khan frontier, directg.  
Lieut. W. D. Shaden, H.M.'s 81st regt., to assume  
temp. charge of the station staff office from Ens. S.  
Bell, who is ordered to March to Rawul Pindee with  
his detachment, is confirmed.

**Jan. 26.**—No. 162.—The exec. engr., Sealkote div.,  
will make over ch. of the public buildings at the civil  
stations between the Ravee and Jhelum rivers; and  
the exec. engr., Peshawur div., the rest-houses at  
Khyrabad and Hussun Abdul, to the officers of the  
Lahore and Peshawur road, who will also have ch.  
of the rest-houses that may hereafter be built on that  
line of road, executing the ordinary repairs, &c.,  
thereon.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 28.**—No. 173.—Capt. C.  
Pollard, ex engr., Peshawur div., has 6 weeks' leave  
to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur.

**No. 176.**—Exchange of Appointments.—Capt. E.  
L. Earle, to be superint. of the Hansie div., and Lieut.  
C. S. Moncrieff, to be superint. of Delhi div., Western  
Jumna canals.

**Jan. 29.**—No. 187.—Transfer.—Ens. W. H. Beckett,  
prob. asst. engr., fr. Lahore div. to 7th div. Grand  
Trunk Road.

**No. 188.**—Posting:—Lieut. H. Macsween, of engrs.,  
asst. engr., 2nd class, is posted to Delhi div.

**Mily. Dept., Jan. 24.**—No. 19.—The regt. order, by  
Capt. C. J. Godby, comdg. 4th Punjab cav., dated Feb.  
18, directing Lieut. F. Hammond, do. du., to receive  
ch. of adjt.'s office, in add. to his other du., is conf.

*General Dept., Jan. 19.*—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, asst. commr., Umritsur, has 6 mos. leave to Eur., and prep. leave for 2 mo.

*Jan. 21.*—Appt. and posting:—The servs. of Lieut. F. D. Harrington, of the late 12th N.I., having been placed at disposal of this Govt., he is apptd. asst. commr. of the 3rd cl., and posted to the Umritsur district.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 22.*—Capt. A. K. Moffatt exec. engr., Lower Sirhind div., has leave for 7 weeks, with effect fr. Feb. 15, prep. to furl., on m.c., to Eur.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. PRIZES FOR SHOOTING.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 14.*—The provisions of the following Circular, issued to H.M.'s British forces on the 7th ult., are to be considered as applicable to the Eur. regts. of H.M.'s Indian forces:—

"With reference to G.O. H.M.'s British forces, dated Oct. 18, 1860, para. 9, H.E. the C. in C. will give a prize to the soldier who makes the highest score in the 3rd period, during the current annual course in Bengal.

"The annual return must show the number of points obtained in each period, both of target and judging distance practice, by the best shot of each regiment.

"Should any men happen to tie in the 1st class, the point will be decided as laid down at page 74, para. 8, of the 'Book of Instruction of Musketry.'

"This is open to all European regiments.

"The prize is a gold watch, with inscription."

#### ARMY SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

The C. in C. is pleased to publish the following transcript of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 420, dated 8th Nov. last:—

"In consequence of a reference from the Govt. of Bombay, it has been ascertained that in the British service trained army schoolmistresses are granted free passages from foreign stations, when recommended for sick leave by a medical board.

"A similar privilege may be extended to trained army schoolmistresses on duty in India, who may be declared by a medical board to be in such a state of ill health that a return to Europe is absolutely necessary for their recovery; but in all cases where it may be practicable, a change of residence in India should be tried, before obliging the revenues with the expense involved in sending persons of this class to England, and others from this country to replace them.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disp. of the Punjab Govt., with the view to their employ. in the Punjab police:—

Lieut. W. Hamilton, late 61st N.I.

Lieut. A. Goldney, late 50th N.I.

Lieut. H. Collett, late 53rd N.I.

Lieut. C. H. Ewart, late 25th N.I.

Lieut. R. M. Sewell, late 71st N.I.

Lieut. C. McNeile, late 60th N.I.

Lieut. O. Menzies, late 35th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

4th T. 3rd B.I.A.—2nd Capt. De V. F. Carey, from March 1 to April 15, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur.  
8th Batt. Art.—Brev. maj. W. Dowell (adj. art. div., Lucknow), from March 2 to April 30, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

2nd E.B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best, from Jan. 15 to March 15, to presy., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., on same account.

Jan. 15.—Brev. col. T. F. Flemyng, late 36th N.I., is app. to do duty at Umballah.

Capt. Hon. S. Mostyn, H.M.'s 23rd foot, do. du. at Nynce Tal convalescent depot, is directed to rejoin his regt., his servs. being urgently required.

Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, late 67th N.I., is app. in-terp. to H.M.'s 73rd regt. at Dinapore, v. Capt. J. W. L. Bird.

The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—  
Dated 3rd ult.—Directing Asst. surg. C. Lowdell, ret. from furl., to proc. and do du. under Dep. Inspec. gen. of Hospitals, Umballah.

Lients. H. E. Harrington and H. S. Clarke, art., ret. from furl., to do du. with the detach. of art. recruits at Dum Dum.

Dated 4th idem.—Directing Capt. W. Metcalf, late 35th N.I., ret. from furl., to proc. and do du. with the Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Dated 14th idem.—Directing the undermentioned officers of the gen. list to do du. with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ensign T. St. Q. Chutterbuck, 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

Ensign R. Green, H.M.'s 35th foot.

Ensign A. Landon, H.M.'s 70th foot.

Ensign H. Beal, H.M.'s 70th foot.

Jan. 16.—Brev. Capt. M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., is directed to do general duty in the Saugor district.

Appointments:—

4th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. A. E. Campbell, 31st N.I., to be instructor of musketry.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Unatt. Ensign T. McCarthy to act as qmrr.

Lieut. J. K. McCausland, late 84th N.I., at present

attached to 14th Punjab inf., is app. to do du. with extra Goorka regt.

Lieut. W. W. Hume, late 11th N.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Meerut.

Leave of absence:—

General Staff. Brev. Lieut. col. T. A. Carey (offic. dep. asst. qmrr. gen. of the army), from Jan. 20 to April 20, to Jubbulpore and presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

6th Batt. Art.—Col. F. B. Boileau, from Feb. 13 to Feb. 25, in ext., on m.c., prep. to Eur. on furl.

1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. M. Clarke, from Jan. 4 to Nov. 15, in ext., to remain at Simla, on m.c.; Lieut. F. Currie, from Jan. 10 to March 10, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 11th N.I.—Capt. S. J. Becher (acting comdt. of Agra levy), from Dec. 18, 1860, to Nov. 15, 1861, to Almorah and Nynce Tal. on m.c.

Late 87th N.I.—Lieut. E. Packe, from Jan. 2, to date of being perm. to resign the service.

#### OFFICERS WITH TROOPS TO ENGLAND.

Jan. 17.—Under instructions from Govt., the following regts. are published:—

Pending the confirmation of the home authorities the Govt. of India has sanctioned three months of the period during which officers may be employed on duty with troops proceeding to England round the Cape being reckoned as service in India.

When volunteers for this duty are not forthcoming from amongst officers who may be proceeding to England on sick certificate or on furlough, an officer to be selected from those so proceeding home will be ordered to perform the duty.

Maj. R. Dinning, late 71st N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty at Umballah.

Capt. and Brev. maj. J. W. Sanders, late 41st N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty at Lucknow.

The C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Surg. G. E. Morton, att. to 6th Eur. inf., and Surg. G. Banister, in med. chg. of Kemnauon batt. They will join without delay.

Lieut. W. Campbell, late 71st N.I., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 20th ult.

Lieut. J. F. F. Cogan, late 22nd N.I., has furnished the prescribed certificate of qualification in surveying.

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Bengal art., is reported duly qualified to instruct in the drill and practice of the Armstrong field gun.

Jan. 19.—The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated 20th ult.—Directing Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, late 30th N.I., to do duty at Barrackpore depot.

Lieut. A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th N.I., to proc. to Dum Dum for duty with art. depot.

Surg. W. Keates, lately ret. from furl., to proc. to Darjeeling and do duty with the force assembling there for service.

Dated 22nd idem.—Directing Ensigns D. H. Robertson and A. M. Bruce, gen. list, to do du. respectively with H.M.'s 37th regt. and 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Dated 24th and 26th idem.—Directing Ensign J. H. Broome and Cornet G. R. J. Shakespear, gen. list, to do duty respectively with H.M.'s 6th foot and 2nd Eur. L.C.

Dated 28th idem.—Directing Lieut. W. P. Onslow, late 11th N.I., to join and do duty with the regt. of Lucknow.

Dated 29th idem.—Directing Capt. G. Strangways, late 71st N.I., to do duty with 65th N.I., at Dinapore.

Dated 30th idem.—Permitting Lieut. col. C. Prior, late 64th N.I., ret. from furl., to proc. to the Punjab, prep. to applying to do gen. duty in Lahore div.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. A. Vanrenen, dated 13th and 16th ult., on the former date assuming com. of the Agra levy, in room of Capt. S. J. Becher, placed under arrest, with effect from 11th idem; and on the latter app. Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, acting adj., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, from 11th idem.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 22nd ult., app. Asst. surg. E. M. Sinclair to med. chg. of detach. 97th foot.

Saugor district order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. C. F. Ollham, 80th regt., to proc. and meet a detach. of recruits for the corps, and accompany it to Saugor.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 3rd inst., directing Ensign J. H. Campbell, gen. list, arr. with detach. of transfers from late 5th Eur. inf., to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt., till further orders.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 8th inst., directing Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, late 16th N.I., doing du. with Punjab depot batt., to proc. to Ferozepore for duty with a detach. of volunteers from H.M.'s 29th regt.

By Brev. col. M. E. Sherwill, comdg. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dated 22nd ult., app. Lieut. T. N. Walker as musketry instructor to the regt.

Benares station order, dated 12th inst., directing the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. G. Sharp, 2nd batty. 14th brig. royal art., to remain in med. chg. of the garrison at Rajghaut, on depart. of his batty. to Sultanpore for annual practice.

Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, Bengal art., at Sultanpore, to afford med. aid to the above named royal batty., in add. to his other duties.

#### TRANSFER OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Jan. 24.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that Govt. have sanctioned the transfer of Eur. soldiers from the Indian forces to British regts., but that under present circumstances further transfers from the latter to the former cannot be authorised.

The G.O. of 27th Oct. last, directing Lieut. col. W. P. Robins, late 15th N.I., to do du. at Umballa, is cancelled.

Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, 1st Eur. L.C., recently ret. from furl., is app. to do du. with depot at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brev. col. B. Riky, comdg. H.M.'s 48th regt., dated 27th Aug. last, directing Asst. surg. C. E. Rad-dock to assume med. chg. of detach. of the corps at Humeerpore.

Saugor station order, dated 31st ult., app. Lieut. F. B. N. Craufurd, adj. of H.M.'s 80th foot, to act as station staff dur. abs. of brig. maj. on duty.

Jan. 25.—The servs. of Surg. H. M. Cannon are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, in the public works dep.

The following Gwalior district orders are confirmed:—

Dated 11th inst.—Directing Brev. col. W. W. Davidson, comdt. 16th irreg. cav., to assume com. of district, consequent on the dep. of Brigdr. J. K. McCausland, on leave.

Dated 16th idem.—App. Asst. surg. H. A. Gogarty, 52nd foot, to med. chg. of the prisoners and estab. in the fortress of Gwalior, in add. to his regtl. duties.

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 22nd ult., making the following arrangements for a party of time-expired and discharged men and families about to embark for Kurrachee:—

Capt. J. Singer, 2nd batt. rifle brig., to com.

Lieut. G. F. Fawcett, 92nd highlanders; and Ens. G. S. Robertson, 51st foot; to do duty.

Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, 9th irreg. cav., to med. chg., making over his present chg. to Surg. major Macintire.

Oude division order, dated 10th inst., directing Lieut. J. H. Worsley, late 71st N.I., to do duty with H.M.'s 20th foot.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 15th inst., directing Lieut. F. B. Prinsep, 3rd Eur. L.C., to proceed towards Ferozepore for duty as far as Delhi with a detach. of volunteers from H.M.'s 24th foot.

Leave of absence:—

H.M.'s 19th Regt.—Lieut. H. Thompson (adj. Ally-gurh levy), from Jan. 10 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, m.c., under new regts.

1st E.B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. Davison, from Jan. 7 to Nov. 1, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 37th N.I.—Brev. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, from Jan. 10 to Feb. 10, to remain at presy., on m.c.

Jan. 26.—Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier is app. to med. chg. of 6th Eur. inf.

Surg. G. Banister is app. to med. chg. of Meerut art. brig., dur. abs. of Surg. W. F. Macrier.

Lieut. W. H. Garton, late 50th N.I., is directed to do duty in the presy. div., on expiration of his present leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. J. W. Hoggan, comdg. a detach. 17th Punjab inf. at Dumoh, dated 2nd inst., directing Civil Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott to assume med. chg. of detach.

Meeran division order, dated 11th inst., app. Capt. W. F. N. Wallace, late 74th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. qmrr. gen. of division, in room of Capt. C. C. Johnson, under orders to join army head quarters.

By Lieut. H. H. Gough, 2nd in com. 16th irreg. cav., dated 15th inst., assuming com. of the regt., and app. Lieut. A. F. Lindsay to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties.

Oude division order, dated 19th inst., directing Lieut. J. J. Boswell, late 69th N.I., to do duty with H.M.'s 90th L.I.

By Capt. C. F. Holder, 6th drag. gds., comg. detach. en route to Meerut, dated 14th ult., making the foll. act. app.:—

Ens. W. Poste, 35th foot, as adjt. and qmrr.

By Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, comg. 73rd N.I., dated 24th ult., appg. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke to act as adjt. to left wing of the corps at Darjeeling.

#### FREE PASSAGE.

Jan. 18.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,051, dated Oct. 28 last, directing that officers proceeding to England "under circumstances entitling them to free passage" should be supplied with contract passages in lieu of passage-money, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that officers so situated shall make application [according to a form provided] to the dep. qmrr. gen., Calcutta, or to the officer in charge of the qmrr. gen.'s office at the Presidency.

Jan. 21.—The serv. of Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, late 5th Eur. inf., are placed at disp. of supreme Govt. for employ. in commis. dept.



Lieut. M. Macleod, 42nd roy. highlanders, do. du. with 12th irreg. cav., is directed to do du. with 8th hussars temp., and without prejudice to his present app.

Lieut. H. W. J. Senior, 73rd N.I., do. du. with 75th foot, is directed to join his own corps at Julpigoree without delay.

Ens. A. J. T. Welchman, gen. list, att. to 6th foot, is app. to do du. with 6th Bengal Eur. inf.

The foll. removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Capt. H. P. de Teissier, fr. 2nd co. 5th batt. and No. 21 L.F. batty. to 1st tr. 1st brig., v. Lieut. col. H. A. Olliverts, dec.

Capt. J. R. Sladon, on detached employ., fr. late 6th co. 7th to 2nd co. 5th batt., and to com. No. 21 L.F. batty., v. Capt. de Teissier.

2nd Capt. W. Dickson, fr. late 6th co. 8th to 4th co. 3rd batt.

Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, fr. 2nd to 3rd co., 1st batt.

Lieut. G. F. Blackwood, adjt. of Bareilly art. div., fr. 3rd co. 3rd to 2nd co. 5th batt., and to be adjt. of Gwalior art. div.

Lieut. M. W. Daniell, fr. 3rd co. 4th to 3rd co. 2nd batt.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson, fr. 1st co. 5th to 2nd co. 5th batt.

Lieut. J. Butchart, fr. 1st co. 3rd to 2nd co. 4th batt.

Lieut. R. W. Smith, unposted, to 4th co. 4th batt.

Jan. 22.—Capt. C. S. J. Terrot, late 29th N.I., actg. interp. to 6th drag. gds., will accompany the regt. to Cawnpore, and then proceed and do general duty at Meerut.

The following presy. division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 1st inst.—Appg. Ens. R. W. E. Burrows, gen. list, to do duty with 77th foot.

Dated 3rd idem.—Appg. Lieut. J. Bonham, arty., returned from furl., to do duty with Dum Dum arty. depot.

Dated 4th idem.—Permitting Capt. J. MacDougall, late 19th N.I., to proceed and do duty in Meerut div., and Brev. Capt. M. J. White, late 26th N.I., in Sirhind div.

Dated 5th idem.—Appg. Cornet J. Boulderson, gen. list, to do duty with 6th drag. gds.; and Ens. A. P. Samuells, gen. list, with 4th Eur. inf.

Dated 7th idem.—Directing Capt. A. Taylor, late 25th N.I., Barrackpore depot, to do duty in Meerut div.

The Rohilkund field force order, dated 25th ult., appg. Ens. W. S. Walter, 42nd highlanders, to act as station staff during abs. of brig. major on duty in dist., is confirmed:—

Leave of absence:—

3rd Brig. H. A.—Brev. col. J. Brind, from Jan. 3 to March 15, to Calcutta, m.c.

The app. of Lieut. H. H. Gough as 2nd in command 16th irreg. cav., published in G.O. 22nd ult., is to have effect from Oct. 4 preceding.

The following transfers in the Ordnance dept. are directed:—

Asst. commy. of Ordnance Lieut. I. Laup, from the Attock depot to the Ferozepore arsenal.

Asst. commy. Lieut. W. Kelly, from the Peshawur Magazine to the arsenal of Fort William.

Dep. asst. commy. T. Newbold from the Ferozepore arsenal to the Peshawur Magazine.

1st class permanent conductor G. Malins, from the arsenal of Fort William to the arsenal at Allahabad.

Oblig. conductor J. T. Hewson, from the arsenal of Fort William to the Agra Magazine.

The following presy. division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 6th ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with the sappers and miners at Roorkee:—

Lieuts. G. Strahan, and B. J. Goldie, Bengal engrs.

Dated 7th ult.—Directing the following officers to do duty with the recruit depot at Barrackpore:—

Capt. A. Taylor, late 25th N.I.

Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, late 39th N.I.

Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, late 23rd N.I.

Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., to do duty with the recruit depot at Barrackpore.

The foll. officer is perm. to count as service the sick leave specified opposite his name, in ex. of the 15 mos. leave of absence on m. c. granted to him in G.G.O. No. 827 of 27th March, 1858, under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 1113 of 1st Sept., 1857.

Brev. maj. H. Forbes, 1st Eur. L.C., 3 mos., from 5th Sept. to 5th Dec. 1859.

The C. in C. is pleased to sanction an exchange of appts. between Surg. G. E. Morton, attach. to 6th Eur. inf., and Surg. G. Bamister, in med. charge of Kemmoor batt. They will join without delay.

Lieut. W. Campbell, late 71st N.I., passed pres. collog. exam. on 20th ult.

Lieut. J. F. F. Colozan, late 22nd N.I., has furnish. the pres. certificate of qualification in surveying.

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Bengal art., is reported duly qualified to instruct in the drill and practice of Armstrong field gun.

Dinapore station order, dated 12th Oct. last, appg. Capt. E. K. O. Gilbert, maj. of brig., to offic. as dep. judge advocate and conduct the proceedings of a

court of inquiry, in the absence of the dep. judge advocate gen. of the div., is, with the sanc. of Govt., confirmed.

Under the same authority, Capt. Gilbert is granted the usual allowance per diem for conducting courts-martial, as a special case, in consideration of the heavy duty which devolved upon him.

The foll. presidency div. orders, directg. medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 14th idem.—Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton, returned from furl., at the disposal of the dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, Allahabad.

Late 38th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. J. P. Knyvett, from 1st Jan. to 16th Oct., in ex. of priv. leave, to remain at Devrah and hills north of it, on m. c.

Unattached List.—Ens. G. Bradley, from 15th Jan. to 15th March, in ex., to remain at the presidency.

Adj. General's Office, Simla, Jan. 23.—The undermentd. officers are appd. to do duty with H.M.'s 82nd ft., at Shajehanpore, and directd. to join:—

Lieut. J. L. G. O'Brien, late 44th N.I., at present attached to H.M.'s 23rd fusils.

Ens. T. H. T. Drake, gen. list, at present with H.M.'s 90th L.I.; W. G. Smith, and F. W. Crohan, gen. list, at present with H.M.'s 42nd highlanders.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. Surg. J. A. Dunbar, to med. charge of 1st Eur. Bengal fusils, v. Surg. J. B. Harrison, removed from his apmt.

Asst. Surg. G. A. Watson, recently returned from furl., is app. to med. charge of Pathan regt. of cav.

Orders conf.:—

Roy Bareilly station order, dated 16th Aug. last, appg. Asst. surg. T. Wright, 38th ft., to med. charge of right wing 1st regt. Hodson's horse, and left wing 9th Punjab inf., from 15th idem, v. Asst. surg. D. W. Lawlor, m. c.

Saugor district order, dated 29th Sept., app. Lieut. H. N. Noble, 44th N.I., to act as barrackm. of the district, v. Lieut. Harrison, 80th ft., resigned.

### The Services of the Native Troops in China.

Military Dept., Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 17.—No. 11a.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the subjoined letter, dated Nov. 21, 1860, from Lieut. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., comdr. of the forces in China, bringing to notice the services, during the campaign in that country, of the native troops of all arms which proceeded to China from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Gov. gen. congratulates the troops on the high testimony which they have earned for themselves from their distinguished commander by their exemplary conduct in camp and garrison, and by their valour in the field. And it is an additional source of gratification to the Gov. gen., and a matter of which the troops may justly be proud, that their brilliant conduct in the field excited the admiration, not only of their British comrades, but also of the French troops which served in the same campaign.

It will be the grateful task of the Gov. gen. to make known to H.M.'s Govt. the report of Lieut. gen. Sir Hope Grant, and to bring particularly to notice the officers specially mentioned by him:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL CANNING, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

My Lord.—Peace having been concluded with this country, and many of the native troops serving in the expeditionary force being about to return to India, it becomes my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice the services of the regts. and corps of H.M.'s Indian army which have been serving during the campaign.

The 1st Sikh irreg. cav., under Maj. Probyn, and Fane's horse, under Capt. Fane, have performed their work most admirably.

On more than one occasion these regts. have been opposed to, and have successfully charged a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and their conduct in the field has excited the admiration of the French as well as of the English troops. It is not only on the field of battle that their services have been so important during the recent campaign, but in performing the numerous other duties required of them, of an infinitely more harassing nature; patrols, escorts, reconnaissances, as well as the task of carrying letters almost daily between Tien-tsin and Peking (a distance of seventy-five miles), for upwards of a month, during which they were frequently fired upon; their services have been of the utmost value to the expedition.

I beg to recommend Maj. Probyn and Capt. Fane to your Excellency's most favourable notice.

The two companies of Madras artillery under Capt. Hicks, and the two companies of Madras sappers under Capt. Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Takee Forts. The latter corps was most energetic in working, without relief at the construction of the batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A detachment of the former corps, under Capt. MacIntyre, was summoned from its station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach that city on the day it was attacked by the rebels, and to assist in repelling their attacks.

The regt. of Loodianah was stationed at Shanghai during the attack of the rebels on that city, and under the command of Lieut. col. Walsh contributed to their repul-e.

The 8th and 15th regts. of Punjab inf. have accompanied the army in all the active operations in the field, and although, owing to the nature of the operations, they have not come into collision with the enemy so frequently as they have perhaps wished, their services have not been of the less value to the expedition. The 15th Punjab inf., however, was particularly forward during the action of the 18th September; and on Sept. 21 a detachment under Lieut. Harris distinguished itself by crossing the river and capturing a gun which had opened on our lines.

The 8th Punjab inf. has been ably commanded throughout the campaign by Capt. Brownlow, Capt. Shebbeare, an excellent officer, the comdt. of the 15th Punjab inf., was unfortunately compelled by ill-health to leave just when active operations were commencing, but the regt. has been efficiently commanded by Lieut. Randall.

The 11th and 19th Punjab infantry have been employed in garrisoning the depots, &c., while the 3rd and 5th Bombay native inf. and the 21st Madras native inf. have formed portions of the garrisons of Hong Kong and Canton.

I have much pleasure in informing your Excellency that the behaviour of the Indian troops, both in camp and in garrison, has been everything that I could wish; and it has given me much satisfaction that the course of events have enabled me to send a considerable portion of them back to their homes in India before the end of the present year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT, Lieut.-gen.,  
Commander of the Forces.

Head qrs., Tien-tsin, Nov. 21, 1860.

### Chaplains' Duties in Military Schools.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 19.—With the sanction of Govt., H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to cancel Articles 4 and 5 Section XIV. of the Military Regulations, and to substitute the following:—

Art. 4. It is also the duty of these functionaries to visit the European, regimental, and other schools, and afford religious instruction to the pupils under the following rules:—

1. Religious instruction shall, as a general rule, be communicated on two days in every week, for one hour each day, to be taken out of the ordinary hours of school attendance. It shall also be given on Sundays at such time as shall be found most convenient. The children and others of the several persuasions shall attend their respective chaplains for this instruction.

2. The hours during which the chaplain gives this instruction in the week shall be arranged by him with the commanding officer.

3. In stations where there are more military schools than one, and only one chaplain of the Church of England, it may be difficult for him, if he has much work in the hospitals, to give the requisite time for religious instruction to each school. Where two schools are not far apart it may be possible for him to collect the children from both into one building, but where this cannot be, he is authorised, if he find it absolutely necessary, to omit one hour a-week in each school alternately.

4. Similarly, if his Sunday duties are very heavy, the instruction on Sunday may be omitted, with the consent of the bishop. Or he may find it possible to intrust it, with the commanding officer's concurrence, to some lay member of his congregation.

5. With regard to the general instruction and discipline of the school, the chaplain may take part in it, and help and advise the schoolmaster, with the consent and approbation of the commanding officer; but he is not henceforth to send in to the military authorities any report of the condition of the school and qualifications of the master.

### Durbars.

Foreign Dep., Camp Rewah, Dec. 28, 1860.—No. 278.—This day, Dec. 28, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a private darbar for the reception of the Maharajah of Rewah.

The Maharajah was received and conducted to H.E.'s camp with the usual ceremonies. A salute of 17 guns was fired both on the arrival and departure of the Maharajah.

The Maharajah presented a nuzzer, which was accepted, and H.E. received a dress of honour and presents, in accordance with established custom.

On the same day the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by the secretary to the Government of India and H.E.'s personal staff, proceeded to pay a return visit to the Maharajah. The customary ceremonies were observed.

A royal salute was fired on H.E.'s arrival at the Maharajah's camp, and again on H.E.'s departure.

Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 18.—No. 187.—On Monday the 14th inst., the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held private durbars for the reception successively of the Maha-

rajah of Indore, the Rajah of Bijawur and Rajah Suleman Shah of the Nagpore province.

The Maharajah of Indore was accompanied by five of his principal officers, and the Rajah of Bijawur by three of his followers.

On arrival and departure, the Maharajah of Indore received a salute of 19 guns, and the Rajah of Bijawur a salute of 11 guns.

On the same day, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a public durbar for the reception of the three chiefs abovementioned, and of the native gentlemen of the province of Nagpore. At the public durbar the Maharajah of Indore was attended by thirty, and the Rajah of Bijawur by ten of his followers.

The native chiefs and gentlemen were placed on the right of the chair of State, and the European officers, civil and military, who were present, were seated on the left.

When all were assembled, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. entered and took his seat in the durbar under a royal salute.

The native chiefs and gentlemen present were introduced one by one to H.E., and presented the usual nuzzers. The nuzzers of such as were to receive khilluts were accepted, and the nuzzers of the others were remitted by the Gov. gen. Khilluts were conferred on the following chiefs and gentlemen:—

1. The Maharajah of Indore and four of his attendants, namely:—

Kashee Rao Dada Sahib.  
Rao Ram Chunder Rao Bhow Sahib.  
Bukhshee Kooman Singh.  
Gunput Rao Seta Ram.

2. The Rajah of Bijawur, of the Nagpore Province.

3. Rajah Suleman Shah, ditto ditto.  
4. Eshwunt Rao Goojur, ditto ditto.  
5. Chitkajee Rao Goojur, ditto ditto.  
6. Trimbukjee Ahirao, ditto ditto.  
7. Luchman Rao Sirkia, ditto ditto.  
8. Nawab Hussun Ali Khan, ditto ditto.  
9. Rao Bahadoor Bunsee Lall Abeer Chund, ditto ditto.

In conferring the khillut on the Maharajah of Indore, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. addressed his Highness in the following words:—

“**MAHARAJAH HOLKAR,**

“I am glad that the time is come when I can have the pleasure of receiving your Highness and your Court in British territory. It was my wish to do so long ago on my former visit to Upper India, but time did not suffice.

“I am glad to congratulate your Highness upon the complete restoration of peace to your dominions and upon the re-establishment of your authority. This happy end has been achieved by the instrumentality of the British arms, to which your Highness has given on many occasions seasonable and effectual aid.

“I thank you for this, and I am glad to believe that the ties which bind the State of Indore to the British power will thereby be strengthened.

“I need not express the desire of the Queen's Government that the house of Holkar should be perpetuated and flourish, because the assurance which I have already given to you on this head has been given publicly, and is known to all India; but I wish to declare my own confident expectation that your Highness will not be backward to justify that friendly desire by a faithful discharge of all the obligations of your State to the Paramount Power.”

In bestowing a khillut on the Rajah of Bijawur, the Gov. gen. addressed his Highness as follows:—

“**RAJAH OF BIJAWUR,**

“It is satisfactory to me to have this opportunity of receiving you publicly in durbar, just as you are about to assume the government of your State.

“You are young for the task, but I am glad to have seen proof that you are alive to your duties to the British Government, and resolved to perform them.

“The promptitude with which you have lately punished some of your subjects who dared to revive the practice of suttee in your territory is very creditable to you.

“I enjoin you to continue to govern in a spirit of fidelity to your obligations and of loyalty to the British power. You may be sure that so long as you do so, the honour of your family and the integrity of your possessions will be protected.”

After the concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. left the durbar under a royal salute. The Maharajah of Indore and the Rajah of Bijawur were then conducted from the tent, and the assembly broke up.

On Tuesday the 15th instant, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a private durbar for the reception of the Secunder Begum and other members of the Bhopal family. A salute of 19 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Begum.

After the private durbar, the Secunder Begum and other members of the Bhopal family, together with the native chiefs and gentlemen of the Jubulpore division were received by H.E. in public durbar. The arrangements and proceeding were similar to those observed at the durbar held on the previous day.

Khilluts were conferred on—

1. Her Highness the Secunder Begum of Bhopal.  
2. The Nawab Koodsea Begum of Bhopal.  
3. Moonsee Bhowanee Purshad, Vakeel of the Bhopal Agency.

4. Baba Bulwunt Rao of Jubulpore.

5. Rajah Bahadoor Soornt Singh of Imjhera.

H.E. also conferred on her Highness the Secunder Begum the Pergunnah Baisraeh in perpetual sovereignty as a reward for the services which she rendered to the British Government during the rebellion.

In conferring this reward the Gov. gen. addressed her Highness in the following terms:—

“**SECUNDER BEGUM,**

“Your Highness is very welcome to this durbar. I have long desired to thank you for the services which you have rendered to the Queen's Government.

“Your Highness is the ruler of a State which is conspicuous in Indian history for never having been in arms against the British Power; and lately, when that State was beset and threatened by our enemies, you, a woman, guided its affairs with a courage, an ability, and a success, that would have done honour to any statesman or soldier.

“Besides the great services of repressing revolt around you, and of securing the safety of all Englishmen, amongst whom was the agent of the Gov. gen., you never failed to aid and expedite to the utmost of your power all bodies of British troops that came within your reach.

“Such services must not go unrewarded.

“I now place in your hands the grant in sovereignty of the district of Baisraeh. This district was formerly a dependency of the State of Dhar; but Dhar has, by rebellion, forfeited all claim to it; and now it is given in perpetuity to Bhopal for a memorial of loyalty under your wise and brave guidance in a time of trial.

“It is a pleasure to me to deliver this grant to your Highness in person, in the presence of the Queen's officers here assembled, of the native gentlemen of Jubulpore and Saugor, and of your own Court.”

After the usual ceremonies the Viceroy and Gov. gen. left the durbar under a royal salute. Her Highness the Secunder Begum and the Nawab Koodsea Begum were then conducted from the durbar, and the assembly broke up.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by the secretary and the under secretary to the Government of India, the agent to the Gov. gen. in Central India, and the officers of H.E.'s personal staff, paid return visits to the Maharajah of Indore, the Secunder Begum of Bhopal, and the Rajah of Bijawur, at their respective encampments.

H.E. was received at each encampment in accordance with established custom. On each occasion both on the arrival and departure of H.E. a royal salute was fired.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 12.—Leave of abs.:*

Mr. C. N. Pochin, sub judge of Mangalore, for 3 yrs. to Eur. on furl. with prep. leave for 1 mo. to Bombay.

*Public Dept., Feb. 12.—Appts.:*

Mr. W. H. Kerr to be dep. sec. to govt. in depts. under the chief. sec.

The above app. will have effect from the date of Mr. L. Eorbes' embarkation for Eur.

*Rev. Dept.—*Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool, dur. employ. of Mr. McQuhae on other du.

Mr. J. C. Hannington to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, dur. the employ. of Mr. Sharpe on other du.

Mr. R. Martin to act as dep. coll. and mag., 3rd class, of Salem, dur. abs. of Appasawmy Mudali on leave. to have ch. of the treasury.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.—*Brigd. T. K. Whistler to be a lay trustee of the chapel, of St. Thomas's Mount.

Mr. J. G. Coleman to be a lay trustee of the chapel, of Black Town.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 12.—*Lient. col. A. J. M. Boileau to act as dep. chief engr., dur. abs. of Lient. col. Ludlow on leave.

Mr. H. Roberts, probationary engr. 1st cl., having passed the full examination in Tamil prescribed for the dept., and having been rep. by the dist. engr. of South Arcot to be fully qualified to take ch. of an executive range, is brought on the permanent estab. of the public works dept., in accordance with his covenanted appt. as 2nd asst. dist. engr.

Lient. col. A. J. M. Boileau to be the engr. to superintend and control the construction of the Madras pier, under clause 2 of the contract.

Mr. H. Roberts, asst. dist. engr., to be superint. of the pier works.

Capt. C. P. Molony to be regarded as having acted a dist. engr. of Vizagapatam fr. Dec. 17, 1860, the

date on which he assn. ch. of that dist., from Capt. Blagrave, until relieved by Capt. Stewart.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 12.—*Mr. W. S. Nesbitt, acting sub. judge of Ootacamund, assn. ch. of the court on the 6th inst.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 12.—*Mr. H. Wood, collector and magistrate of South Arcot, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Mr. Cockerell on 6th inst.

No. 46.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Engineers.—Sen. Capt. (brev. lient. col.) S. O. E. Ludlow to be lient. col.; Sen. 2nd Capt. G. V. Winscom to be capt.; and Sen. lient. J. Vertue to be 2nd capt., v. Pearce, ret.; date of commissions, Feb. 9.

The undermen. officers are entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank fr. Feb. 9, in success. to Pearce, ret.:

Lient. col. W. H. Horsley.

Lient. A. J. Filgate.

The undermen. officers are perm. to proceed to Europe:—

2nd Capt. P. D. Horne, horse art., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

Lient. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., on furl. for 2 years.

Lient. C. J. O. Chambers, 19th N.I., on furl. for 1 year, under regs. of 1854, ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation at Bombay.

Surg. maj. T. White, 38th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, with effect fr. date of his departure fr. Galle.

Returned to duty:—

Lient. W. C. Stirling, 14th N.I.; arr. at Madras; Feb. 7.

Lient. A. Drury, 51st N.I.; arrived at Bombay, Jan. 28.

The foll. are extracts fr. the *Calcutta Gazette*, of Feb. 2:—

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Jan. 31.—*Leave of absence:—Mr. J. L. Lushington, accountant N.W.P., has leave for 15 mo., on m.c., with the usual period of prep. leave.

Appts.:

Mr. J. M. Erskine, to offic. as accountant, N.W.P., in the room of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, to offic. as sub treasurer at Bombay, in the place of Mr. Erskine.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, 2nd asst. acct. gen., to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., Madras.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, to offic. as 2nd asst. acct. gen., Madras, in the place of Mr. Raynor.

*Fort William, Jan. 30.—*No. 22.—Mr. H. A. Mangles as. ch. as offic. 1st asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of Madras on 14th inst.

Jan. 31.—No. 23.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the foll. appts. in connection with the milly. finance dept.:—

Lient. col. Barr to be milly. acct. for Bombay.

Maj. Gompertz to be milly. acct. for Madras.

Maj. Hill to be milly. acct. for Bengal.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 9.—*With reference to G.O. of the 12th ult., Capt. J. Campbell, 50th N.I., is removed from doing duty with 34th L.I., to do du. with 4th N.I.

With reference to G.O. of 31st Dec., 1860, Capt. J. O. Butler of the Eur. vets., is permitted to reside at Bangalore and the Neilgherries.

With reference to G.O. of Nov. 8 1st, Capt. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th N.I., is permitted to reside at Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, instead of at presy.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. E. P. Maltby is app. to do duty at Madras arty. recruit depot.

Feb. 11.—Capt. C. O. Lukin, of the 41st N.I., is app. to command the nat. inf. depot at Paluveram, during abs. in Eur. on m.c., of Capt. Kempster.

The leave prep. to Eur. granted in G.O. Jan. 15, 1861, to Lient. (Brev. capt.) G. S. Simson, 5th L.C. (doing duty 2nd L.C.) is to have effect from date of his arrival at Bangalore with details of the late 5th L.C.

Lient. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd N.I., is permitted to do duty with 50th N.I.

Lient. E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th N.I., is permitted to visit Bangalore, during leave granted to him in G.O. Oct. 26, 1860.

The leave granted to Lient. L. H. Isacke, 2nd Eur. L.I., in G.O. Feb. 8, 1861, is cane.

The foll. rems. are ordered:—

Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke, from do. du. 4th N.I., to 4th N.I.; J. Wilkins, m.d., from do. du. 28th N.I., to 28th N.I.; W. A. Smith, from do. du. Mysore Farm, Hoonsoor, to do. du. 16th N.I.; J. T. J. Doyle, from do. du. 10th N.I., to 32nd N.I.; J. M. Miller, from do. du. dept. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Pegu div., in med. ch. of art.—Tonghoo.

Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, from do. du. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Northern div., and in med. ch. 5th N.I., to 43rd N.I.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, from do. du. art. details at Singapore, to 40th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. Mackay, 23rd L.I., now at presy

will ass. ch. of dus. of garr. surg. of Fort St. George

dur. abs. of Surg. maj. J. Sanderson.

Feb. 12.—The following removal is ordered:—  
Lieut. A. A. Gordon, 7th L.C., from do. du. 4th L.C., to do du. 1st L.C.—to join at Bangalore on arr. of 1st regt. L.C. at that station.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated 11th May, 1859, Ens. R. G. E. Dalrymple is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 43rd L.I.

Leave of abs.:—

Capt. G. M. Carter, 1st Madras fus., from date of dep. for 6 mo.—Nilgiri Hills. This cancels leave in G.O. 26th Jan., 1861.

Capt. C. W. Lethbridge, 2nd Eur. L.I., from 1st March to 31st August, 1861—Cochin.

Asst. surg. J. Biberdoek, late from China, from date of dep., for 30 days' priv. leave.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The C. in C. will embark this day for Kurrachee on a tour of inspection in Scinde. H.E. will be accompanied by the qmr.-gen. of the army.

All correspondence to be addressed, as heretofore, to the hd. qrs. of the army at Poona.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 24.—By Lieut. col. Lye, appg. Lieut. W. H. Pye, 31st N.I., act. qmr. of the corps dur. abs. of Lieut. Stubbs.

Asst. surg. L. S. Bruce, 28th N.I., is appd. to the med. ch. of 5th regt. Poona horse.

#### SILLADAR CAVALRY.

To prevent misapprehensions and quarrels between the sowars and the civil authorities, when the former are on detached duty, officers commdg. regts. of Silladar cav. are requested that "whenever a detach. is equal in strength to a troop it may be commanded by a British officer."

The discipline of a regt. is severely tested on detached and civil duty. Full justice can only be done to it by the most cordial co-operation of the military officer with the civil magistrate for the assistance of the latter, and repression of all military violence and irregularity in the village or town bazaars.

Feb. 8.—The foll. order is conf. (with effect from Dec. 22, 1860, to Jan. 7, 1861), dated Dec. 22, 1860, by Capt. Shevell, making the foll. actg. app. for wing of 2nd Eur. Lt. inf.:—

Lieut. Uttersen to be actg. adjt.  
Capt. J. W. Pierce, 10th N.I., has obtained priv. leave for 60 days fr. Jan. 29.

Feb. 9.—The C. in C. has been pleased to sanction, as a temp. measure, an exchange of appts. between Lieut. La Touche, 12th regt., and Lieut. Currie, 14th regt., S. Maharatta horse.  
Ens. E. Mackler, gen. list, att. to the 1st grdr. regt. N.I., passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on the 1st January, 1861.

No. 63.—The servs. of Capt. T. A. Cowper are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employ. as comr. of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 64.—Admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 28, 1861:—

Infantry.—No. 601.—Mr. J. Sparrow.  
Feb. 11.—Referring to G.O. No. 159, dated the 5th inst., Actg. serj. maj. Wighton is conf. in the app. of serj. maj. gen. depot, v. Renton, dec.

Asst. surg. R. Boxwell, is att. to the 28th N.I., v. Bruce.

Asst. surg. C. Joynt is att. to 31st N.I., v. Thorald.  
Lieut. H. B. Jacob, 24th N.I., is app. to act as qmr. and interp. to that regt. from 5th inst.

1st class school master P. Brett, att. to the 3rd Eur. regt., has leave for 1 mo. from the date of departure from Kurrachee, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—  
11th N.I.—Lieut. col. Maughan, on priv. leave for 60 days from 12th inst.

## NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 21.—The underment. enrgs. of the *Assaye* are to be transf. to the *Ajdaha* as supernus., for du. in the factory:—

Messrs. J. Smith, J. Shand, G. Hutchinson, and A. Patterson, 2nd cl.

Messrs. Freckleton and W. Mackie, 3rd cl.

Messrs. N. Shimmings and G. Munro, 3rd cl. naval trained.

Mr. J. Mellon, of the *Clive*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha* to study.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 18.—No. 10.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. F. Folliott, and Asst. surg. H. Taylor, are placed at disposal of the C. in C. of the I.N., v. Asst. surgs. E. J. F. McDowall and C. Johnson.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Jan. 23.—Mr. Cotgrave, midshipman of the *Semiramis*, to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* for duty.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 18.—No. 9.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of the I.N.—Act. Lieut. J. G. DuBoulay, of the *Zenobia*, to be act. lieut. of the *Semiramis*, from Dec. 15, 1860, to fill a vacancy.

Act. Lieut. F. Dawkins, of the *Semiramis*, to reside on shore at sanitarium, m.c., Dec. 18, 1860.

Act. Lieut. DuBoulay, of the *Semiramis*, to be store account of that vessel, from Dec. 18, 1860.

Superint. Office, Jan. 25.—Mr. L. J. L. Preyre, capt. clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is perm. to reside on shore at the sanitarium, on m.c.

Mr. Dawkins, mate, from sick quarters, to join the *Semiramis* as act. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Act. Lieut. DuBoulay, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transf. to the *Assaye* as act. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Mr. A. L. Overbury, act. 1st class 2nd master, supernu. of the *Ajdaha*, is appd. to the charge of the schooner *Fanny*.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 28.—No. 13.—Comdr. W. Balfour, comdg. Indus flotilla, ass. ch. of the boat dept. of the Indus flotilla on 6th inst.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Jan. 30.—Asst. surg. McDowall, of the *Ajdaha*, having been relieved fr. du. in the Indian navy, is directed to report himself to the s.c. to the director gen., med. dept.

Feb. 2.—That part of squadron order, No. 227 of 31st ult., transf. Actg. Lieut. Beddome to the *Clive*, for passage to join the *Auckland*, is cancel, and he is app. actg. lieut. of the *Clive*, to fill a vacancy from that date.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6.—No. 19.—Mr. W. E. J. Hilliard, a capt. clerk for the I.N., arr. from England by the P. and O. Compy's str. *Northam* on the 28th Jan.

Superint. Office, Bombay, Feb. 7.—Mr. J. G. Lakes, mate, having arr. from England by the ship *Earl Balcarras*, on 4th inst., was app. actg. lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. D. M. Scott, midshipman of the *Punjab*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*.

Feb. 8.—The C. in C. notifies for gen. information that on Dec. 31, 1860, Messrs. J. Fotheringham and A. G. Maury, capt. clerks, were exam. by a committee in the Persian Gulf, and deemed fit for the app. of clerk in ch. of any of the vessels of H.M.'s I.N.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Maury will, however, be required to pass an exam. at the prey.

Actg. lieut. Ogilvie, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*, as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Asst. surg. T. Miller, of the *Falkland*, who arr. fr. Persian Gulf on 28th ult., on m.c., was perm. to reside on shore at the sanitarium from that date.

Mr. Dunn, capt. clerk of the *Punjab*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

## BIRTHS.

CARNDUFF, wife of D., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

ETHEREDGE, wife of W. J., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.

FREDERICKS, wife of J. H., son, at Madras, Feb. 12.

FORBES, wife of G., son, at Chatterpore, Jan. 31.

GRAHAM, wife of R. V., son, at Manila, Jan. 10.

HARRIS, wife of P. H. F., son, at Barrackpore, Jan. 28.

HEYZER, Mrs. J. W., son, at Colombo, Feb. 6.

JONES, Mrs. G. K., daughter, Jan. 26.

MATHEWS, wife of R. H. G., son, at Benares, Jan. 30.

OAKES, wife of Lieut. A. R., 25th N.I., son, at Madras, Feb. 11.

PERRERA, wife of L. B., daughter, at Colombo, Feb. 14.

PIERCE, wife of Rev. G., daughter, at Canton, Jan. 5.

REIDY, Mrs. J., son, at Colombo, Feb. 5.

RICKETTS, wife of J. A., son, at Hoogly, Jan. 25.

STOUTER, wife of J. A., son, at Colombo, Feb. 11.

THORNE, Mrs., daughter, at Shanghai, Jan. 13.

WELLS, wife of W. S., daughter, at Buriwan, Jan. 26.

WHITLOW, Mrs. J., son, at Shanghai, Jan. 19.

## MARRIAGES.

KEYSER, M. G., to Mrs. B. Sterto, Feb. 11.

KNIGHT, T., to Sarah H., daughter of the late C. Mersach, at Mynpoorie, Jan. 28.

LEGGE, W. F., to Caroline, daughter of the late W. Matthews, at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

MANGU, D. F., to Jane H., daughter of C. F. Harcourt, at Howrah, Jan. 30.

PEREIRA, M. O. D., to Magdalen J., daughter of H. F. Revaux, Feb. 7.

TREGGAR, R., to Caroline, daughter of the late T. Kelly, at Calcutta, Jan. 19.

UNDERWOOD, S. J., to Augusta M., daughter of M. Ronayne, at Midnapore, Feb. 3.

## DEATHS.

HONGSON, Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 23, Feb. 4.

LITCHFIELD, Eliza, wife of E., at Hong Kong, Jan. 21.

MORRIS, John, at Hong Kong, Jan. 20.

ROSS, Harry, inf. son of J., at Beandel, Jan. 31.

RYMER, Mrs. J., at Calcutta, aged 75, Feb. 1.

VINCENT, Isabel, inf. daughter of T., at Shanghai, Jan. 20.

TAYLOR, Archibald, at Kandy, aged 22, Feb. 7.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 12.

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet H. H. F. Gifford, to be lieut., by purch., v. Sidney, prom.

17th Lt. Drags.—S. Y. Clark, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Abadie, prom.; March 12.

Royal Regt. of Art.—Brev. col. G. Gambier, c.b., to be col., v. Wingfield, ret. on full pay; Brev. Lt. col. J. R. Anderson, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Gambier; 2nd Capt. T. E. Byrne to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Richards; Brev. maj. E. Taddy to be capt., v. Anderson; Lieut. C. G. Luard to be 2nd capt., v. Byrne; Lieut. H. A. D. de Vismes to be 2nd capt., v. Taddy; Feb. 21.

5th Foot.—Ens. J. J. Peter, fr. 11th foot, to be ens., v. Nicols, prom.; March 12.

13th Foot.—Capt. A. G. B. Martin, fr. hf. pay list, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Hon. J. C. Dornier, prom.

24th Foot.—Capt. W. J. M. Crawford, fr. 79th foot, to be capt., v. R. J. L. Crutchley, who exch.; Jan. 10.

34th Foot.—J. E. Savill, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Webb, prom.; March 12.

43rd Foot.—St. V. A. Hammick, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. J. McNeill, ret.; March 12.

60th Foot.—Brev. maj. N. Burslem, fr. hf. p. unatt., to be capt., v. Brev. maj. J. R. Wiltson.

70th Foot.—R. A. Clarke, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Ravenhill.

72nd Foot.—F. T. Goad, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Campbell, prom.; March 12.

75th Foot.—Capt. F. O. S. Dyer, fr. 17th foot, to be capt., v. W. H. Urquhart, who exch.

79th Foot.—Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, fr. 24th foot, to be capt., v. W. J. M. Crawford, who exch.; Jan. 10.

81st Foot.—Ens. H. Maturin to be lieut., by purch., v. H. H. Briscoe, ret., Ens. R. J. MacDonnell, to be lieut., by purch., v. G. F. Jellicoe, ret.; Lieut. A. G. Gardner to be ens., by purch., v. Maturin; March 12.

2nd Lieut. J. de M. Armstrong, to be ens., by purch., v. MacDonnell; March 13.

83rd Foot.—Capt. J. F. Sweeney, fr. hf. p. list, to be capt., v. T. P. Wright.

90th Foot.—Capt. F. D. Wyatt, fr. 2nd West India regt., to be capt., v. R. T. Knox, who exch.; Capt. R. M. Rogers, fr. hf. p. unatt., to be capt., v. Brev. lieut. col. G. J. Walseley, prom.

92nd Foot.—W. S. S. Troup, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Boyd, prom.

## BREVET.

The underment. officers, having completed five years' service in the rank of lieut. col., to be colonels in the army, under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, viz.:—

Lieut. col. S. Freeth, royal enrgs.; Feb. 28.

Lieut. col. E. Maberly, c.b., royal art.; Feb. 28.

Lieut. col. M. H. Dixon, royal art.; Feb. 28.

CENTRAL ASIA; Jan. 15.—It is ascertained by the Paish Khidmut of the Ameer that a letter has been received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, from Kandahar, with the following intelligence from Persia and Heerat. Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Heerat, is said to have sent his brother, Mohamed Oomer Khan, and his eldest son, Shah-nawaz Khan, with 3,000 sawars, to Mamana. From Tehran, in Persia, it was given out that when Usmut-ood-dowlah, the ruler of Mushhed, and Kawam-ood-dowlah, his Wuzer, went to Tehran, and informed the King that the 28,000 troops which had been sent to Toorkamund and Murve Shahjehan, had been defeated and had lost forty guns and the treasure, &c., they had been ordered to be imprisoned. Kawam-ood-dowlah was ordered to be put to death, and the hands of Usmut-ood-dowlah were directed to be cut off. On hearing this sad news the King of Persia had ordered the Meer Lushkur (the Commander-in-Chief), who had commanded the troops at Bushire, to march with an army of 60,000 men to Murve Shahjehan and pay them off well. The Meer Lushkur was to leave Tehran after Nouroze (the new year). The Ameer, talking to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan about the Sungoo Khyal affair, told him that after he had taken Sungoo Khyal, he was to leave some troops there and go with some to the Khyber, and to see the matters between the Shummaree people under Mullick Goolistan Khan and Mullick Allah Dad Khan, who had been quarrelling for a long time, settled. Some Mullicks of this tribe being present at the time were ordered to accompany the camp of Shere Allee Khan. Shah Murd Khan was also desired by the Ameer to go with Shere Allee Khan as far as Khyber.—*Delhi Gazette*.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 18, 1861.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

A STEP is about to be taken in Bengal that is likely to lead to the most beneficial results. The Viceroy has penned a brief Minute, in his best style, in favour of investing European and Native gentlemen of good character and recognised social position with the powers of an assistant magistrate, but without remuneration. His Excellency proposes that they shall be competent to "receive complaints in all except heinous offences, including affray, to issue summonses, warrants, and subpoenas, to take evidence, to punish up to fifteen days' imprisonment, and Rs. 50 fine, and in cases of theft with one month's further imprisonment in lieu of stripes, and to refer to the magistrate or deputy-magistrate, for final orders, cases requiring a severer measure of punishment." It will rarely happen that a limited authority of this description will be abused, especially if ordinary care be taken in the selection of individuals for this honourable distinction. The temptation to go wrong will be very slight, and more than counterbalanced by the new and wholesome feeling of self-respect certain to be engendered by the idea of responsibility. Hitherto no confidence has been placed by Government in any one not actually belonging to its service, and consequently the notion has gone abroad that no extra-official persons were worthy of confidence. Trust begets trustworthiness, as surely as suspicion is apt to suggest the very errors against which it is prematurely and unjustly directed. And wherever the experiment has been fairly tried, as in the Punjab and in Oude, it has been found that the native landholders dispense justice with quite as much ability and integrity as the paid servants of the Government. Indeed, as Lord Canning sagaciously observes, "Property and superior station will carry influence with them, do what we will. This is a law as inevitable as any in nature. If the possessors of that influence cannot hope to use it legitimately and usefully, the temptation to use it illegitimately and mischievously will be enormous." Already, and for many years past, both the European planters and the great Native zamindars do actually administer justice in their respective neighbourhoods, and for the most part very beneficially. It is only wise, then, to sanction and develop what has been proved on a small scale to be advantageous to the people, and elevating to the moral character of the exercisers of authority. It cannot be a healthy state, says Sir Bartle Frere, where an utter severance between property and official authority exists. Such has, unhappily, been too much the case hitherto, but the measure now recommended will go far to "bridge the

gulf." The Governor-general likewise suggests that honorary magistrates shall be appointed in Calcutta, as well as in the rural districts of Bengal. For nearly thirty years there have been Native Justices of the Peace in the island of Bombay, and during a shorter period non-official Europeans have been placed on the commission of peace, and "nothing but good had resulted in both cases." There can be no reason, then, why the same consequences should not follow in Calcutta, where many influential gentlemen of either race would gladly give time and attention to the hearing of petty police cases, and the various questions that arise in connection with the Municipal Conservancy Act. The compliment, we believe, would be highly prized, and men would labour to render themselves worthy of the social distinction.

### "AND THE FAMINE WAS SORE IN THE LAND."

AND the famine is very sore in the land—in our own land, the territory of our Sovereign, and inhabited by our own fellow-subjects. Hundreds of human beings are helplessly, hopelessly, dying every day. Not an hour passes in which men, women, and little children, do not lie down on the parched unfruitful soil, and perish by dozens. The cattle can find no herbage, and so pine away and starve to death. The birds of the air fall fainting to the ground, for though harvest time has come and gone, no seed or corn has fallen from the ear for them, and the fruits and berries on the trees are shrivelled up, or are gathered by hungry mortals. Even the beasts of the forest come forth from their lairs only to die and taint the air with corruption. This is no highly coloured picture. There is here no straining after effect—no attempt at fine writing. It is a plain and unvarnished statement of the terrible calamity that is stalking through the north-western and southern provinces of India. Nor is it a merely temporary disaster—one that will cease and be forgotten as soon as the spring crops are gathered in. In the first place, there is no little disquietude felt as to whether those crops also may not fail; but assuming that the early rains do not prove as scanty as did the latter rains, the effect of their present sufferings upon the physical and moral condition of the native population cannot be otherwise than most deplorable. Debilitated in frame and depressed in mind, what sort of labour will these poor creatures be capable of during the present year? The pressure on the Indian Government will be very severe, and the more it strives to do its duty the greater will be the sacrifices it will be called upon to make. But is the Home Government to do nothing? Will it look on apathetically while thousands of its subjects are seeking in vain for a morsel of bread? A famine in Ireland, a failure of the crops in the Orkneys, is at once met by liberal grants and profuse contributions. An inundation in France, a temporary stoppage of employment in London, a massacre of very indifferent Christians in Syria, makes every heart throb with compassion, and opens every purse. But week after week we receive more and more heartrending accounts of the almost inconceivable sufferings of our Indian fellow-subjects, and no one comes forward with so much as a word of compassion. No: it is

unjust to say so, for it is not true. One generous, noble-minded Englishman, at least, speaks from the abundance of his heart and from the painful recollection of the scenes of misery he has himself witnessed and laboured to relieve. A correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, expresses his readiness to contribute £50 towards a fund for the alleviation of the present distress, and for averting the pestilence that may be expected to follow. As a liberal subscriber, too, to the Mutiny Relief Fund he urges the immediate application of the large surplus balance in hand, towards rescuing from the cruellest of all deaths myriads of our fellow-creatures. We implore our readers to lend their aid to this good work. We ask of them to use their influence so that the £200,000 now uselessly tied up in the Funds or in Indian debentures shall be set free and circulated in the shape of food to those who must otherwise sink under protracted inanition. We intreat them to spare something from their own superfluities to save if it be only one little child from the horrors of starvation. For four annas and a half—for less than sevenpence—mothers are offering their children for sale to strangers. The fate of the innocent girls thus bartered for a handful of rice cannot be contemplated without a shudder. Purchased for a meal, fed and fattened for the vilest purposes, and not a hand stretched forth to save—not even the value of this wretched meal, the price of a mother's love, the price of a maiden's honour—not even this much offered in redemption by a rich and generous, a charitable and Christian nation! We appeal to our brethren of the press. We call upon them to do their duty, to awaken the sluggish sympathies of their countrymen, to paint this appalling woe in its true colours, to bring help to those who are in the utmost need of it. Could one-half of the misery now prevailing in India be realised, there would be no lack of sympathy, no stinted offers of aid. It is for the press to take the initiative, to indicate the true nature and extent of the famine that is so sore in the land, and the British public will not be untrue to its time-honoured traditions and character.

### JOINT MAGISTRATES' JUSTICE.

THE utter incompetency of the junior members of the Indian Civil Service to sift conflicting evidence, and unravel the entangled testimony of native witnesses, has been illustrated in a very remarkable manner in a case lately tried before the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore. On the 17th of September last the Commissioner of the Allahabad division received a memorial or petition, dated the 15th, and bearing the Cawnpore postmark of the 16th, the purport of which was to effect the removal of Mr. Lance, the collector, on the ground of systematic malversation and corruption. It is almost superfluous to remark that there is not the slightest reason for the accusation, and that Mr. Lance's honour and integrity are quite unimpeachable. The charge, however, being made, it became necessary for that gentleman's thorough justification to ascertain who were his calumniators, and a reward of fifty rupees was offered for any information that might lead to the detection of the offenders. A similar petition, we should have stated, was sent in the same handwriting to the office of the Sessions Judge.



It was on the 28th of September that the petition and the offer of a reward were posted up in the magistrates' court at Cawnpore, and on the following morning a man named Misree Chowbey went to the uncovenanted deputy magistrate, a native named Dabeechurn, and volunteered to give information respecting the writers of the libel. He accordingly stated that about ten days previously a petition against the collector had been written in the house of Urjun Sing, a pleader in the Civil Courts, lately deceased, in the presence of Unund Pershad, the Tehsildar of Ghatumpore, Salar Bux, the city Kotwal, and Nanuk Chund, the author of a narrative of what occurred at Cawnpore during the mutiny, and reputed to be a man of substance; the actual penman was Koor Bahadoor, the son of Urjun Singh. His statement being so precise, the deputy magistrate could not well do otherwise than take prompt action upon it, and his first step was to obtain some specimens of Koor Bahadoor's ordinary handwriting. On comparison this was found to bear a certain but not very well defined resemblance to that of the petition. Koor Bahadoor was therefore apprehended, and Misree Chowbey's deposition was then taken down in regular form. It was now the 4th of October. Some fifteen or sixteen days previously, he said, he happened to go to the Kotwal's house, who desired him to bring one Ali Raza to Koor Bahadoor's house in order to write a certain paper. He did so, and found seven persons assembled there—namely, Unund Pershad, Salar Bux, Nanuk Chund, Koor Bahadoor, Doorga Pershad, the Naib Tehsildar of the collectorate, Akbar Ali, a Mooktear in the District Courts, and Budree Nath, the treasurer of two collectorates in Oude. Having taken an oath of secrecy, Ali Raza was made to read aloud the draft of a petition which he was then required to copy. His writing, however, proved so indifferent that he was not allowed to go beyond a couple of lines, and finally Koor Bahadoor was persuaded to copy the draft, which was afterwards sent to the post-office by Salar Jung,—by whose hands does not appear. This evidence was supported by that of Ali Raza, except that he could only recognise Unund Pershad and Koor Bahadoor, and admitted that he was a stranger to all except Salar Bux, the Kotwal, who had sent for him. Neither of these witnesses, be it observed, makes mention of more than one petition being drawn up and sent off. It is rather singular, too, that Ali Raza's penmanship should not have been tested before he was initiated into the conspiracy, and also that Misree Chowbey should have been permitted to be present without any precautions whatever being taken to secure his secrecy. And what manner of men were these two witnesses? In plain English, they made their living by perjury. They were professional informers and witnesses, and ready to depose to anything for a consideration. And yet their testimony was received by the joint magistrate, though fully aware of their character. His words are, "There can be no doubt several of the witnesses cannot boast of unimpeachable character," and he naively adds, "Were it otherwise, it is most unlikely that they would have obtained a knowledge of the occurrences stated to have been witnessed by them." There might, indeed, be something to be said in favour of this remark had it been

shown that they were at all serviceable to the alleged conspirators, but, according to their own account, one was merely employed as a messenger, and the other was not actually employed at all; and we may be quite certain that the Kotwal knew them for what they really were, and would trust them no further than was absolutely necessary. But we have not yet heard all that the joint magistrate has to say on their behalf. "With reference," he continues, "to the circumstance of their having given evidence in other cases, I consider that this by no means invalidates their testimony in the present instance, or materially diminishes the amount of credit that may be attached to it." Truly a novel doctrine, that the same reliance is to be placed in the word of a truthful man and of a suborned perjurer—for it amounts to that. And so far as Misree Chowbey is concerned, something very like an *atibi* was proved against him. He says that he was at the house of Salar Bux in the evening of the 14th or 15th September, but a Mr. Du Narohna produced a book in which this man is entered as his chowkeydar, or watchman, who came to him at four P.M., and remained all night, from the 10th to the 20th September, both inclusive; on the last night he got drunk, quarrelled with a chuprassie, and was turned off. The joint magistrate, however, coolly insinuates that this entry may have been made to suit the contingency, and refuses to attach any credit to it.

Two other witnesses now appear on the stage, who also depose to have been present at a meeting of several persons in Salar Bux's house, and the joint magistrate thinks it "very probable that this is the same meeting as the one alluded to by Misree Chowbey and Ali Raza." Abdool Rahman, jemadar of the Kotwalee, states on the 16th of October, that a month and one or two days previously he went one evening to the Kotwal's house, where he found Unund Pershad, Nanuk Chund, and Budree Nath. The Kotwal mentioned a case in which Mr. Lance had taken 1,000 rupees: Unund Pershad capped this by asserting that he knew an instance of Mr. Lance's accepting 2,000 rupees; whereupon Nanuk Chund declared that he himself had given that gentleman several thousand rupees. Unable to bear this, Budree Nath struck out the "Moral," and suggested that petitions should be sent to the superior authorities, offering himself to defray all the expenses. Now, assuming this conversation to have really taken place, it is clear that there was no conspiracy in the matter. The speakers are represented as saying what they believed to be true, and in that case it was their duty to bring Mr. Lance's turpitude to the knowledge of his superiors. However, at this point they were interrupted by the arrival of a messenger, who said that they were wanted immediately at Urjun's house, and they all got into a carriage and drove off. The witness then returned to the Kotwalee in company with Bund Ali, whose evidence was to a similar effect. Neither of these, however, whispered a word of what they had heard until evidence was being sought for against the "Septem contra Lanceam." It further appears that Abdool Rahman had been punished last spring for misconduct which had been exposed by Salar Bux, and that Bund Ali had acted as counsel for one Newal Ki-hore, who had accused Salar Bux of corrupt exercise of autho-

rity. This happened on the 18th September, only three or four days after the evening he spent at Salar Bux's house.

A fifth witness turns up in one Jugal Ki-shore, who pretends that about five P.M. of the 13th or 14th September he met Unund Pershad, who took him into the Kotwal's house, to whom he was a stranger, and that he there saw two men whom he now recognises as Nanuk Chund and Budree Nath. They were consulting how they should get rid of Mr. Lance, and somebody proposed that a petition of complaint should be sent in to Government, when Unund Pershad observed that he would make Koor Bahadoor write it.

A drunken fellow, named Henry Mendes, apparently a Portuguese half-caste, now figures in the scene, and deposes that about eight A.M. of the 13th or 14th September Nanuk Chund and Akbar Ali came to him and asked him to write a petition for them. They took him to the Kotwal's house and read a paper in Hindostani to him, which they wanted him to translate into English, but as it imputed corrupt conduct to the magistrate he refused to have anything to do with it. Two men named Rikhey Fawarre and Badil Khan assert that they saw Mendes go away with Nanuk Chund and Akbar Ali, and waited at his house till he came back. Mendes added that he went to Allahabad for eight days, and returned to Cawnpore on the 7th October, and on the following day some one told him that a petition had been sent in against the magistrate, upon which he came forward and mentioned what had occurred. On the other hand, Mr. Du Narohna deposes that on the 13th, 14th, and 15th September Mendes was at his office making out bills from six to eleven A.M., and he positively declares that Mendes was in Cawnpore from the 1st to the 6th October, both inclusive.

Finally, Jwala Nath, Dwarka Pershad, and two others depose that one day after the commencement of the investigation Nanuk Chund, Budree Nath, and Koor Bahadoor were standing near a tree close to the magistrate's kitchen, when Jwala Nath asked those three men what they had gained by their complaint. Nanuk replied that he had sent a petition to the Sudder, and, if necessary, he would address the Government on the subject. On this the joint magistrate remarks that the witnesses "depose to having heard Nanuk Chund, Budree Nath, and Koor Bahadoor publicly boast of having sent the petition to the commissioner."

Upon this evidence the joint magistrate found all seven defendants guilty of "Calumny and conspiracy," and sentenced Nanuk Chund, Salar Bux, and Unund Pershad to six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees each, or in default to six months' additional imprisonment with labour redeemable by a fine of one hundred rupees; and the other four to two months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred rupees each, with labour redeemable by a fine of fifty rupees. These unfortunate men naturally appealed to the higher court, and obtained a fair and impartial revival of the whole proceedings at the hands of Mr. F. B. Pearson, sessions judge. That experienced official had no difficulty in discovering the exact state of the case. There had been a conspiracy no doubt, but the appellants were the victims, not the conspirators. The judge, therefore, acquits them and releases them from bail, after making the fol-

lowing pungent remarks on the character of the evidence:—

"Of the witnesses adduced on the side of the prosecution several, as for instance, Misree Chowbey, Ali Kaza, Henry Mendes, Ikkhee Tewaree, Badil Khan, Bund Ali, Seetaram, and Bhugwandass, appeared to be needy, ill-conditioned persons: some of them are understood to be available, and some may fairly be believed to be available as witnesses for a price. Those of the witnesses who have not, like Abdool Rahman, a personal cause for disliking one or other of the defendants, may reasonably be believed to be under the influence of parties who are inimical to them. Such is the character of the witnesses for the prosecution; and the character of the evidence given by them is equally unsatisfactory. Their statements are in many respects loose, and on the most important points so opposed to probability as to be incredible. With the exception of the evidence of Misree Chowbey and Ali Kaza, who pretend to have seen the defamatory petition written and sent to the post, at a meeting of all the defendants, the remainder of the evidence is inconclusive as to the connection of the defendants with that petition. The entire evidence consists in the mass of reported conversations, a kind of evidence on which it is impossible to rely with confidence. It is easy to put words into another's mouth, or to distort by a slight alteration words actually uttered by another, and we know, by daily experience, that people of the strictest veracity and the most upright intentions, are often extremely inaccurate in their recollection of what they hear said. For this cause the different parts of the evidence, though designed to fit and blend together, do not fully accord, and the crude product resulting from their combination betrays at once contrivance and falsehood. My opinion is that not a single element of the proof is genuine or trustworthy. I have formed that opinion without reference to many of the pleas urged in defence or appeal by the defendants, or the evidence adduced on their behalf, which, if I had leisure, and if it were necessary for me to hear, would presumably tend to strengthen my opinion. Holding such an opinion, I cannot affirm the sentences passed by the joint magistrate on the appellants, but must annul them as resting on a basis of evidence too unsound and unsafe to sustain a judicial conviction and sentence of punishment."

But how long are young magistrates to be permitted to pervert justice through their ignorance of law, as well as of human nature? Such a case as this is a frightful scandal, and likely to do more towards alienating the middle and lower classes than acts of downright oppression would do. Clearly, they who administer the law; must first make themselves masters of the law, otherwise, there will be neither justice nor mercy in the land.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your *Mail* of the 8th inst. I observe a most important article, page 185, on "The Indian Mutiny Fund."

It appears that there is a large balance in hand of upwards of £200,000, and a proposal is most judiciously and humanely made that it should be appropriated, either in whole or in part, to the relief of those suffering from the present awful famine so extensively raging in India. As a subscriber of £25 to the original fund, I most heartily and urgently concur in this proposal, and earnestly wish that it may be promptly carried out; and further, that a new subscription may be opened for additional aid.

Some seem to think four or five hundred deaths a-day may be an over estimate, but the probability is that it is rather under than over the calamity. Having witnessed such distress on several occasions, and on one had to meet the severe trials imposed, singlehanded, in the part of the country where famine raged in a most unmitigated degree, I feel called upon to press most devotedly the prompt adoption of remedial measures.—Yours, &c., H. H.

P.S.—Experience fully warrants the confident belief that the present sad times will be followed next year by a general prostration of the survivors.

March 11, 1861.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 8.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary for India what arrangement was being made for the medical charge of her Majesty's native troops in India, regular and irregular, to ensure the language of the patients in hospital being understood by the European medical officer prescribing for them; and what number of European officers were for the future to be attached to each of her Majesty's native regiments in India, regular and irregular?

After a few observations from Mr. CRAWFORD, Sir M. FARQUHAR asked the Secretary for India whether, in future, upon the appointment of officers of the local or line regiments in India to the new staff corps, or any civil employment, they would be struck off the strength of their regiments, and whether the vacancies so caused would be filled by the officers next in succession in their respective regiments; and whether there was to be any distinction between the services in this respect?

Mr. VASSITTART asked the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for India whether it was his intention to introduce any Bills relating to India during the present session; and, if so, whether he had any objection to state the nature and objects of such Bills?

Sir C. WOOD: In reply to the first question put to me by my hon. and gallant friend behind, as to the medical service in India, all I have to say is, that the whole question is under the consideration of the Indian Council, and I am not prepared to say what resolution they are likely to arrive at; but this I may state, that every pains will be taken to obviate the evils which have been so strongly felt in India of putting medical officers in charge of the hospitals who may be unable to converse with the natives under their charge. In answer to my hon. friend the member for the city of London, I may say that the statement to which he has referred was made, not by me, but by the Under-secretary for War, and related to the competition for surgeons in the general army of the Queen. What was said was that there were many cases in which natives of India and Africa, subjects of the Queen, could not be held entitled to serve in the general army. I do not consider at all that natives of India and Africa have a right to enter by competition generally into the army of the Queen. With regard to the hon. and gallant officer's second question, he is aware that the number of officers usually attached to an irregular regiment is three or four. The Government of India recommended that there should be six; and that recommendation, substantially, will be carried out. With regard to regular regiments no change has at present taken place. My own belief is that regiments would be more efficient, on the irregular system, of six officers, and certainly it would lead to the economy of the service. With regard to the question of the hon. baronet opposite, I have to state that it is not intended to place both services on identically the same footing. It is necessary to ensure to every Indian officer precisely the promotion he has a right to expect. That arrangement must be strictly maintained. When an officer is taken from his regiment and put into the staff corps he will be precisely in the same position with regard to that regiment in which he is at present on staff employment, and the effect of the arrangement will be this, that every Indian officer will attain his promotion precisely as soon—neither sooner nor later—than he would have done if no change whatever had been made in the Indian service. With regard to officers going from the line to the staff, the Commander-in-Chief has submitted to her Majesty, and her Majesty has approved an arrangement which will be eminently for the benefit of the Indian army. If a captain in the line, for instance, goes into the staff corps his position must be filled up, or the regiment would not be efficient; and the arrangement is that whenever a vacancy occurs in a line regiment by an officer going into the staff corps an officer of the Indian army will be placed in the line regiment, such Indian officer being a person of good

character, recommended by the Governor-general and approved by the Commander-in-Chief. That will clearly be to the advantage of the Indian army, and must tend to obliterate all distinctions between them and the line. In regard to the question of the hon. member for Windsor, he has stated quite correctly what I said last year, that it had been my intention to introduce a Bill for the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts. In fact, I had a Bill in draught for the purpose; but he will remember that about the month of May there was great indisposition to deal with these Indian subjects, and I was unwillingly obliged to postpone the introduction of the Bill to carry out the intention of the Government in 1853, when I was President of the Board of Control. I have since consulted the Governor-general of India, thinking it desirable to avail myself of any information I could procure on the subject, and I had hoped before now to have received his observations. I have again prepared the Bill, but have rather delayed its introduction, expecting to receive information from India. The Bill is ready in draught, and will be introduced, I hope, at an early period. With regard to the other question, which is of still greater importance, as to alteration in the Legislative Council of India, the subject, as I stated last session, was under the consideration of the members of the Indian Council. What had occurred in India, and the different opinions held on the subject of taxation in India, had rendered this a matter of more grave consideration than it was at the early period of last session. I communicated with the Governor-general of India on the subject, and it is only to-day that I have received his opinions. All the information and assistance that could be expected from India having now come to hand, no time shall be lost in introducing those measures into the House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 11.

#### ADDISCOMBE.

In answer to Sir F. SMITH,

Sir C. WOOD said there were a considerable number of cadets at Addiscombe undergoing training preparatory to going to Woolwich. There were a number of Indian cadets who would pass out in June; but the college would remain till other arrangements could be made for the preparatory training of engineers and artillery cadets.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 15.

#### DISARMAMENT IN INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH presented petitions from residents in India, complaining that in the Arms Act of last year Europeans and natives were placed on the same footing, and were equally required to deliver up the arms in their possession to the magistrates. The British residents maintained that under the Bill of Rights they were entitled to possess arms for their own protection, and that the Indian Government had not authority to take them away. It was right to add that in a circular issued by the Governor-general the objectionable features of the Act were done away with; but he was, nevertheless, bound to express his sympathy with the petitioners in the indignation which they expressed.

Earl DE GREY and RIXON said the Governor-general of India entertained the opinion, in which he was cordially supported by the Home Government, that it was impossible with fairness and justice to make a distinction in an Act of Parliament between her Majesty's native and European subjects. But in the Act as it passed the Council power was given to the Governor-general to exempt from its operation such persons and classes as he might think it unnecessary to bring under its provisions. A circular letter was accordingly issued, in which it was stated that the European residents ought properly to come under the exemption, not being persons from whom an improper use of these weapons was to be apprehended.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH could not appreciate the distinction drawn by the noble earl. If it were wrong to place natives and Europeans on a different footing in an Act of Parliament, could it be right to do so in a proclamation by the Governor-general?

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 15.

## THE PRINCES OF TANJORE.

Mr. SMOLLETT called the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the judgment of the Privy Council delivered, on the 27th of July, 1859, in the appeal "*Kamachee Boye Sahibee v. the East India Company*," and asked if any orders had been sent to the Government of India for the disposal of the property under litigation in that suit, and if any adequate permanent provision would be made for the support of the descendants of the Princes of Tanjore.

Mr. H. BAILLIE said that the seizure of this private property was an act of plunder and robbery, deliberately planned and carried out by the Government of India, who seemed to suppose that the necessities of the State justified spoliation.

Mr. BRIGHT did not wish the right hon. baronet to restore the raj of Tanjore, but he was convinced that nothing could be more dangerous to the position of England in India than that at the death of a man against whom there was no charge whatever, the Government should by main force seize everything that he had—the accumulations of a life of prudence and economy, and leave his widow and other relations entirely unprovided for.

Sir C. WOOD replied that a report had been made by Sir Charles Trevelyan, the late Governor of Madras, to the Government of India on the subject of the distribution of the property of the late Rajah of Tanjore, but it had not yet reached this country, though he had a considerable time ago requested the Government of India to forward it to him, along with their own recommendation. He believed, however, though he had no official information on the subject, that the recommendation of the Indian Government was that the whole of the property should be distributed among the relations of the rajah, and it would be the duty of the Government to make provisions for every person who had a fair claim upon the property.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. W. EWART rose to ask the Secretary of State for India what information it was in his power to give respecting the administration of relief to the sufferers by the famine in India; and whether works of irrigation would be vigorously promoted as the best means of preventing such calamities in future. The hon. gentleman said that it would, of course, be absurd to attempt to make the Government responsible for the famine; but he was convinced that if works of irrigation had been encouraged some years ago, there would have been fewer deaths in India than had lately occurred.

Mr. CAVE was understood to suggest that some of the families now suffering from famine in the North-West Provinces might be brought down to the port of Calcutta, and removed thence to the Mauritius or the West Indies, where they would find far more profitable employment than they could ever hope to obtain in India.

Sir C. WOOD answered that it was perfectly true that the people in the North-West Provinces had suffered severely from famine, but he had much pleasure in stating that the accounts brought by the last mail were of a much more favourable character than any received before. The famine, it appeared, was confined within a much narrower area than was at first supposed. It had been truly observed that it was impossible for the Government to deal with the population on a great scale; but large subscriptions had been raised in Calcutta and elsewhere in India for the relief of the sufferers, and he believed that both the Government and the colonists had done everything in their power to mitigate the distress which prevailed in the famine-stricken districts. It happened that the part of the country in which the greatest destitution might be apprehended was that in which the Indian Government had executed the most gigantic work of irrigation that had been undertaken in India for many years. The Ganges Canal passed through the central part of the district, and he was happy to say that the people in its neighbourhood had at last become aware of its value. These works of irrigation were most advantageous to the country and profitable to the Government, and, as far as their means would permit, the authorities

were prepared to proceed with them. He hoped that before long the easier state in the money-market would enable them to raise the money necessary for these great undertakings.

## EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

Colonel SYKES inquired whether, in future, all the services in India would be open to all the natives of India without distinction of caste or creed? He stated that at the present moment there were hundreds of Indians in this country studying at our Universities and public schools, with the view of entering the public service by the process of open competition. They had come here for that purpose upon the faith of a clause in the Act of 1833. The noble lord at the head of the Government had given an unqualified assurance that under that clause the rights of the natives of India to public employment remained intact; and in a proclamation issued in 1858 her Majesty declared it to be her will that all her subjects, of whatever race or creed, should be freely and impartially admitted to offices in her service the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge. Considerable alarm had been created among the natives of India pursuing their studies in England by an answer recently given in that House by the Secretary of State, to the effect that there were some services to which Indians could not be admitted, and by the last mail from India he had received petitions from the nobility, gentry, and other inhabitants of the Deccan complaining of their exclusion from public employment, and praying for redress. It had been said that persons born in India were disqualified for some services, because they could not be sent to cold climates. That argument would exclude the sons of Englishmen born in India as well as Hindoos, but it really had no foundation in reason, because there were hundreds of Indians living in this country in a state of robust health. It was hardly necessary to state that to cut off the hopes of employment in the public service would be a fatal blow to the progress of native education in India.

Sir C. WOOD said that he had not seen the letter from the sirdars which had been referred to; that, as circumstances had not changed since 1833, no alteration had been made as to the admission of natives to Government offices, and that he believed the remarks of the hon. and gallant member were calculated to produce unnecessary agitation and alarm.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Downing-street, March 7.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Douglas, Esq., to be Assistant Colonial Secretary in the Despatch Branch of the office of the Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.—(*India Office, Feb. 8.*)—The Queen has been pleased, by letters patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to appoint Colley Harman Scotland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras.—(*India Office, March 7.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, to be one of H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into, and report upon, the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of H.M.'s army serving in India. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Colonel Henry Marion Duxand, c.b., to be a member of the said Commission, in the room of Major-general Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, k.c.b.; and James Brown Gibson, Esq., M.D., c.b., to be a member of the said Commission, in the room of Thomas Alexander, Esq., c.b.—(*War Office, March 15.*)—The Queen has also been graciously pleased to approve of William Campbell Maclean, M.D., Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, being appointed Professor of Clinical and Military Medicine in the Army Medical School.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—The following presentations to the Queen took place at her Majesty's Levee, held at St. James's Palace on the 13th inst.—Captain W. R. E. Alexander; Major

Baynes, on return from India, by Colonel Greathead; Ensign Begbie; Captain A. A. P. Browne; Sub-Lieut. G. Brudenell Bruce, on return from India, by Lieut. general the Earl of Cardigan; Mr. Stanley Carter, on appointment Bombay Army, by his father, Mr. Alderman Carter; Lieut. Chaplin, on promotion and return from China, by the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. J. W. Cherry, by the Secretary of State for India; Lieutenant E. G. Clarke; Lieutenant A. J. Clark, her Majesty's Indian Navy, on return from India; Captain H. J. Day, on return from service in India, by the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood; Cornet P. Dodgson, on return from India, by the Adjutant-general; Ensign Durrant, on appointment to 33rd Regiment and embarking for India, by the Adjutant-general; Captain Harry Edgell, R.N., on his nomination to a Companionship of the Bath and return from the command of the Naval Division in India, by the Duke of Somerset; Captain Freemantle, on promotion and return from India, by Major-general the Duke of Wellington; Captain Gibsons, on return from service in India, by the Duke of Cambridge; Captain S. H. Harford, on his return from India, by Colonel Hagart; Mr. Harland, on return from India; Captain Hugh Hayley; Lieutenant R. Henslowe; Captain C. J. Hitchins; Captain Huddleston, on his return from India, by Colonel Greathead; Captain Hughes; Lieutenant Hume, by Lieutenant-col. Hume; Captain Howard Irby, on return from India, by the Adjutant-general; Lieut. H. Lamb, her Majesty's Indian navy, on appointment to Store Department India Office; Captain Laurie, on his return from India, by his father, Mr. Laurie; Colonel Law, on promotion and return from India, by the Adjutant-general; Major Lowe, on his return from China, by Colonel Hon. James Lindsay; Captain K. Macaulay; Lieut. Sir J. G. Malcolm, on receiving the Victoria Cross, by the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood; Captain W. E. Marshall; Captain H. R. Martin, on promotion and return from China, by Colonel Charles Bingham; Captain F. B. McCrea, on return from India, by Colonel Greathead; Major J. G. Medley; Lieutenant A. H. Millett; Major T. W. Milward, on appointment to the staff of the garrison of Woolwich and return from China, by Colonel Charles Bingham; Mr. Gilbert Money, on his return from India; Colonel Alex. Murray, on return from India and China, by the Duke of Cambridge; Lieutenant E. D. Oliver, on return from India, by Lord Proby; Captain W. Osborne, on return from India, and nomination to Companionship of the Bath; Mr. George Palmer, on his return from India, by his father, Lieutenant Colonel Palmer; Captain H. Reunainy, on promotion and return from India, by Colonel Charles Bingham; Captain Augustus Ritherdon; Lieut.-col. A. C. Roberson, on promotion and return from India, by Colonel E. H. Greathead; Captain Bolton; Captain Francis de L. Saunderson, on promotion and return from India, by the Earl of Lanesborough; Mr. J. W. Sherer, on his return from India, by Sir C. Wood; Captain E. J. Simpson; Major van Straubenzeel, on promotion, and return from China, by Major-general Sir C. van Straubenzeel; Colonel Sutton, on return from China, by the Adjutant-general; Captain F. Swanson; Captain Meadows Taylor, Deputy Commissioner East Berar, on return from India; Mr. R. Ferguson Thomson, attaché to her Majesty's Legation in Persia, on arrival from Persia, by Lord John Russell; Lieutenant-colonel Travers, on return from China, and appointment as Assistant Adjutant-general Royal Marines, by the Duke of Somerset; Captain E. Waddington; Lieut. A. Walker, on his return from India and appointment to the staff of the School of Musketry, Hythe, by the Adjutant-general; Lieut. W. J. Watson, on return from India, by Colonel Greathead; Lieutenant Whelan, on return from India, by Colonel Greathead; Lieutenant R. G. Wilberforce, on return from India, by Lord Herbert; Major-general M. F. Willoughby, on promotion; Lieutenant W. F. Wright; Captain W. R. Ximenes, on return from India, by Colonel Greathead. [The names of those officers presented by the Secretary of State for India are given unaccompanied.]

**THE PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA.**—On Wednesday, the 6th, a Parliamentary paper, obtained by Mr. Crawford, was printed, of the negotiable public debt, with the rate of interest thereon, and distinguishing the proportions severally retained in India, and registered in the India-office. The amount of the negotiable debt is 61,22,78,260 rupees. The proportion retained in India is 48,89,30,801 rupees.

**DEATH OF SIR ARCHIBALD MACLAINE, K.C.B.**—The colonelcy of the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regt. of Foot has become vacant by the death of General Sir Archibald MacLaine, K.C.B., who expired on Saturday last at his house in Cumberland-street. The gallant veteran, who was in his 89th year, had seen much active service, particularly in the East Indies and in the Peninsula. He served in the Mysore campaign of 1797 against Tippoo Sultan, including the battle of Mallavelly, siege and storming of Seringapatam, where he received three wounds, from the effects of which he was confined in hospital for upwards of a year. In the capture of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and the Polygar war in 1801, including the battle of Ardingry and affair of Seringapatam, where he was wounded; in the Mahratta war of 1802-3-4 against Scindia, Holkar, and Berar Rajah, including the storm of Junnagur, siege and storming of Gawilghur, siege of Asseerghur (in which he was wounded), and the battle of Argaum. He was ordered home in 1804, in consequence of the severe wounds he received in the different actions from 1799 to 1804. In the Peninsular campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, including the defence of Cadiz, the defence of Matagorda (an outwork of Cadiz, and a ruined redoubt, when taken possession of from the enemy) from the 22nd of February to the 22nd of April, 1810, during which long period Sir Archibald, then a captain in the old 94th Regt., made his gallant defence against a force of 8,000 men under Marshal Soult, keeping the enemy at bay for fifty-five days. For his services on that occasion he was decorated with the Order of the Bath, and received the Order of Charles III. of Spain. He served also at the battle of Barossa (in which he was dangerously wounded and had his horse killed), and at the capture of Seville. His commissions bore date—Ensign, 16th of April, 1794; Lieutenant, 29th of April, 1795; Captain, 22nd of December, 1804; Major, 4th of October, 1810; Lieutenant-colonel, 25th of January, 1813; Colonel, 22nd of July, 1830; Major-general, 23rd of November, 1841; Lieut.-general, 11th of November, 1851; General, 5th of June, 1855. He was appointed colonel of the 52nd Foot in February, 1847, and in 1832 was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. The late general was the second son of Mr. Gillian MacLaine, Isle of Mull, by the eldest daughter of Macquarie, chief of Ulva.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—On Wednesday afternoon, March 6, a special meeting of the court of directors and proprietors was held at the East India House, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of adopting a petition to her Majesty, praying for an increase of the allowance made by the Government for the salaries of the directors and other incidental expenses attendant upon the management of their own affairs. Colonel Sykes, M.P., occupied the chair. After a short discussion the petition for an increase was unanimously adopted, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 8. I.O. Cottier, Mauritius; Beta, Hamilton, Akyab; Anglo Saxon, Laird, Foo-chow-foo; Solent, Passmore, Shanghai.—9. Ben Ark, Kock, Mauritius.—11. Sarah Neumann, Gibson, and Archibald, Sharp, Calcutta; Recorder, Osborn, Manila; Maynards, Miller, Mauritius; Summer Cloud, Coleman, Bombay; Parana, Morrish, Mauritius.—12. Manilla (s), Alexandria.—14. Capilani, Swankie, Whampoa; Priscilla, Brown, Algoa Bay; Ormus, Lovens, Mauritius; Relief, M'Pherson, Bombay; Clifton, Beazley, Manila. 15. L'Imperatrice Eugénie, Airth, Port Natal; Royal Arthur, Farber, Mauritius and Cape; Babiron, Bumbrough, Mauritius; Millbrook, Barren, Macao.—16. Contest, Jennings, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 12, to proceed per str. China, from SWEE.—For MALTA.—Capt. Rice, M.N.,

Mr. M. Conter, R.N., Lieut. Pillen R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Lloyd. For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Eates. Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. Cu maker, Mr. Heathcote, Mrs. and Miss Branton and child, Lieut. A. De Helin, Dr. Barne, Mr. A. H. Renton, Mr. R. Elliott, Mr. T. S. Brown, Capt. Watson, Lieut. Seel, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Ley, Mrs. Boyd, Mr. J. W. Huel wood, Mr. Trip.—Per str. Valletta, from MARSEILLES, March 20, to proceed per str. China from SWEE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. B. Tristram, Rev. W. Collins, Co. Swanson, Mr. C. A. Lawson, Mahipatram Rupram.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

CARPENDALE, the wife of Thomas C. R., Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, prematurely, of a son, still-born, at 2, Park-terrace, Sydenham-park, March 7.  
PALMER, the wife of S. G., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Abberley-hall, near Stourport, Worcestershire, March 5.

### MARRIAGE.

FARLEY, Thomas, to Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Boyton, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at Croydon, March 14.

### DEATHS.

ELTON, Lieut. col. Roberts W., late 59th Bengal N.I., at 5, Nelson-place, Bath, aged 53, March 12.  
HARINGTON, Amelia, widow of John H., formerly Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, at Ruyton-hall, Shropshire, aged 71, Feb. 22.  
MAGRATH, Caroline M., widow of Andrew N., late Director-general of the Medical Department, Madras, in London, aged 52, March 10.  
PALMER, the infant daughter of S. G., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Abberley-hall, near Stourport, Worcestershire, March 6.

## India Office,

March 15, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. R. Stothert, 4th N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Carter, 20th N.I.; Lieut. J. Miller, 27th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. V. Morris, 18th N.I.; Maj. E. A. H. Webb, 28th N.I.; Capt. A. S. Cadell, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Sub-conductor R. Moore.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. Trench, 2nd L.C.; Assist. surg. D. B. Smith, Med. Est.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson, Art.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, 2nd Eur. regt.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. H. Madocks, 6 mos.; Mr. G. Palmer, 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. H. Crozier, 6 mos.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. Green, 48th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. L. Trotter, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Surg. J. Hilliard, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, 1st L.C., 6 mos.; Lieut. H. C. Sitwell, 5th L.C., 6 mos.; Capt. C. T. Hichens, 54th N.I., 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. C. Gill, 17th N.I., 6 mos.; 2nd Capt. A. Roberts, Engrs., 6 mos.; Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I., 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—2nd Capt. A. Davidson, Engrs., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. A. Adey, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Brev. col. R. W. Leith, 1st Eur. regt., 6 mos.; Lt. col. R. Shortrede, 22nd N.I., 6 mos.; Surg. maj. C. Morehead, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. H. Philipps, 29th N.I., 6 mos.

### TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Bontein, 37th N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Midshipman E. M. Brownlow, I.N.

**CASTE.**—The *Bombay Gazette* has the following.—“Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy during his late visit to England had taken with him a Hindoo barber amongst the staff of his domestics. On his return the poor barber was ousted from his caste as having travelled into the country of the Mellachas, or barbarians. He appealed to his caste people for re-admission amongst them, and it was resolved that he should contribute a fine of Rs. 100 to the caste fund, and give a dinner party to 400 people to entitle him to be re-admitted into the caste.”

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100½
5½. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	93½
4 per Cent. East India S. S. Loan .....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan S. S. Loan .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	94½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1852-53 and 54-55 .....	—	—	79 8

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Bill to three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bill is 2s

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	121 to 123	
	India Stock (5 per cent.), 1859 .....	99½	
	India 5 per cent. Scrip .....	100 ½	
	India Stock .....	10 ½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct. .....	77½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....	93½	
	India Stock, Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	100½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1856 .....	99 ½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	95 ½	
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	100	
	India Bonus (£1,000) .....	19s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	19s. dis.	
	<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	92 to 93
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	18	all
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
6	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	4½ to 5
20	Ceylon (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	7½	½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	96½ to 99½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	97 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. debentures, 1864 .....	all	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Jubbulpore .....	100	94½ to 96½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	8	94 to 96
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	18	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	8	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	61 to 63
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	91 to 92½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	85 to 87
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	15	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	all
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	96½ to 97½
30	Ditto (New) .....	15	all
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per cent.) .....	10	2 to 1½ dis.
	<b>BANKS.</b>		
100	Agria and United Service lim. ....	50	all
40	Australasian .....	all	65 to 69
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	19 to 20
20	Chart. of Ind. Aus. & China .....	all	20½ to 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond. ....	all	3 to 3½ x.d.
25	and China .....	all	47 to 49
20	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	17½ to 18½
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ to 1½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1½ to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s	2 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	6	4½ to 5½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	68 to 70
20	Ditto New .....	25	11
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	18 to 19
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1½ to 1½

**THE "PUNJAB,"** I.N., Commander Foulerton, went out under sail on its trial trip on the 26th of January, before proceeding to England by way of the Cape. Commodore Wellesley has signified his intention to be on board during the trial. The *Punjab* will be accompanied by the *Clive*, Commander Drought, the *Zenobia*, Lieutenant Chitty, and several smaller vessels. The *Assaye*, Commander Adams, will be hauled into dock, to have its paddles and funnel removed, and will follow the *Punjab* home in March, to be converted into a screw steamer.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 19	Burmah(Rangoon) .....	Jan. 30
Madras .....	" 31	Bombay .....	Feb. 27
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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 15th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The Indian papers received by the Bombay Mail of the 27th of February continue to give the most harrowing accounts of the ravages of the famine. Instead of the area of suffering being less than was expected, as was stated by Sir Charles Wood in the House of Commons, it appears to be rapidly extending, and every week, of course, adds to the intensity of the distress in the districts that were the first afflicted. The Government has deputed Colonel Baird Smith to make a second report upon the subject, and to point out any remedies that may suggest themselves to his active and experienced mind. The voluntary contributions from Bombay alone will amount to £12,500, but this aid, munificent in itself, is so totally inadequate to the necessities of the occasion that relief must positively be afforded from this country. The Calcutta Committee are so fully conscious of the fact, that they have addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, praying his lordship to lend his great influence in rousing the people of England to some degree of sympathy for their starving fellow-subjects in the East.

The British force engaged in Sikkim was posted, on the 10th of last month, at a place called Namchi, about twelve miles from the Runjeet river. As to the successful result of the expedition there need be no apprehension.

Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., took his oaths and seat, on the 11th of February, as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-general, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., resigned.

On the 16th of the same month Mr. Laing delivered an important speech on the Currency Bill left incomplete by his predecessor. He admitted that Mr. Wilson's views on the Currency Question were not approved by the Home Government, and were totally at variance with his own opinions. A tolerably clear *resumé* of the new Bill will be found among our extracts from the *Hurkaru*, and we shall probably have occasion to revert to the subject in our next issue. In the meantime a general idea of Mr. Laing's scheme may be gathered from the following leading points:—

The issues of the Presidency Banks to be called in, in favour of Government notes made legal tender.

The Banks will manage the circulation of the Presidencies, and it is proposed that they shall establish branches for the same purpose in the Mofussil.

The notes will be legal tender in each presidency town.

Twenty rupees will be the lowest denomination of note issued.

The Banks will issue notes to any amount against bullion, one fourth of which may be gold, which will be receivable at a fixed price, liable to alteration only upon six months' notice.

The Banks will be allowed, beyond this, to issue four crores of notes against Government securities in their hands.

In return for this privilege, the Banks will undertake the duties now devolving upon the presidency treasuries,—namely, the custody of the cash balance and the payment of all accounts, dividends, &c.

The measure to come into operation as soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State is received.

On his way to Calcutta the Viceroy diverged from the regular route to pay an unexpected visit to Lucknow. Several mysterious, if not astute, reasons of state have been assigned for this step; but it appears that his Excellency's chief, and probably his sole, motive was to ascertain, from personal observation, how far the revived talooqdaree system had justified his expectations. Judging from the noble earl's speech to the talooqdars, the experiment has proved all that could be desired.

Sir Hugh Rose intends, it is said, to proceed very shortly to Calcutta, in order to superintend on the spot the re-organisation of the Indian army.

His Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., arrived at Madras by the steamer *Arracan* on the 18th, and was received with the usual honours. His Excellency took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Governor and President in Council under the usual salute.

## THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the mail, was to leave Malta at midnight on the 18th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 27th instant.

The *Orissa* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 14th instant.

## THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Ceylon* (from Southampton 4th of March) reached Malta at six A.M. on the 13th, and left at midnight for Alexandria.

The *Euzine* (from Marseilles 13th of March) arrived at Malta at two A.M., and sailed again at eight A.M., on the 16th.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. E. L. M. Larken, M.D., of confluent smallpox, at Bombay, Feb. 19.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Napier, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, at Nusserabad, Feb. 13, by a fall from his horse.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Forbes and three children, Mrs. Field and three children, Mrs. Coxon and two children, Mr. A. Grant, Col. Blogg, Capt. Hay, Dr. Smith, Capt. Maclean, Capt. and Mrs. Reid and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Hanbury and infant, Capt. W. J. Hall, Mrs. Anderson and child, Mr. Whitworth. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Capt. Tricault, Maj. Baubor, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Rousseau and infant. From MALTA.—Capt. Thomson, Capt. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Dr. and Mrs. Elden and infant, Mr. Beaborough, Mr. Benyon, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Walker, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. Holland, Capt. Campbell.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, March 27.—Mrs. Simpson and two children, Capt. J. Blair, Mrs. Battiscombe and two children, Mrs. Christie and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson and four children, Capt. Lawson, Capt. and Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. Bowden, Capt. Richards, 10th Bombay N.C.; Commander Holmes, Mrs. Crichton and infant, Lieut. Durand, Mr. Hastings, Capt. Morewick.



## BENGAL.

## THE PERIODICAL LULL.

India waits on Mr. Laing. Mr. Laing waits on the local Governments and the return of Lord Canning to the capital. The Legislative Council amuses itself before the public with discussions on the land-tenures of Malacca, and seems to have so little to do that occasionally the members take a holiday when they ought to legislate. But in select committee they are none the less busy deciding on the organisation and discipline of the new constabulary. Meanwhile India passes through another of those lulls both of news and political excitement which recur periodically. The last and worst was that just a year ago, which preceded Mr. Wilson's speech of 18th February. For more than two months after his arrival, the public sat patiently before the curtain, from which occasionally issued sounds of the manager's preparations, and behind which fitted the lights of the scene-shifter, and was heard the heavy tread of the great actor. Patience was just exhausted, curiosity was just quickened to the point of excitement, when the curtain drew up and the financial wizard played well to a crowded house. 'Twas a weary but a splendid five-act piece relieved, while the action was lengthened, by the dangerous antics of a rival actor who perished soon after he entered on the stage, but not before he had complicated the plot and caused a glaring violation of the unities. The denouement would have been almost as triumphant as the prologue was boastful, had not the leading actor been accidentally killed on the stage at the end of the third act. The manager made a faint attempt to continue the play with an inferior company, and at first the audience were content to be pleased with the performance of men who were both good-natured and willing. But the action dragged along, the actors lost confidence in their own ability, and the public gladly resolved to wait for the continuance of the play till a first-class artist should have been engaged. They have waited long, and now want to know when the fourth and fifth acts will begin—when the new player will be ready for his part.

Mr. Laing does wisely in reserving his strength till the completion of the Imperial Budget for 1861-62. That Budget is now being prepared by the various local Governments. Each is now busily putting together the estimated items of expenditure for the year which begins in May next, and after a very microscopic fashion pursuing the art of economy in pice. A chuprassee is being sacrificed here, and a clerk on ten rupees a month there; the daring imagination of one Lieutenant-Governor has even soared to the height of sacrificing a judgeship. Secretaries are attempting reforms now on the same scale as the ministers of Louis XVI., and as poor Francis Joseph of Austria, all unaware of the revolution which will soon burst over them. They do not understand that England will have reduction of expenditure; though in the East they are innocent of all knowledge of the Oriental proverb that the little finger of England will be thicker than the loins of Finance Commissions. And so each local Government will send up its Budget to the new Audit Board. As even the Bengal Budget has not yet gone in, we cannot expect that the whole materials of an Imperial Budget will be in the hands of the Audit Board, or be submitted to Mr. Laing before the 1st of March. Then will come the tug of war, and when the conflict is over Mr. Laing will speak the prologue to the fourth act, and publish the first scientific, accurate, and economical Budget India has seen. We again warn him that he will gain the lasting success he dreams of only by reducing expenditure. Should the process be as slow as it will be painful to the departments, we shall be content to wait, if only the result be finally accomplished. Let him beware of references, of promising to "consider," of yielding to the blandishments of secretaries and their chatter about experience. Let him be a despot.

For he must by this time be aware it is folly to think of imposing a universal License and Tobacco

tax. Our opposition to the latter has been consistent, and it will triumph. Mr. Laing is not the man to raise a revolt for ten lakhs of rupees, and the most experienced collectors of the North-West and Bengal, as well as of Madras, assure us the tax will not yield that sum. And the famine has placed us in this dilemma that we must either make the License-tax applicable to only a portion of India, which is fatal to any scheme of taxation professing to be at once universal and uniform in its incidence, or suspend it altogether till better times. It exists already in Madras as moturpha and vesabaddy, and in Pegu it is even popular as a poll-tax. It could be introduced into Bengal and Bombay to-morrow, either as a poll-tax or a shop and stall-duty, levied by the landholders, with the greatest ease. It is familiar to the classes of Oude and the Punjab who do not pay Income-tax. There is no reason why districts so rich in traders as Benares, Mirzapore and Goruckpore, and why the whole class of grain-dealers who are now making fortunes by the famine, should escape. The principle of a tax on traders, as such is too just and too precious to be lost sight of in any scheme of Indian taxation, especially one which professes that the tax on incomes will be temporary. That tax, moreover, even during these five years, promises to yield but a trifle. Benares, the city of retired millionaires, offers £13,000, a fifth part of what it ought to give, and for political reasons the Lieut. Governor and the Governor-General express their joy. While the town of Akyab will yield so much as £10,000, and that of Surat £12,280, Calcutta, a city which boasts of a trade of thirty millions sterling, whose numerous banks and public companies scorn any dividend under 12 per cent., whose merchants are the princes of the East, whose shopkeepers are the envy of their brethren in Regent-street, whose palaces are filled with native landholders boasting of a wealth before which that of England's nobility pales—this capital of Southern Asia is assessed at £100,000! Of this sum £45,000 is from house property alone, leaving only £55,000 from land, merchandise, trade, and public companies. If Benares and Calcutta are to be examples to the rest of India, then farewell to the Income-tax as the sheet-anchor of finance, farewell to public honesty, morality and honour. Yet this will be the result of the Income-tax for the first two years at least. Can we then do without a license or trade tax? Or can there be any objection to passing it at once into law, leaving it to the Governor-General to exempt the famine-stricken districts?—*Friend of India.*

## MR. LAING'S SPEECH ON THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Laing, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for providing a Government Paper Currency, said that he would make a short statement of the changes made in the Bill to vindicate himself personally, for he thought that there was nothing more mischievous than that every fresh Finance Minister should, for the sake of his own theories, make a sweeping change in things either passed into law or just about to be so; but, he said, the despatch of the Secretary of State had made a great change in the principle of Mr. Wilson's Bill. In criticising Mr. Wilson's measures, he hoped that it would not be thought that he intended any disrespect to that lamented statesman's memory, for although he could not approve of his plan, still it was to his genius that the first impulse in the direction of a change in the currency was due.

Mr. Wilson's scheme was a very large and comprehensive one. As to its working, up to the extent of six or seven crores of rupees, it would have been much the same as that of Sir Charles Wood, but it was one which might and would have extended to some fifty crores of rupees. By Mr. Wilson's scheme the State was to act as a banker issuing promises to pay, and in times of emergency and pressure hoping to fulfil those promises by selling its securities. Now he did not think the State could do this with safety. The weight of authority was on the side of Sir Charles Wood's scheme, Sir Robert Peel, Lord

Overstone, and other great financial authorities, all thought the principle involved in it, that of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the only safe one. There was, however, a small knot of very able men, among whom Mr. Wilson was the chief, who held other views. He (Mr. Laing) was sure, however, that there was no profit without risk, and if the Government were to lay itself out for the banker's profits it must also take the banker's risks. He then pointed out how the risk of a Government was much greater even than that of a bank by its trade being confined to only its own securities, while it could not contract its circulation when it saw danger coming as a bank can. He deprecated the issue of a large number of small inconvertible notes, and instanced the bad effects produced by them in Austria. He said that there was one principle on which all were agreed, viz., that notes should never be issued except in exchange for silver, but he thought that Mr. Wilson's scheme would be so worked as that an addition would be made to the circulating medium. He pointed out the danger that would ensue to both commerce and the Government itself if the rise in wages and in the price of commodities were stimulated by an over-issue of paper money, which he thought would be the result of Mr. Wilson's plan.

Mr. Laing then unfolded his own plan. He intended to fix the limit of the notes to be issued at four crores of rupees (the issue of the Presidency Banks at present being five crores). This limit would not be overstepped, except in consequence of permission given by a fresh Bill in the Legislative Council. The notes of the banks would be replaced by the Government notes. The reserve in specie, and the cash balances of the empire, which are never much less than 10 or 12 millions, would be liable for the security of these notes. Mr. Wilson's scheme required a complicated machinery, but the present plan requires none. The existing banks would, he thought, be the best agency for converting and managing the note circulation. The Mint would be the head-quarters of the Issue department. Any bank or private party having bullion to be coined would send it to the Mint Master and receive notes in exchange from him, instead of Mint certificates. The management of the paper currency by the bank would be a great saving to the Government, and would be much more satisfactorily done. If any one required change for a fifty rupee note, the Government would say to him, "Go to our agents, the Bank." Then if the Bank accepted forged notes the loss would fall on the Bank, not the Government. All the correspondence about lost, or stolen, or stopped notes could be much better carried on by the Bank than by Government. Practically it was intended to introduce the system by which the Bank of England manages all the Government accounts, and negotiations are already going on with the Bank authorities to put an end to what he must call the barbarous system of having immense boxes of rupees locked up in the Treasury, and of making all payments in hard cash. How far this could be extended to the interior of the country he could not say. Experiments had been made to establish branch banks, but these had hitherto failed. However, he hoped that the opening up of the country by railways would make this more possible and profitable than formerly, and that an influx of European capital and enterprise would create a necessity for them. Another thing that was proposed by the select committee was the modified introduction of gold into the circulation. He thought it was barbarous to exclude the gold of Australia from India, so that an Australian merchant who wished to buy rice should have to send his gold first to England and there get it changed into silver, which he would have to send here again. Gold is an universal medium of exchange, and carries its own intrinsic value with it. The question of the double standard, however, was a very intricate one, and exceedingly complicated. He would propose, therefore, not to make gold a legal tender, but to issue it against silver specie to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of the notes to be issued against bullion, and at a rate

which would be fixed every six months. For example, in the four crores of paper currency, two crores would be issued against securities, and of the remaining two crores to be issued against bullion 5,000,000<sup>l</sup>. worth might be issued in gold. To encourage the introduction of gold, he would fix the rate as high as could possibly be done without loss, and in course of time when it came to be more highly appreciated, and to rise to a premium, they might be able to fix some rate at which gold might be taken as a legal tender. If practically, he stated, we find that the attempt to introduce a gold currency does not succeed, we will not attempt to force it upon the people.

Another important question was, as to the division of the country into circles. These, according to the original Bill, were to be sixteen or seventeen in number, and the necessity of their formation is quite apparent, as it would be impossible to make notes issued at one place payable everywhere, as this would involve the necessity of keeping a very large reserve adequate for the whole circulation at each point, and it would not be right to make notes legal tender at any great distance from the place where they can be exchanged for cash. Still it was true that even if there were seventeen circles, the notes would be legal tender at a very great distance from the place of issue, and the division of India into circles would be in many respects an evil, and it was very desirable that the circulation should be as uniform as possible. It was proposed, therefore, that instead of at once dividing India into circles, a discretionary power should be given to the Government to appoint, from time to time, such circles as might be found convenient, always providing that the presidency towns should continue to be the centres of circles. Government will thus be able to feel its way and find by experience to what extent it will be necessary to resort to the circle system. It might be that as confidence was extended, the notes issued at the Presidencies, supplemented with a gold currency, would come so generally into use throughout India as to supersede in a great measure the necessity for local notes. But this discretion should be left with the Government. The Council should only lay down broad principles, and if they refrained from further interference such evidence of their practical wisdom would render them respected.

As to the lowest denomination of note which should be issued as legal tender, he remarked that it would be obviously inconvenient if two sorts of notes were issued, the one legal tender, and the other not; it seemed, therefore, desirable to make all notes uniform in this respect. The committee had come to the resolution that it would not at present be advisable to issue notes of a lower denomination than Rs. 20, bearing a certain analogy to the £5 notes of the Bank of England. Distrust and hostility would be excited if the humbler classes were compelled to take Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 notes. Two considerations with reference to this point weighed with the Government.—First, it was advisable to proceed cautiously. If there were a demand for smaller notes, and the principal merchants or bankers desired their issue, nothing would be easier than to bring in a Bill hereafter authorising it. Moreover, as was stated by Sir Charles Wood, our great object should be to inspire confidence, and when the public have grown familiar with the larger notes the limit may be extended. The second consideration which weighed with the Government was that, if under the proposed provisions as to gold it should come into general circulation, the use of small notes would be superseded.

The rest of the amendments were chiefly in matters of detail and would be seen by reference to the Bill itself, but he would mention one alteration with regard to the exchange of notes for bullion the rate would be 970 rupees for 1,000 tolas of silver.

The Bill, as amended in committee, will be sent home for approval, which he believed it would receive. It would be returned probably in about three months, and in the interval the Government would negotiate arrangements with the banks.

Mr. Laing concluded with a few general re-

marks as to the new era of peace and prosperity for India, which he believed we were entering upon.—*Hurkaru.*

#### DHULEEP SING IN HINDOOSTAN.

Maharajah Dhuleep Sing is now in Calcutta, whither he has arrived from England to visit his mother Ranees Chunda, lately a political refugee in Nepal. The circumstances of the meeting between the mother and son have so much of romantic interest, that we propose to give a brief sketch of the career of this remarkable woman, for the information more especially of that class of readers who may not be versed in the political history of India during the last quarter of a century.

In the East, where the will of the despot is the only patent of nobility, persons of the humblest origin not unfrequently attain to princely dignity and power. Ranees Chunda affords an instance of this: her father was a menial servant of Runjeet Sing, and the manner in which she was introduced to that monarch's notice is so naively characteristic of the manners of an Oriental court, that we extract the following narrative from a well-known and authentic work on Sikh affairs of that period:—

"Munnoo Sing, a poor jat of the Oolak caste, and a native of Gujerawalla, or a small village in its vicinity, at an early age entered the service of Runjeet Sing as a dog-keeper, but after about fifteen years' faithful service in this humble office, he was raised to the station of a door-keeper. He was, however, always regarded as a sort of buffoon, and in that character was privileged to exercise such wit as he possessed at the expense of the Maharajah and his chiefs, even in public darbar. This man was constantly telling Runjeet that he had a daughter, the most beautiful creature in the world, whom he would give to the Maharajah as his wife, and that she would make the old monarch young again. After some time he produced the little girl, and for months carried her on his shoulders to the darbar, or wherever Runjeet went. The old chief is said to have been pestered day and night by his importunities; but for some time he treated the matter as a joke, and nothing more. Yet he was vain enough to be pleased with the idea that Munnoo and others should believe and call him a young man, and he felt some pride in being the object of the facetious remarks of the Court and town on the occasion of his anticipated nuptials with a girl who might pass for his great-grandchild. At length, whether out of one of those whims which were so characteristic of the old Lion, or out of consideration for poor Munnoo, who had taken so much trouble on his account, or to put an end to the buffoonery of which he was the object, he one day eased the shoulders of his would-be father-in-law by committing the girl to the care of one Jewahir Mull, a rich Hindoo merchant of Umritsir, then in attendance at the Maharajah's Court. This man received orders to take the young Chunda home with him, and to rear her up at his house in Umritsir. Munnoo was overjoyed at this happy result of his labours, and in his exultation ventured to tell the Maharajah that as the world had now recognised him (Munnoo) as his father-in-law, it mattered little whether he did so or not."

Of the early years of the Ranees we shall say nothing. Female purity, never much prized among the Sikhs, was not to be looked for in such a Court as Runjeet Sing's. The fluent pens of our political officers are wont to expatiate over largely upon the morals of Indian princes and princesses with whom they come in contact, and the character of Ranees Chunda has met with but little mercy at their hands, even when she had ceased to be politically dangerous, and was a prisoner at Chunar. Lord Dalhousie, in his despatches to the Court, thought it not beneath him to place on record the publicly-received rumours as to her private conduct. Much of what has been alleged against her is doubtless more than probable; but if we reflect upon her early training, and the elevation which followed it, and the intoxication of wealth and power, we shall cease to wonder at excesses which partiality and political bias have no doubt exaggerated.

No marriage ceremony ever took place between the Maharajah and Ranees Chunda though she passed as his wife. And though it was well known that the former was not the father of Dhuleep Sing, yet he had acknowledged the child, and that was enough, according to Sikh notions, to establish his paternity, and to confer upon Ranees Chunda the authority of Regent mother

after his death. The Ranees took a leading part in the political intrigues and commotions that convulsed the Lahore state during the stormy period that elapsed between the death of Runjeet Sing and the occupation by the British in 1846, evincing on many occasions great energy and decision of character. The history of that period is one unbroken succession of murders, plots, and revolutions. The empire consolidated and united by the wisdom of Runjeet Sing, began to decline the moment his guiding hand was withdrawn. The Khalsa, whose valour under Runjeet had built up the most singular empire of modern times, threw off at his death all obedience, and degenerated into mere banditti. The Panches of the Sikh army sold the short-lived empire of Runjeet's successors, as the Prætorian guards sold Rome, to the highest bidder; and disorder and misrule prevailed; till, happily for the Punjab, the turbulent soldiery turned their arms upon the British territory, and the campaign took place which resulted in the establishment of a mixed Government under the control of a British resident. Ranees Chunda contrived to bring herself and her son safely through, and, on the inauguration of the new Government, was permitted to reside at Lahore. The resident, Sir Frederic Currie, conceived, however, such a dread of her intriguing powers, that she was shortly afterwards arrested and sent a prisoner to Hindoostan, and confined in the fort of Chunar. With her usual adroitness she contrived to elude the vigilance of her guard, and caused one of her slave girls to personate her when the officer came round whose duty it was to visit her place of confinement, so as to lull suspicion while she effected her escape from the fort in disguise, and found an asylum at the court of Nepal. Here she appears to have remained for some years unmolested by the British Government, and though since her exile her name has once or twice been mentioned in connection with hostile intrigues in Hindoostan, it seems probable that these rumours are based more upon her antecedent career than actual occurrences. For many years past she has scarcely been heard of in India, and now to find her, after all her vicissitudes, emerging from her obscurity to meet her son Dhuleep Sing, in the British Indian capital, is indeed not the least wonderful incident in her strange eventful history. What a host of recollections will not the sight of that son call up. The infant whom she held up before the fiery warriors of the Khalsa, as the successor of Runjeet Sing, in all the barbaric pomp and pageant of an Oriental sovereign, returns to her in manhood a Christian, nurtured in the bosom of that people by whom his father's monarchy was overthrown. We sincerely trust that a yearning for her own faith and early predilections may call forth nothing on the part of Ranees Chunda to alloy the unmixed happiness such a meeting should inspire.

As for the political significance of Dhuleep Sing's visit to India, it is, we think, extremely likely that his presence in this country will greatly unsettle the minds, and excite the military restlessness of the Sikhs, whose devotion to the memory of their old chief is unbounded. It would be in the last degree imprudent to allow him to visit the Punjab, or, at any rate, to make any stay there; the fact of his visit being known, there will, of course, be no lack of Gooroos and Brahmins to operate upon the ardour of the Sikh mind, by means of prophecy, and to connect his presence with that coming struggle for independence which it is certain the Sikhs are looking forward to. We know beyond a doubt what has been the tone of the private conversation of the Sikh soldiery ever since they stepped in so opportunely to save our tottering empire in 1857, and as to what may or may not take place in this country in the shape of sudden revolt, he would be a bold man that would venture to predict. It is probable the Maharajah's visit has been dictated solely from filial affection, and if so, it is most creditable to his feelings and character that he has left the highest society in Europe to seek his mother in her sorrow and exile in Hindoostan,

Nor, for our part, bad as Ranee Chunda has been represented to have been, bad as she may have been, do we hesitate to hope that the joy of seeing her son, after such strange vicissitudes in the lives of both, may compensate her for the sufferings which have surrounded her later years.—*Bombay Times*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN NAPIER.**—On Monday, the 11th Feb., the 8th Hussars having just arrived from Nusseerabad at this station, was asked to dinner by the officers of the artillery; and after dinner most of the officers rode towards home together. Captain Napier cantered up to them, who were all quietly walking their horses at the time, and just as he reached them his pony, a headstrong, restive animal, got on the side of the road and fell over a small drain. Captain Napier was taken up at once, but he was insensible. He remained in that state until the afternoon of the 13th, when he expired. It was found he had sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He was only twenty-three years of age, and a very quiet, amiable young man, much liked in the regiment, which he recently joined from the 11th Hussars. He was an only son, and would have inherited a handsome property in Scotland, had he survived. Captain Napier was no relation or connection of either the late Sir Charles Napier, or the present General Sir Robert Napier. His remains were conveyed to the grave-yard on the 14th.—*Mofussilite*.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP,** having halted for several days at Kurnaul, to enable his Excellency to rejoin from Muttra and inspect the stud at the former station, was expected at Umballa, on the 11th February, where the sporting men hope he will stay to witness the races which are to commence on the 14th; but this is doubtful. Sir Hugh Rose's arrangements, as at present known, are, to proceed by dawk, from Umballa, and visit the stud depot at Saharunpore, proceeding thence to Deyrah to inspect the Sirmoor Battalion, paying a flying visit to the Landour Depot and Roorkee, where he will see, besides the college and workshops, the 2nd European Fusiliers, and Sappers and Miners. Returning to Umballa, the Commander-in-Chief will visit Simla, for a day or two, to select a residence, and will then decide as to whether his camp will move on to Lahore, or break up at Umballa. The latter, owing to the scarcity and high price of grain, &c., would be the wisest plan, and one which, from the scenes of misery he must have lately witnessed, Sir Hugh Rose is likely to adopt.

**NUSSEERABAD, Feb. 13.**—The accounts that I have heard of the distress round about here are truly most awful. Those who have the means of migrating are all doing so from their famine-cursed country; and my military informants told me that on the line of march they had passed many camps of these unfortunate refugees from hunger hurrying on in search of a new Canaan. Everywhere was exhibited the tragedy of the deserted village. The aged and the infirm could be hardly said to be tenants where the jackal and dog had undisputed sway. Human beings were seen grubbing up the ant-hills, and robbing the occupants of their tiny hoards of precious grains of precious corn. This, I assure you, is no fancied picture: it is a fearful tragedy of real life.

**BAREILLY, Feb. 15.**—I send an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting held on the 8th, for the consideration of measures for the relief of the poor and the destitute. The principal residents of the station and the city, being present at Mr. Inglis's house, Brigadier Milman, who was voted into the chair, opened the meeting by reading letter No. 1,441, dated 19th January, 1861, from the Secretary to Government North West Provinces to the Commissioner of the Agra division. For the information of the native gentry the letter was translated by the magistrate. The following resolutions embrace the operations of the general committee at its first meeting. 1st. Relief in money granted to women and children of the higher station in life, who have no male relatives to depend on; who are known to be in extremely

destitute circumstances; and who cannot be expected to attend at the place where cooked rations are given. 2nd. That a sub-committee be appointed, 1st for the superintendence of the labouring gang. 2nd, for the issue of cooked rations. 3rd, for the relief of the women and children alluded to in the first resolution.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**PATNA, Feb. 9.**—There is little or no chance of famine here; for though the rubber crops have partially failed, yet the fertility of our soil will make amends for all. Still for all that, the market is becoming tighter every day, and complaints are daily heard to the effect that the Banians are taking advantage of the times. Unless a good look-out is kept on the sapient deeds of these worthies, it is much to be feared that the poorer classes will suffer. The magistrate's attention should be called to the malpractices of these clever rogues. We wish it would rain. The weather has been rather strange of late. Clouds are to be seen every morning, but they are determined to tantalise us. Before evening all is as dry and dusty as ever. The river, also, has gone down a good deal, and the steamers find it rather difficult to come on.

**ETA.**—The distress from the famine in this district is frightful. A little child was left by its parent one night close to the bungalow here and sent into the thannah. A subscription has been got up in Eta for their relief, and all the residents subscribe 20 to 30 rupees a month. The native zemindars, too, give something. One Bahadur Sing 5, Morad Allie 5, the Eta Rajah (the old Putwarraah of Belgram now dubbed a Rajah for his services during the rebellion) only 30 rupees. This man got estates from Government to the value of two lakhs of rupees' worth. The writer has put his name for Rs. 15, and Rs. 30 on the part of his principal. As we shall be able to send any very poor and deserving person to Eta where he will be fed daily—upwards of 200 poor devils were fed in the presence of the civil surgeon here on Sunday—we shall have to draw largely on the central fund at Agra, for as soon as it is generally known that relief is administered at Eta thousands will flock there. A fund has been raised at Futtighur. We must both look at home before we can subscribe to other stations.—*Hurkaru*.

**CANNOPRE, Feb. 12.**—The change of the moon has taken place, but, alas! not the sign of a cloud is there to be seen in the azure heavens, though the weather still continues cool and pleasant. Great depression prevails in every branch of trade in almost every city of the Upper Provinces. The Income-tax has created a bad feeling, and added to the miseries of a dreadful famine. Though nothing can be handsomer or more liberal than the subscriptions towards the relief of the starving population, the distress is real and most terrible, and must be relieved by work being found for "idle hands to do." The bulk of the natives do not understand the necessity for their being taxed, and their fertile imaginations surmise all sorts of reasons for such a measure. This commercial depression, added to the Income-tax, and the high price of provisions and European articles, and goods of every description, makes people with small salaries and means find it a very hard matter to make both ends meet. Owing to the destruction of houses during the mutiny, the few that have been rebuilt are of enormous hire, the rent asked being just double the amount it was before the rebellion. Many of the former bungalows are still in ruins, the owners of them having been killed; and a few have been rebuilt, but not enough to meet the demand for them. I see by the *Delhi Gazette* that some coolies in digging a mound at the ex-Imperial city, found old coins amounting to about 1,000 rupees. It would be a good speculation to employ the starving people by digging about the ruins of old Delhi, where, I have no doubt, immense treasures lie buried in different parts of brick-covered earth and debris of the crumbling edifices. The Nwab Mahommed Ullee Khan Bahadur has just left Cannopore for your good city of Bombay, from whence he will proceed to Bagdad to visit his mother, the widow of Agah Meer, one of the renowned Ministers of Lucknow,

who died here many years ago, leaving enormous wealth behind him to be divided between his four sons and other members of his family.—*Bombay Times*.

**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—We have excellent news, says the *Lahore Chronicle*, for the members of the Uncovenanted Service, the authenticity of which is undoubted, as it comes direct from one who had a personal interview with Sir C. Wood, who has acceded to all and more than all asked for in the memorial, and rejected the idea of any deductions from salaries. The Uncovenanted Service is to be divided into two grades, the upper one to be on an equality as to pay, rank, &c., with the Covenanted Civil Service, and to be eligible for every situation hitherto monopolised by that class of public servants. The second grade will consist of men unfitted by education or capacity for other situations than that of clerks, but every one who possesses the necessary qualifications may aspire to the first grade, from which no man will be excluded by reason of birth or colour. The general correctness of the foregoing may be relied on, and it will not be long ere the *Gazette* confirms it in many individual instances.

**MUSSOOREE, Feb. 12.**—We have been in hopes here of more snow; but alas! not a sign is there of another fall: indeed, the sky has been looking too clear, and the weather is waxing warmer daily, to leave the least hope of our expectations being realised. The weather here being, in a great measure, an index of the state of that on the plains, we look wistfully to its alternations of cold and heat. Our fears become greater daily of the prevalence of extreme famine below. Small sums have been collected here by the worthy Superintendent of the Doon for the starving poor. We have, I am happy to say, not yet witnessed the heartrending scenes that meet the eye down-country; but yet, I regret to say, I have met with objects suffering from the effects of famine in the Doon; and a few miserable creatures have even found their way up here; escaping, as they fancy, from starvation, but only to thrust themselves into the jaws of death, if the charity of the passers-by do not afford relief. I was in the Dehra Doon two days ago, and not only met with objects of charity, but also with numbers of men, women, and children on their way into Oude from Rajpore. An exodus from this place (Rajpore) is taking place daily; the bazaar there does not look the same, the bustle of life is being gradually lessened into quietness, indicating the effects of famine, enhanced by the want of labour, in this time of the year more especially. In a month or so hence, when visitors and others for the ensuing season keep coming up, there will be employment; but how are the poor creatures to eke out existence until then? The new road from Roorkee has certainly found employment and bread for a great number, but then there are the helpless who cannot toil, who should be looked to likewise. It is believed that the ravages of famine have not shown themselves at all in these parts, but this is a mistake.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**A NEW COMING TRIBULATION.**—The arrival of Dulleep Singh in India is, so say the Sikhs, a most portentous event, for they now, more fully than ever, predict the fulfilment of their long-standing prophecy, viz., that in 1862 a contest between the British and the Sikhs will take place, when the latter will prove victorious and regain possession of the Punjab. The advent of Dulleep Singh, they say, is a proof that he is sent by God to be their king, and to be the leader of the Sikhs in this important and auspicious struggle. A few Sikhs in these parts have already resigned private service, and betaken themselves to the Punjab in anticipation of the coming struggle. Dulleep Singh, however, it is to be feared, will sadly disappoint the expectations of his countrymen, and thereby satisfy them that their Brahmins and sacred books have deceived them into believing a false prophecy. His education, his knowledge of British strength and resources, his early habits of Christian training, all forbid the remotest hope being indulged of Dulleep Singh waging war against the British, or encouraging his countrymen

to do so. If the Government intend that Dulleep Singh should have any power or rule in the Punjab, no apprehensions need be entertained of his fidelity. Should the reverse unfortunately take place, then no amount of education, knowledge, Christian training, or fellowship with Christians, can be a safeguard against Asiatic perfidy; for of all natives of this country, it may safely be said that Dulleep Singh has had more advantages in the above respect than any native of India has had. The mother of Dulleep Singh has left Nepal, and is now on her way down to Calcutta to see her son. She passed the Behar provinces en route to Calcutta about six days ago. After so long a separation, the meeting between the mother and her only son can be better conceived than described. It is only to be hoped that the mother's early superstitious prejudices may not in any way mar the happiness and joy of this meeting, on account of Dulleep Singh having embraced the Christian religion.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**TIPPERAH, Feb. 8.**—Since writing to you the other day we have heard that the magistrate has captured five Keangs, being probably the followers of the Kookies, one and all of their gang having artfully escaped into dense jungles towards the east on the Sunday following. The magistrate is still at Oodeypoor, with his little band of forty-five men, holding a local inquiry, but we are tired of investigations without catching the guilty, since the last year. The captured Keangs have denied their complicity, but as no further evidence as to their guilt, such as to ensure a conviction in our Courts, was forthcoming, they have been, as before, made over to that independent potentate the Rajah of Tipperah, on condition of his delivering them when asked for again. It is the magistrate's intention, we hear, to go on another expedition into the Hills through Khundul, where he is about to proceed by the Hill path. Though we doubt of his success in getting the villains, still we believe that if he burns the barns and habitations (built of raw bamboo leaves and boughs of trees), it will be something in the way of punishing them. Two companies of the Kamroopso Regiment, under command of Captain Nicholson, have arrived here. They have their quarters in the station for the present, a detachment of 50 men being only located at the Beebe Bazar. It may be probable that they will go in a few days to reinforce the Magistrate. The Tipperah Rajah has at last sent about 50 wretched *Chassas* or ploughmen, clothed in the Sepoy uniform and armed with muskets without bayonets, to strengthen the Magistrate, but they, instead of rendering any assistance, will rather put him to trouble, for (though there may be no probability) if any scuffle ensues, they will be the first to bolt, leaving their muskets for the enemy's advantage. We have often said, and it is also the general conclusion, that the present Rajah is unable to rule such an extensive and troublesome, though advantageous territory; it is only the British sceptre and its terrible name that can put its subjects to awe and obedience. When will this come to pass? The Tipperah hills are not so unfruitful that they will not yield the expenses. Their elephants' tusks, mines, paddy, vegetables, cotton and wood, as they are at present, will soon make up the charges for rendering it habitable as well as for maintaining a force for its perpetual security. We would insist upon our Government to turn their eyes at once to this subject, and not again put their very fertile and rich valuable eastern lands into annual trouble. Just after finishing the above, we learn that the Kookies who committed the depredation at Oodeypoor, and were carrying women captives thence, were stopped by a jemadar of the police battalion with a small party at a place called Kakamara, close to Ramghur, and a short skirmish was the result. Twelve of the Kookies have been killed and about a score wounded; they fled by different routes through the jungles, which being very dense and impassable, the pursuit after them was unsuccessful. Not a single sepoy was killed or wounded. This shows how very good soldiers the Kookie savages are compared with the kokas of our police battalion, and still they are so daring as to trouble

us annually. We also learn that Captain Raban has in some way punished the Saloo chief and his followers, and is now returning from the hills. Our magistrate, with his party, is shortly expected at the station. He might go to the Ramghur side again with some additional force.—*Hurkaru*.

**UMBALLA, Feb. 15.**—The Commander-in-Chief will rejoin his camp at this station on the 18th, and take it on to Lahore, beyond which the movements of the officers and establishments are yet uncertain. Sir George Barker, Commandant of the Royal Artillery in India, has left the camp on a few days' leave to Simla, for the purpose of hiring houses for himself, his staff, and clerks. Sir Hugh Rose is also likely to go up, which he can do by horse dawk in eight or ten hours, to fix upon a residence for the season.

**SIMLA, Feb. 9.**—The winter appears to have fled, no more clouds, no more immediate prospect of snow or rain. The days are very warm, the leaf-buds are already bursting their winter covering, in fact an early spring is coming on apace. The winter seems to have been compressed into the few snowy days we had in January. Yet the accounts of the crops are promising; all the country to the west and north under cultivation looks smiling, and the prospect of a fair average harvest is, under Providence, a certainty. This may be said of the whole of the Jullunder Doab and of the lower hills, and it is said there is also some hope regarding the crops round Roopur, and the Pinjoor Dhoon, but unhappily the reverse is the case towards the east and the south. The aspect of the country in that direction still continues to resemble a desert, except under irrigation.

**QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.**—There has been a good deal of speculation about the cause of Lord Canning's visit to Lucknow. Among others it seems to be generally believed that one object of this second advent so soon after the first is the amalgamation of Oude with the North-Western Provinces. Should this be finally determined upon, the office of Commissionership of Oude will be abolished on Mr. Wingfield's departure, and Oude will be absorbed as a province of the lieutenant-governorship of the north-west. With the exception of this annexation, the order of things, in main essentials, is expected to remain unchanged. But in the event of the amalgamation being decided upon, another question of importance will require to be determined, namely, whether Allahabad or Lucknow should be the seat of Government.

**THE INDUS TUNNEL.**—The Indus tunnel is a work in whose progress every one must take an interest. It is, we believe, the first work of the kind that has ever been attempted in this country, and in every point of view, both as an experiment and an operation which, if successful, must be followed by the most important practical results, we cannot but watch its progress with the utmost satisfaction. The breadth of the river at the point to be crossed is 1,505 feet; to get below the bed, the shaft had to be sunk, that on the east bank 168 feet, that on the west, 93. Both these shafts are completed, and in their whole course passed through solid work. In order to determine the question as to the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a tunnel that would be useful as a thoroughfare, a trial gallery was commenced. This on the 1st Feb. had extended 44 feet 9 inches from the east, and 117 feet 8 inches from the west bank. The deepest part of the river is close to the west bank, and ought to be passed about the middle of the next month. The whole of the work has been done under the superintendence of Major Robertson and Captain Sandiland, by a detachment of the 24th Punjab Infantry, who were instructed by six regular miners from H.M.'s 94th regiment. The detachment is under command of Captain Chalmers. As yet every inch of the way made has had to be blasted, and it is satisfactory and reflects much credit on the officers superintending and directing the work, that hitherto not a single accident has occurred.

**LIEUT. DELAFOSSE**, of the late 53rd N.I., one of the two survivors of the Cawnpore massacre, is to have the Victoria Cross. He is now with the Sikkim force. There are several cases yet under consideration for this enviable decoration.

**THE OLD COMPLAINT.**—In the thirty-eight infantry regiments of H.M.'s British forces serving in the Bengal Presidency, there were in the country on the 1st December, 77 field officers, 222 captains, 485 subalterns, 222 regimental staff, and 37,372 non-commissioned officers and privates, which gives an average of 1 captain to 168 men, and 1 subaltern to 80, supposing all to be present with their corps, which is by no means the case, as shown by the "return" of the 81st, which states that 5 captains, 9 subalterns, and 5 staff are in the country, whereas there were with the regiment at the time 1 captain, 6 subalterns, and 6 staff (that is 1 paymaster, 1 musketry instructor, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 interpreter). The regiment we have selected is by no means singular in the disproportion between the officers, as several others will bear comparison with it.

**RAWUL PINDEE, Feb. 10.**—The weather continues to be clear, and the slightest foretaste of the hot weather is already felt during the middle of the day in the open air. The peach blossoms and leaf buds proclaim the approach of spring. A rumour is at present very prevalent at Lahore and this station, that no less than two Commissionerships and ten districts are to be abolished. I can believe that it is practicable to diminish the number of Commissionerships by adding a fourth district to such as have at present only three; but I cannot conceive how the abolition of so many districts is possible. Many districts are so large that it would be highly beneficial to divide them into two, and I can think of only two or three small districts which might, without much trouble or inconvenience, be merged into their adjacent zillahs. But it should be remembered that these small districts have always been considered as models for imitation by all deputy commissioners, the secret of their good management lying in their compactness, every Thannah or Tehseel post being within the reach of an energetic officer in a few hours.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**JULLUNDUR, Feb. 9.**—Since my last the weather has taken a sudden change for the worse, and I am afraid we have bidden adieu to the cold season. The sun has become intolerably hot within the last few days, and the nights are not near so pleasantly cold as they were. Now, having disposed of that well-worn topic the weather, I will proceed to give you what little news we have in these parts. The high prices of grain, food, &c., still prevail, and are the same as formerly quoted; one would have thought that the rain that has fallen here would have reduced the *nirikh* slightly. I know for certain that things are obtainable at a far cheaper rate in the district, and that attah is selling at two seers more for the rupee there than it is here, and this, too, within twenty miles of cantonments; but our authorities do not exert themselves, and the bunnahs have it all their own way.

**THE EARLY RAINS.**—The ground has been refreshed with showers of rain in several parts of the Punjab. In some quarters of the Umballa district the out turn of the spring crop will be much as usual, whereas in other quarters not more than one-quarter of an average crop is expected. In Thanessur about an inch of rain has fallen, which, however, did little more than revive the grass, but not sufficient to moisten the ground for ploughing or sowing. In Loodiana about two and a-half inches fell during January throughout the district, and in some places considerable sowings of barley have taken place; and where wheat and gram had been planted they have benefited greatly, but the sowings have been scanty, the rain having come too late.

**GONDA** is likely to be left without European troops. The troop of horse artillery which had been there left for Umballa on the 6th Feb., and H.M.'s 20th regiment was to set off for Goruckpore on the 9th.

**COLONEL POTT** neither has been nor is he likely to be removed from his command, on account of the drum head court-martial and execution of the mutinous sepoy. Government having taken no unfavourable notice of the colonel's conduct, it is fair to presume that the proceedings in the case were not disapproved of.



**DARJEELING, Feb. 9.**—My last letter told you of the bridge being built across the Runjeet and of the first advance into Sikkim. Since then we have made but slow progress, owing to the want of coolies and difficulty in getting up supplies. The force is now encamped at Namchi, distant from the Runjeet about twelve miles, and daily expecting a move. The advance to this place, however, was not accomplished without loss on our side, for on the evening of the 5th, Colonel Gawler and our commandant, 6th Regiment, whilst on a *dour* from Mikki, on the Namchi road, were fired at from a stockade about fifteen or twenty yards in front; one private was shot through the leg, thigh broken, and an officer slightly wounded, arrows and bullets falling pretty thick. Before the party could double up, the enemy had disappeared, leaving nothing behind except a letter describing the passage of the Runjeet, in which they liken the fire to the burning of a bamboo jungle. The shells had evidently a wholesome effect on them. The next day we advanced cautiously to Namchi, the enemy firing only two shots at about half a mile range. This place we found deserted, and a large *pucka* house burnt down. It is supposed the owner was friendly to us. Colonel Gawler started the same night on a *dour* to Sandochi, and did not return until eleven o'clock the next day, marching all night. The Bhootians were, however, too quick for them. A large booby trap was found at the top of the hill, but troops coming up in rear prevented them making use of it. Major Maitland's party, consisting of two companies of the 6th, who started from the Runjeet on the 6th instant, making a detour to the right, came in yesterday; they were unsuccessful in seeing the enemy. The country about here is most beautiful, and the climate excellent, much warmer than Darjeeling, which is an advantage at this season. It certainly agrees with the troops, as I do not hear of any cases of sickness.—*Englishman*.

**PESHAWUR, Feb. 15.**—Orders have just been received from head-quarters, to despatch H.M.'s 94th Regiment as quickly as possible, from Nowshera to Ferozepore. Two Companies of H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, under Major Watson, leave for Attock on the 18th, to relieve the detachment of the 24th, at present there. The men of the 94th who are employed on the tunnel works remain behind. Nowshera is to be occupied by the 3rd European Light Cavalry, which are coming up from Ferozepore. I hear that Captain Blackall, of the Royal Fusiliers, is to take over the Brigade Majorship instead of Captain Iremonger.

**MAHARAJA JUNG BAHADOOR.**—The visit of Maharaja Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., to the Terai in the neighbourhood of Sikkim was in reality a hunting expedition, and he had applied for twenty days' provisions for his party, rather a large one merely for hunting—3,000 men! He had applied for leave to hunt on the left bank of the Teesta, but the Terai portion of this country belongs to Bhootan, also a new fact to the Nepalese. It is altogether a strange coincidence; the Maharaja had intended to proceed to Gorukpoor, he suddenly changes his plans, declines to meet the Commissioners sent out to show him the new territory given him, and all at once makes his appearance with 3,000 men near Darjeeling on a hunting expedition. As to finding supplies for 3,000 men when there is the utmost difficulty of feeding our own troops, the thing is entirely out of the question, so the Maharaja had to retire. The commissariat can gain important advantages in the Hills.

**SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY,** Lieut.-governor of the Punjab, is about to proceed on a tour to Delhi and the distressed district.

**GOVERNMENT CURRENCY BILL.**—Mr. Wilson's Currency Bill is fundamentally altered. Issues against Government Securities limited to four crores. Presidency Banks to be agents of Government in managing circulation. Gold to form one-fourth of reserve. Arrangements hoped to be carried out by establishment of branches for extending circulation. Lowest denomination of note twenty rupees. Presidency banks to have treasury balance under restrictions.

**LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.**—Since I last wrote, Lucknow has been favoured by a visit from the Viceroy, and was for a few days all alive. Lord Canning was accompanied by Mr. Young, Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, Sir R. Birch, Sir Edward Campbell, Mr. Bowring, Doctor Beale and Captain Hill, and Colonel Yule. His Lordship arrived on Thursday evening, and departed on Sunday evening. A levee on the following day (Friday) was held, of all the civil and military officers of the station, at which (the most noticeable event of the day) the officers of the Oude Volunteers in their uniform were presented by their commandant, G. Campbell, Esq. Lord Canning was particularly pleased with the uniform, which is very light and comfortable. After the levee, the Governor-general went to see the Bailey Guard and burial-ground, and the Muchi Bhuwun Fort. At the gateway of the Bailey Guard he was met by the Oude volunteers in uniform, who formed a guard of honour and presented arms on the arrival and departure of his lordship, Colonel Abbot in command. The Governor-general addressed some words to the corps expressive of his approbation of the movement generally, and the very great pleasure he felt at meeting them on that spot which had been rendered immortal by the siege. He had, he said, from the commencement viewed the movement in Lucknow with peculiar interest, and other parts of India looked to Lucknow for an example. He would especially impress upon them the necessity of regular attendance to drill, one day a week being imperatively required for this object. Without an active spirit of emulation amongst them, he observed, the corps could exist only in name. He said he had received the assurance that her Majesty's Government looked with marked approval on the volunteer movement in India, and that it was his desire that it should be consolidated and perpetuated. The Bailey Guardites belonging to the corps were then called out and complimented upon their past conduct, and the Governor-general hoped that they would be a pattern to those of every other station in India, and he felt sure that, should occasion arise, they would again prove themselves as brave and indefatigable defenders of the honour and welfare of their queen and country as they had done during the ever-memorable siege. During his stay the Governor-general also inspected the rifle battalions, and expressed himself much interested in the matter. His lordship afterwards visited the residency burial ground, with which he expressed himself as quite satisfied, and proceeded to the forts and Hooseinabad. In the evening the chief commissioner entertained a large party. The next day, Saturday, at noon, a *darbar* was held of the Talookdars of Oude who had lately been invested with magisterial powers. In consequence of the short notice they were not all present. Notwithstanding all the surmises that have been made on the subject with reference to the visit of the Governor-general to Lucknow, it is now known for certain, that besides his desire to see Lucknow once more, and inspect all the improvements, the only specific object which he had on view was to see the Talookdar magistrates, and to express his admiration of the manner in which they had discharged the duties and exercised the powers committed to them. The following is the speech of his lordship on the occasion:—"Talookdars:—The Governor-general is delighted at meeting you again. The Governor-general has requested your presence here, for the purpose of expressing to you personally his approval of the excellent manner in which you have exercised the criminal and revenue powers with which you have been entrusted. Without doubt your services have greatly benefited your country, but the Governor-general is especially pleased at the convincing proof which they afford in Hindoostan of the ability of talookdars and zemindars to exercise with advantage such criminal and revenue powers as they may be entrusted with. The Governor-general has heard with pleasure, from the chief commissioner, that you have acquired with much facility a knowledge

of these duties, and have performed them with intelligence and zeal: indeed, you have exceeded his lordship's highest expectations. Talookdars:—The favour with which Government regard you was on a former occasion evinced. You will now see that Government places every reliance in you. Should you feel any desire to evince your thankfulness for this 'favour and reliance,' you cannot better do so than by continuing to assist the chief commissioner in maintaining the superior administration of this province, which has ensured for her Majesty's Government a good name." It appears now that there was no idea of the amalgamation of this province with the N. W., nor of Lucknow being made the seat of Government, and that on the departure of Mr. Wingfield another chief commissioner will reign in his stead; who it is to be has not yet transpired. On Saturday evening the chief commissioner entertained a large party to meet his lordship, and he seems from the courteous and affable manner in which he spoke to all the civil and military officers, to have been well pleased with his visit and to have forgiven all the offence of the great libel case. On Sunday his Lordship attended divine service, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, in aid of the relief for the famine. The usual salute was (a very unusual practice) fired on Sunday evening previous to his departure.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**AGRA.**—An occurrence painfully illustrative of the great distress that prevails in these provinces took place the other day. Numbers of people on their way to this and other stations where relief is procurable, in the shape of food or wages for labour, perish from want and weakness; some get as far as this and fall, just as they reach the place which they have been fondly looking to as the goal where their sufferings are to end. A family consisting of father, mother, and three children were found in the road near the Fort. The father, mother, and two of the children were dead,—the remaining child still living was clinging to its dead mother's breast in the vain hope of obtaining sustenance. She was immediately taken away, and will be looked after. Arrangements will shortly be made by the local committee to meet the cases of those who arrive from the districts in an exhausted state. Many impoverished and starving parents are anxious to give away or sell their children to save their lives. Our readers will recollect it was in this way the colony of Secundra was formed during the famine of 1837. The mutineers destroyed the place and scattered the inhabitants, towards whom, as being Christians, they felt especially hostile. By the recurrence of the distress in 1861, the opportunity of re-establishing the colony somewhat on its former footing has been afforded. The matter has been taken into consideration by the Central Committee, and will not, we hope, be allowed to drop till something definite has been determined on.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**SIMLA.**—The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Times* notices a fall of 18 inches of snow on the hills in little more than 24 hours. The thermometer did not fall more than 4 deg. below freezing point. So that India, on a very small scale, has imitated England where the snow was in the north four feet deep, not in the drift, and the thermometer 10 deg. below zero. The same writer says, the Rana of Dhami, while quarrying stone in front of his residence, found a treasure trove of old coins. From ten specimens it was found that they are chiefly coins of Akbar, the first dating from A.D. 1553 to 1600, two were minted at Ahmedabad and one at Lahore, the former in 1586 and 1600, the latter in 1597, the forty-first year of his reign; there are six coins of Shere Shah, dated three in 1506, and three in 1510, and one with the date illegible. This must be the Afghan who ruled Berar and won Khota between 1542 and 1545, as he coined money, and had the Khoobta read in his own name. There are also two coins of Mohamed Adil Shah, who governed Berar in 1553 and 1555. The Rajah of Burdwan has rented two houses at Simla—one of them formerly the residence of Lord Auckland.

**COLONEL BAIRD SMITH.**—At the request of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Baird Smith has been deputed by the President in Council to the Upper Provinces to obtain accurate and comprehensive information regarding the state of the districts which are now afflicted with famine, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity, with special reference to the influence which the calamity may have upon the import trade of Bengal. The appointment is admirable. Colonel B. Smith should obtain and periodically publish statistics of prices, &c.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. Forfarshire, Richmond, Bombay; Admiral Casy, Pignonblave, Swansea.—9. Lady Melville, Davies, Gravesend.—10. Athelstan, Woodward, Liverpool; Malta, Down, Suez.—11. Baltic, Greig, Madras.—16. Banian, Graham, Hong Kong.—18. Berkshire, William, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Lady Melville.—Mr. Allen, Lieuts. Bradford, Shelley, Stokes, McDonald, Mackenzie, Dr. Govan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Dow, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Bushman, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Sandes, Mr. Walters, Mr. R. Tylkes, Mr. A. Tylkes, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Laidie, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Govan, Mrs. Defreynce, Miss Jinnow, Miss Sanderson, Miss Cottell, Miss McLean, Miss Sarah McLean, Miss Brell, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Rust, Mr. Bradford.  
Per str. Baltic.—A. Hyslop, Esq., W. Johnston, Esq., Mons. P. Beltrou, Mons. Reynaud, Mons. Bingermaister.  
Additional passengers per str. Malta.—From GIBRALTAR.—Eas. Grant. From MALTA.—Lieut. Macpherson. From SUEZ.—Col. Fyers, Capt. Stewart, E. Tallhurst, W. Jeffry, E. Reeves, C. Baylis.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2. New Great Britain, Trader, China; Glen Isla, Poyntz, Kurrachee; Adamant, Sheard, Mauritius.—3. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulemin; Lord Macaulay, Muir, London.—4. Euphrates, Cuvier, Havre; Talavera, Blair, Liverpool.—5. Adelaide, Longman, Trinidad; Evangeline, Bartlett, Australia; Horas, Bogart, Liverpool.—6. Queen of India, Thornton, Australia; Jessie Munn, Rose, Demerara; Arrington, Horton, Bombay; Ghazepore, Watson, Liverpool; Goforth, Porteous, London; Lady Rawlinson, Row, Akyab and Rangoon.—7. Algonquin, Emery, New Orleans; Jabez Snow, Snow, London.—8. City of Bristol, Clarke, London; Sindbad, Biard, Havre.—9. William Wilson, Wilson, Havre; Anne Archibell, Morrice, London; Hyderce, Miles, Mauritius.—10. North Atlantic, Graves, Boston; Wide Awake, Robinson, Aden and Jeddah; Blenheim, Atkinson, London; Clymene, Hunt, Liverpool; Omagh, Davidson, Melbourne; Minx, Laycock, Penang; Nubia, Stewart, Suez.—11. Nusser Musjeet, Hart, Jeddah.—12. Tarquin, Smith, Penang and Singapore; Pearl, Thompson, Jamaica and Havana.—13. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Sumatra, Borison, Liverpool; Brucos, Micklejohn, Liverpool.—14. Sir Edward Parry, Muscat; City of Edinburgh, Sodon, London; Jassor, Gachet, Bordeaux.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Agamemnon.—Captain and Mrs. Fanshawe and family, Mrs. H. S. Reid and family, Lieut. James Finn, Mr. D. Finn, Mrs. R. Adams and family, Mrs. H. Muspratt and family, Mr. and Mrs. MacDermott, Mrs. E. Sandys and family, Mrs. Monteith and child, Mrs. Long and child, Mrs. Hyne, Mr. and Mrs. George Arrow, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and family, Col. and Mrs. M. E. Sherwill and family, Mrs. Ridges, Miss Vincent, Mrs. Lamb and family, Mrs. Clarke and family, Mr. W. M. Hellyer, Lieut. R. H. Dyas, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright and family, Rev. Mr. Morrison and son, Master Williams, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and family, Miss Garstin, Miss Lear, Mrs. Wyman and child, four Misses Biale, Mrs. Stainforth and family, Miss Walker, two Misses Tweedie.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	4 12 to 5 0	
New Company's Rupee 1 do.	19 8 to 20 0	
Do. 5 do.	95 0 to 95 4	
5rd Suez Rupee 4 do.	21 8 to 22 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	0 12 to 1 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 to 2 1
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 90
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.		

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	1900 to 1950
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	" 200 to 225
Delhi Bank	500	" 500 to 510
India General Steam	1000	" 1575 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	" 640 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1725 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	" 600 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" 68 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 565 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par
Assain Company	200	" 450 to 475
East-India Railway Company	220	" Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	" 68 to 70
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited)	100	" 135 to 136

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 3 to 15 8
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 6
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 0 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do.	"	227 0 to 228 4

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN," says the report of the Madras Chamber just published, "in the early part of the year was pursuing with characteristic energy the wide measures of reform and improvement which he had inaugurated so shortly after his arrival. His strict supervision over departments, and sleepless activity in all the business of Government, had already been productive of the happiest effects, and had made themselves felt in every branch of the administration. It is impossible to over-estimate the advantages which would necessarily have followed from a long career of such vigorous and enlightened Government; one that immediately secured for itself the support and esteem of every independent Englishman. But the Government of Sir Charles, so full of promise, nay, already so fertile, was cut short by an act of his own, which, drawing on him the displeasure of her Majesty's Government, caused him to be recalled. The feeling of the mercantile community was one of sympathy and regret; and apart from all political considerations, there exists a lasting and grateful sense of the benefits derived from his administration."

**THE MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS.**—The foundation stone of this building was laid on Saturday evening, the 16th of February, by the honourable the Governor, in the presence of a large concourse of people, European and native, Christian and heathen. Nearly three years ago, on the 23rd of April, 1858, a meeting, at which Mr. C. R. Baynes presided, was held in St. Andrew's Church to take into consideration the most fitting way of permanently recording the gratitude of the Christian public throughout the Presidency to Almighty God for his signal mercies and special providential care in preserving the Madras Presidency in peace and safety amidst the dreadful scenes of outrage, bloodshed, and confusion which had just then occurred in the North-West of India. It was then resolved to erect a Memorial Hall, surrounded by offices for the Bible, Tract, and South India Christian School Book Society, as a fitting monument of gratitude to God for his great mercies. A committee was formed for carrying out the project. Circulars were issued all over the country, and upwards of thirty thousand rupees have been received as contributions in furtherance of the work.

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The number of emigrants who left Madras for Mauritius during 1860 was, 2,510 men, 1,116 women, 296 boys, 229 girls, and 146 infants. To Demerara and Trinidad there went 1,002 men, 416 women, and 199 children; to Natal, 362 men, 163 women, and 95 children. During the same year there returned from Mauritius 660 men, 162 women and 154 children, and from Demerara 162 men, 95 women and 73 children.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—At a meeting of the bank, W. H. Crake, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director of the Bank in the room of H. Nelson, Esq., resigned. The following resolution of the Board on Mr. Nelson's retirement was read at the meeting:—"Before proceeding to any other business, the Board desire to record their sense of the very efficient and able services rendered to the bank by Mr. Nelson during the lengthened periods that he has filled the office of president—having been elected to that office for three successive years by the unanimous vote of the Board, he now retires, carrying with him the best wishes of his colleagues."

**TELEGRAPH SUPPORTS.**—Dr. Macpherson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras, has communicated to Government the following ingenious method of supporting the telegraph wire in Java:—"The stem of the cotton tree, twenty-five to thirty feet in length, is fixed into a hole in the ground four to five feet deep, the wire insulator being previously attached one to two feet from its upper end. So soon as the stem has struck root white ants cease to attack it, and as the upper branches spring above the insulators, the wire is not interfered with. One young tree is planted on each side of those posts, which in course of time will attain sufficient elevation to replace them when necessary, and in villages adjoining the course of the wire, at fixed distances, gardens of these cotton trees are placed under the care of the head village man, who has men attached to him for the purpose of protecting the posts between his village and the next adjoining."

**RANGOON.** more fortunate than the three Presidency cities, has had a census. Exclusive of military, its population is 56,762. Of this number 226 are Europeans, 21 Americans, 373 East Indians, 153 Armenians, 88 Jews, and 1,509 Chinese. There are 34,303 Burmese, 10,357 Talaings, 2,384 Bengalees, and 2,530 Madrassesees. The comparatively small number of European ladies accounts for much of the immorality of Pegu.

**THE KARENS.**—The Rev. Dr. Mason estimates the mountain Karen population east of the Sitang as follows:—True Karen, 62,326; Red Karens (or Ka-ya,) and Eastern and Western, 200,000. Total, 262,326 souls. Of these the former alone are British subjects, and of the whole 25,615 are Christians. It is thus, as quoted by the *Rangoon Times*, that Dr. Mason begins the work of civilisation:—"During the Burmese time, Karens settled their quarrels in their own way. They cut each other's throats; kidnapped women and children; stole cattle from the plains; and killed every straggling pedlar for his wares. Whenever a village is willing to support a teacher, forsake their heathenish practices, take the temperance pledge, observe the Sabbath, promise obedience to the teachings of the Bible, and send their children to school, we furnish them with a teacher if we have one available." Such are the preliminary vows made by a tribe, ere the people enter on their new career." Now there are 133 village schools with 2,200 pupils, and the Karens pay liberally for the support of their female institute.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13. Punjab, Ayler, Hong Kong.—15. Alexander Baring, Nunnerly, Moulemin.—17. Gallant Neill, Bews, Bombay.—18. Arracan, Niblett, Galle; Sesostris, Wells, Rangoon; Patmos, Buck, Colombo.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Punjab.—Maj. Temple, 19th regt. N.I.; Ens. C. D. Gastling, Madras N.I.; E. Muete, T. G. Gibby.  
Per Alexander Baring.—Lieut. Stephenson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Woodstep.  
Per Gallant Neill.—Mrs. and two Misses Lawrence, Master Godwins, Capt. J. B. and Mrs. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Scamell and three children.  
Per H.M.'s str. Arracan.—His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., Gov. of Madras; Lady Denison and family; Maj. Siddons, Madras cav.; Lieut. Deaborough, Surg. maj. J. Sanderson.  
Per Sesostris.—Capt. and Mrs. Combe, Capt. Lennox, Lieut. Van Hinnought, Mrs. Wells.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13. Shah Allum, Calcutta; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Nubia, Stewart, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—14. Frank Mintz, Robinson, Akyab.—15. Eastern Empire, Magee, Calcutta; Statesman, Marshall, London via Pondicherry; Fulwood, Moore, Calcutta; Punjab, Ayler, Bombay.—16. Regina, Cadge, London via Bimlipatam.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PRESENTATION OF MEDALS FOR PERSIA.**—The native regiments of the garrison paraded in review order on the 21st February on the esplanade, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of medals for Persia, to the 23rd regiment Native Light Infantry, by Brigadier Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.B. A large concourse of Europeans and Natives had assembled on the occasion to witness the spectacle. The troops were formed up in lines of contiguous columns at quarter distance, the 23rd regiment being in the middle, flanked on each side by the 2nd Grenadier N. I. Regiment and the Marine Battalion. On his arrival on the ground, Sir Charles Stewart took his position in front of the 23rd, and then opened the ceremony by addressing their gallant commanding officer to the following effect:—

“LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TRAVERS,—It affords me great pleasure to have deputed to me the honour of presenting to the 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry medals, awarded by her Majesty's Government for services in Persia. I had not the good fortune to be present at the Persian campaign, but at an early period of my career I served in the same brigade with your gallant regiment in the Mahee Kanta, where it distinguished itself on many occasions. The 23rd has always been a good and distinguished regiment for loyalty and valour, and I trust that the medals I have the honour this day of presenting may incite not only those now present in its ranks to acquire fresh laurels should opportunity offer, but also those who may join its ranks hereafter.”

The compliment having been duly returned by Colonel Travers, the brigadier distributed the medals, after which the troops formed into columns, and marched past him. This concluded the ceremony, and they then returned to their respective barracks.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**SIR GEORGE CLERK IN KURRACHEE.**—His Excellency Sir George Russel Clerk, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Kurrachee on Thursday last, the 14th day of February, on the very day on which thirteen years ago he first landed on our shores. The military, of course, turned out in full force to escort him from the Bunder to Government House, where the 64th formed a guard of honour for his reception. His Excellency we fancy must have been struck with the great alteration that has occurred in the capital of Sind since his first visit. At that time the European portion of the town may be said to have been non-existent. The harbour then could show no ships as now, loading and unloading their freights, nor did merchants' stores line the road he traversed to the camp. Neither church nor hospitals as now: no rows of goodly private bungalows or Cutcherry, or Red Sea and Railway Telegraph offices, or public markets were in existence, nor were the military lodged in barracks. No Indus Flotilla or Oriental Inland Steam Navigation boats then floated on the Indus, or railway works to give employment to European capital, and afford example of European skill. We repeat his Excellency (much as we ourselves may grumble at our not progressing fast enough) must, after such an interval as has elapsed since 1848, see many signs of vast improvement. We trust that his coming will hasten the completion of what has already begun and be the origin of more. We hope that he will see the necessity of the various Government officers being located, if not in one building, at least more conveniently situated to each other; that the Government Telegraph-office be a structure more adapted to its purpose and more creditable in its appearance, and that the management of the Post-office be put upon a better footing. There are many other things his Excellency will, doubtless, see fit to alter and amend; but, on the whole, we repeat that gratification must be his principal feeling at the substantial progress Kurrachee has made since the period of his Excellency's first arrival.—*Sindian.*

**CAPTAIN EVEZARD,** Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, has been appointed collector of Income tax in the Poona Cantonment.

**BELGAUM, Feb. 15.**—The medals for the campaign in Central India were presented to the officers and men of the 83rd regiment on Monday evening last, by the niece of our worthy Brigadier. The troops composing the brigade were assembled for the purpose, and the bandstand was nicely fitted up for the occasion with tent walls to keep off the sun, and couches, chairs, &c., for the accommodation of the ladies. Men entitled to the medal were formed on the left of the bandstand, and passed through it to the right, alternately, receiving as they passed their medals from the hand of the fair donor. When the distribution was finished, the troops marched past in review order and returned to their lines. At night the officers of the 83rd gave a ball and supper, at which the elite of the station assembled. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock and was kept up with great animation till twelve, when all sat down to a table provided with all the delicacies of the season, to which, apparently, they did ample justice. After supper dancing commenced with renewed vigour, and continued till the small hours; when the party gradually broke up. The ball was a grand success, and went off with great *clat*. On Tuesday evening sports and games of all kinds were held for the amusement of the men. Climbing a greased pole, jumping, tattoo races, catching a pig by the tail, after the said tail had been well shaved and soaped, were amongst the list of sports carried on, and evidently created a great deal of fun, if I may judge by the roars of laughter from the assembled crowd. It was quite dark before the sports were over, and I would recommend that on the next occasion they commence a little earlier. Edibles of every description are increasing in price at this station, and indeed are 25 per cent. higher now than they have been at any period these last five years. This, along with the Income-tax, is not very agreeable, but nevertheless we must put up with it as best as we can, and hope for better times.—*Bombay Times.*

**MAJOR R. JOHNSTONE** has declined the appointment in the Jacobabad Brigade, and has been nominated to an important political charge at Dwarka.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The Bombay Municipal Commissioners have decided upon a scheme for supplying private houses with water from the Vehar works. In houses with gardens of more than 1,000 square yards, or with stables containing more than two horses, or where a greater rent than Rs. 75 a month is paid, the use of meters is compulsory. In other cases an *ad valorem* rate on houses is to be charged. One thousand meters have been ordered out from England at a cost of Rs. 40 each. Water has already been laid on to 200 houses.

**MR. BELLASIS** took charge of his new appointment of sub-treasurer, &c., from Mr. Erskine, on the 15th February. Although Mr. Bellasis will still be president of the Income-tax commission, Mr. Gibbs, having been appointed a commissioner, will look to current business, as the sub-treasurer will have no time to attend to both places and duties. Mr. Gibbs still continues to act as special commissioner.

**MURDER OF A POLICE DETECTIVE.**—On the 18th December last one Yessoo, a Bheel Naique, employed in the Ahmednuggur police force as a detective, was murdered by one Mahadia, assisted by a gang of eight other Bheels, in revenge for his having given information to the police which enabled them to exterminate Bhagojee Naique's formidable “bund” in 1859. The outrage appears to have been a most daring one, and for some weeks afterwards the gang contrived to elude all the exertions of that intelligent officer, Mr. Souter, the superintendent of the Ahmednuggur police. We are now glad to hear that he has at last been successful in capturing Mahadia, the leader, and four of his accomplices in the murder of the unfortunate man Yessoo, which was attended with circumstances of great atrocity. The capture of these villains is most praiseworthy on the part of the Ahmednuggur police, who, ever since the murder of their comrade, have steadily persevered to secure this object, and they are entitled to some special mark of the favour of Govern-

ment, which we hope will not be withheld. Mahadia Bheel is a notorious offender, and has long been “wanted” by Mr. Souter. He has been outlawed ever since 1857, and he originally formed one of Bhagojee Naique's “bund” and took part in all the atrocities perpetrated by them; and it has been ascertained since his capture that on the night previous to the spirited engagement at Meet-saghur between the Ahmednuggur police, led by Mr. Souter in person, and Bhagojee's “bund,” which resulted in the complete annihilation of the whole gang, Mahadia had gone off to a neighbouring village to meet his wife, and thus for a time escaped the fate which on that occasion overtook his confederates. After the extermination of Bhagojee's “bund,” Mahadia collected a few Bheels about him, and in last year committed three gang robberies in the Ahmednuggur, and two in the Tanna Zillah. In his raid in the latter Zillah he succeeded in carrying off property of the estimated value of 35,000 rupees. One of the latest atrocities of this freebooter and his gang was to murder the Bheel Naique Yessoo, as above mentioned, together with his wife and child. It appears that for this offence a reward of 500 rupees was offered for his apprehension, and this sum will be paid to those who captured him. We understand Babajee Ramchundra, the Foujdar of Yeola, has rendered the police much valuable assistance in the capture of this outlaw, who now awaits his doom in the Ahmednuggur jail.—*Sindian.*

**CHRISTIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting has been held at the Mission House, Ambrolie, to take steps for the formation of a Christian Literary Association for Bombay. The attendance on the occasion was considerable. The Rev. J. E. Carlile introduced the subject of the proposed Association by some general explanation as to the objects which it contemplated; and after this a draft of the rules was read. The Rev. D. Macpherson followed by some observations expressive of the benefit of such associations, and of his willingness to co-operate in this society, which it is proposed to establish on a broad Christian basis. The good which Christian literary associations have accomplished in the larger cities of England, Scotland, and America, is well known. They have formed admirable centres of Christian friendly association among young men, and by the lectures delivered in connection with them, a large amount of valuable Christian literature has been supplied to the public. It will be a leading object of this Bombay Association to extend a brotherly hand to young men arriving on the shores of India, often but scantily furnished with introductions, and exposed thus to the hazard of being thrown into society of a very injurious character. It is contemplated also to have occasional lectures after the model of those of the mechanics' institution, embracing, however, not merely literary and scientific, but also religious questions. It is intended in addition to have quarterly meetings, at which papers will be read by the members, and questions of discussion may be introduced as in the Calcutta Debating Society. A Book Society is also to be established in connection with the association, at a monthly charge of two rupees. The society engages for this sum to furnish not only a large selection of new literary and scientific works, but also all the leading monthlies and quarterlies, English and American. It will also provide a large amount of Christian literature and religious periodicals for Sunday reading. The benefits of the Book Society are open to the public at large, whether members of the association or not.

**THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF KURRACHEE** seem to be in a prosperous state, and to be most useful. The income from subscribers for the past year was Rs. 3,441. There were 14,079 volumes taken out of the former by 123 subscribers, of which 5,924 were novels, 803 history, 587 travels, 403 biography, and 72 theology. There were 12,367 visitors to the museum, of whom 9,874 were natives. The officials seem to take an energetic part in supporting the library and museum.

**CAPTAIN H. F. BOLTON** has been appointed a third-class assistant commissioner at Nagpoor,





Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, asst. comr. in Nagpore, reported his depart. for Eur. by the str. *Orissa*, which left Bombay Nov. 26 last.

With reference to the notification in this dept., No. 23, dated Jan. 31, the Hon. the Pres. in Council in pleased to sanction the appt. of Lieut. col. Barr as accountant to the Indian navy, in add. to his du. as mil. account., Bombay.

**Public Works Dept., Fort William, Feb. 8.**—Leave of absence.—Leave is granted to Lieut. J. Finn, superint. of Dhooon Forests, from the 6th inst., to the date of the pilot's leaving the ship *Agamemnon* at sea, in extension.

**Mil. Dept., Feb. 6.**—No. 87.—The underment. offices is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave on m.c.

Vet. surg. W. McDermott, horse art., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 90.—Asst. surg. D. O'Brien, of the med. dept., is permitted to resign the serv., with effect from 1st inst.

No. 91.—2nd Capt. W. Hichens, corps of engs., doing du. with sappers and miners, has leave for 3 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 92.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to the rank of ensign, the first-named from the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 47, of the 18th ult., leaving the dates of the commissions of the two last named to be adjusted hereafter:—

Infantry.—Messrs. A. W. Erskine, H. B. Swiney, and C. McK. Hall; date of arrival at Fort William Jan. 31.

### Arms to Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Feb. 7.—The President in Council is pleased to direct that arms, accoutrements, and ammunition shall be supplied to Volunteer Rifle Corps, according to the following scale:—

#### ARMS.

Enfield rifle with bayonet and implements, for rank and file.

Short Enfield rifles with sword, bayonet, and implements for sergeants.

#### ACCOUTREMENTS.

(Ordinary black leather or buff.) belts, waist.

Pouches, infantry, 20 rounds.

Slings, Enfield rifle.

Pockets for percussion caps.

#### AMMUNITION.

Scabbard, bayonet.

(Annual allowance, free of cost,) 100 rounds balled per man, of effective strength.

Sixty rounds blank per man of effective strength.

Two hundred percussion caps per man, of effective strength.

The first indent for arms, accoutrements, and ammunition on the formation of a corps, will be submitted by the officer commanding to the Local Government, by whom it will be sent to the Inspector general of Ordnance.

Subsequent indents from corps duly authorised may be transmitted by commanding officers direct to the Inspector general of Ordnance.

### Service Pensions of Chaplains.

The following extract from a despatch, in the Ecclesiastical Department, from the Secretary of State, No. 29, dated Dec. 15, 1860, is published for general information:—

In accordance with your request, I sanction the extension to chaplains on the Indian establishments of the rule laid down by the home authorities in 1857 and 1858, under which military officers are allowed to reckon as service for pension, sick leave taken by them in consequence of wounds or illness contracted by service in the field. The case of the Rev. seems to come within the operation of the rule, but before he can be admitted to the benefit of it, he will, of course, be subjected to all the regulations laid down in the case of military officers.

The regulations laid down in the case of military officers are contained in the following extracts from despatches of the Home Government.

Extract, paras. 18 and 19, of a military despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 126, dated July 22, 1857. 18. By the regulations established for the promotion of Lieut. colonels to the rank of colonel after three years' service, it is provided that no longer period than one month in each year, or a total of three months in three years, or six months in six years shall be allowed to reckon, whether the leave shall have been spent in India or out of the country, except in cases of wounds or illness contracted by the service in the field, duly certified by a medical board, when each case will be separately considered with reference to the time to be allowed.

\* Letter, dated March 6, 1857, No. 82, requests Court's decision on the question whether leave of absence in or beyond India, taken in consequence of wounds received in action, shall be allowed to reckon as service for pension, both under the old and new regulations.

19. In reply to the question now put to us, we have much satisfaction in stating that we are prepared to extend the benefits of the exception above specified to the time required for retirement on full pay. Every claim to the benefit of this exception must be duly certified by a medical board and be forwarded to us for our decision, accompanied by the opinion thereon of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

Extract paragraphs 19 to 24 of a military despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India No. 221, dated the 18th August.

19. The privilege of reckoning the time of absence in the period of service\* required for retirement on full pay is authorised in cases of wounds or illness contracted by service in the field, duly certified by a medical board, when each case will be separately considered with reference to the time to be allowed.

20. Of the thirteen cases now reported four are those of officers who have received wounds in action.

21. The remaining nine cases are those of the officers named in the margin to whom certificates have been given by the Direc. gen. and Inspec. gen. testifying that leave has been granted to them on account of illness contracted by service in the field.

22. We desire that in future similar cases a specific description may be given in a report of a medical board of the nature of the illness and of the grounds upon which it is considered that the illness has been contracted by service in the field; also, that each separate case may be accompanied by the opinions thereon of your Govt. as well as that of H. E. the C. in C.

23. Meanwhile the applications of the officers above mentioned, as recommended by the C. in C., are complied with.

24. We are of opinion that all such grants hereafter should be made for periods not exceeding eighteen months, to be extended if necessary.

Chaplains or Assistant-chaplains, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege thus extended to them, should submit an application to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be in the Military Department, through the Archdeacon, together with any documents they may desire to submit in support thereof. The application will be referred first to the head of the medical department for report, and then to the Commander-in-Chief for his Excellency's opinion thereon, after which it will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the final disposal.

### Civil and Military Law Courts.

Feb. 8.—The following letter is published for general information:—

From the Officiating Under-Sec. to the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., to the Sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab and its Dependencies (No. 5618, dated the 21st November, 1860).

With reference to your docket, dated 5th instant, No. 710, I am directed to state, for the information of the Lieut.-govt., that the President in Council has no doubt that the Court of a cantonment joint magistrate, exercising civil jurisdiction under Act III. of 1859, is a civil court within the meaning of Act XXXVI. of 1850, and that all petitions and other documents filed in such a Court in cases under Act III. of 1859 are liable to stamp duty under Schedule B. of the Stamp Act.

2. H.H. in Council holds the same opinion in regard to Military Courts constituted under Act XI. of 1841. Though called Military Courts they are in reality nothing but Civil Courts appointed for the trial of "actions of debt and other personal actions" against native officers, soldiers, and camp followers. They are vested with the powers of Civil Courts in respect to the examination of witnesses, and their decrees are executed by civil process. H.H. in Council thinks therefore that, in the absence of any express exemption, all petitions and other documents filed in such Military Courts of requests are liable to duty under schedule B of the Stamp Act.

By order of the President in Council,

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### Court Martial.

ENSIGN JOHN JAMES O'BRIEN.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 6.—At a general court martial, re-assembled at Allahabad, Dec. 14, 1860, Ensign John J. O'Brien, H.M.'s Bengal Inf., and doing duty with H.M.'s 48th reg. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First.—With habitual neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, at Allahabad, in the month of September, 1860, as follows:—In failing to visit the regimental infirmary picket at guard mounting on Sept. 22, he being a regimental orderly officer on that day; in failing to send in his report as relieved regimental orderly

Letter, dated April 9, 1855, No. 64. 1 and 2.—Applications from certain officers proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, that their leave may be counted as service for retirement on full pay.

officer on Sept. 23; in failing to march the Roman Catholic soldiers to chapel on Sept. 23, for which duty he had been warned; in failing to attend the parade ordered by his commanding officer on Sept. 24; and in failing to attend the parade ordered by his commanding officer on Sept. 23.

Second.—With having, at Allahabad, on Sept. 26, 1860, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from his quarters, and so continued absent until the 30th of the same month, when he was brought back under arrest.

Finding.—"Guilty" of the first charge preferred against him, leaving out, as regards the second averment, the word "relieved," and with exception of the whole of the third averment, viz., "his failing to march the Roman Catholic soldiers to chapel on the 23rd September, for which duty he had been warned," of which the Court does acquit him.

"Guilty" of the second charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—To be publicly and severely reprimanded.

W. B. WEMYSS, Colonel,

Allahabad, Dec. 20, 1860. President.

Confirmed.

The Court have not upheld discipline by their sentence.

To say nothing of the serious derelictions of duty of which the prisoner has been found guilty on the first charge, he was found guilty of no less an offence, on the second, than having been absent from his regiment for four days, till brought back in arrest. To punish such an offence with a reprimand hurts the influence of courts martial, and in no way act as a salutary example.

However, as the prisoner has been for a long time in arrest, and behaved with gallantry in the field, I shall not revise the Court; trusting that the narrow escape which he has had will be a warning to him, and that he will revert to the good conduct which justly won for him a commission.

HUGH ROSE, Gen. C. in C. in India.

Delhi, Jan. 30, 1861.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 15.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. Hodgson, sub. judge of Salem, for 1 mo. Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. R. Cockerell, act. coll. of South Arcot, for 1 mo., prep. to Eur. on furl.

Mr. D. Williams, act. hd. ast. to coll. and mag. of South Canara, for 2 mo. after March 1 next, to proc. to Madras and Bangalore.

Mr. H. O'C. Cardozo, asst. superint. rev. survey 2nd grade, for 1 mo.

Mr. V. Gompertz, probat. asst. superint. rev. survey, for 30 days.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 15.—Appointments:—

Mr. W. Elliot to be civil and sess. judge in the zillah of Honore, in succ. to Mr. W. M. Mollie.

Mr. J. H. Goldie to be civil and sess. judge in the zillah of Tinnevely, in succ. to Mr. Elliot. This cancels Mr. Goldie's appt., under date 8th inst., to be civil and sess. judge of Honore.

Mr. J. Ratliff to act as civil and sess. judge of Honore, during abs. of Mr. W. Elliot—to join by the 1st April.

Capt. W. G. Own, 11th N.I., to act as principal asst. to the agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, during employment of Mr. Dalyell on other duty, but without prejudice to his appt. as commandant of the Golcondah subbuidies.

Lieut. C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I., to be inspecting supt. of police for the ceded district range, consisting of the provinces of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah.

Lieut. W. S. Drever, 31st N.I., to be inspecting superint. of police for the western range, consisting of the districts of North Canara, South Canara, Malabar, and Coimbatore.

Lieut. T. B. E. Tennant, 26th N.I., to be inspecting superint. of police for the southern range, composed of the provinces of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely.

Capt. G. Hearn, 49th N.I., to be inspecting superint. of police for the central range, consisting of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Salem. The district of Nellore will for the present be attached to this range.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. R. A. Dalvell to act as sub-sec. to the Board of Rev. dur. Mr. Huddleston's leave.

Mr. E. F. Webster to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. the employ. of Mr. Kinderley on other duty. This appt. will take effect on Mr. Kerr giving over charge.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Maj. F. H. Scott, dep. qrm. gen. of the army, to be a lay trustee of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

Public Dept., Feb. 15.—Mr. J. Garrett received charge of the office of Canarese translator to Government fr. Maj. H. J. Brockman on 12th inst.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 12.—Mr. R. Paton, act. asst. dist. engr., Salem, is permitted to res. his appt. from Nov. 8, 1860.

Feb. 15.—The Gov. in Council directs that, during the abs. of the sub. judge of Salem, the sess. judge do also exercise the powers of a subordinate judge.

#### SUSPENSION OF FRONTIER DUTY ON GRAIN.

Fort St. George, Feb. 12.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to suspend, for a further period of six months, or until Aug. 1, 1861, the levy of frontier duty on the transport of grain, conveyed by land into Travancore from the adjoining districts of this presidency.

Mily. Dept., Feb. 15.—No. 43.—Maj. H. O. Mayne, 6th L.C., is granted leave to remain in N.W.P., fr. Oct. 28 to May 28.

The leave to sea and Cape of Good Hope, on m.c., granted to Lieut. J. May, Eur. veterans, in G.O. Dec. 31, No. 512, is ext. to Feb. 11, 1861, the date of the officer's arr. at Madras.

Surg. maj. T. White is perm. to ret. fr. the serv., on a pension of £365 per annum, fr. Feb. 20.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:

Maj. G. W. Peyton, 25th N.I., on m.c., under old regs.; to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., on furl., for 12 mo., under regs. of 1854, ceasing to draw pay fr. date of embarkation at Bombay.

Lieut. and adjt. F. W. Bedingfold, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., on furl., for 12 mo., under regs. of 1854, ceasing to draw pay fr. date of embarkation at Bombay.

Returned to duty:—Asst. surg. J. Chisholm; arr. at Madras Feb. 7.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 12.—Leave of abs.:—Mr. C. N. Pochin, sub judge of Mangalore, for 3 years, to Eur., on furl., with prep. leave for 1 mo., to embark from Bombay.

Public Dept.—Appointments:—Mr. W. H. Kerr to be dep. sec. to Govt. in the departments under the chief sec. The above will have effect fr. the date of Mr. L. Forbes' embarkation for Eur.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool dur. employ. of Mr. McQuhae on other du.

Mr. J. C. Hannington to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar dur. employ. of Mr. Sharpe on other du.

Mr. R. Martin to act as dep. coll. and mag. 3rd cl. of Salem dur. abs. of A. Mudali; to have charge of treasury.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Brig. T. K. Whistler to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount.

Mr. J. G. Coleman to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Black Town.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 12.—Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau to act as dep. chief engr. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Ludlow on leave.

Mr. H. Roberts, probat. engr. of 1st class, having passed the full exam. in Tamil prescribed for the dept., and having been reported by the dist. engr. of South Arcot to be fully qualified to take ch. of an exec. range, is brought on the permanent establishment of the public works dept. in accordance with his covenanted appt. as 2nd asst. dist. engr.

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau to be the engr. to superint. and control the construction of the Madras Pier, under clause 2 of the contract.

Mr. H. Roberts, asst. dist. engr., to be superint. of the Pier works, under clause 9 of the contract.

Capt. C. P. Molony to be regarded as having acted as dist. engr. of Vizagapatam, fr. Dec. 17, the date on which he assu. ch. of that dist., fr. Capt. Blagrove, until rel. by Capt. Stewart.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 12.—Mr. W. S. Nesbitt, actg. sub. judge of Ootacamund, assu. ch. of court on the 6th inst.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 12.—Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of South Arcot, delivered over ch. of district to Mr. Cockerell on 6th inst.

No. 46.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. promotions:—

Engineers.—Sen. capt. (brev. lieut. col.) S. O. E. Ludlow to be lieut. col.; Sen. 2nd capt. G. V. Winscom to be capt.; and Sen. lieut. J. Vertue to be 2nd capt., v. Pearse, ret.; date of commissions, Feb. 9.

The underment. officers are entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank from Feb. 9, 1861, in succession to Pearse, ret.

Lieut. col. W. H. Horsley.

Lieut. A. J. Filgate.

The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

2nd Capt. P. D. Horne, horse art., on furl. for 2 years.

Lieut. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., on furl. for 2 years.

Lieut. C. J. O. Chambers, 19th N.I., on furl. for 1 year, ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation at Bombay.

Surg. maj. T. White, 38th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, on m.c. for 15 mos., with effect from the date of his departure from Galle.

Returned to du. by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. W. C. Stirling, 14th N.I.—Arrived at Madras on Feb. 7.

Lieut. A. Drury, 51st N.I., arr. at Bombay on Jan. 28.

The following are extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd inst.:—

Financial Dep., Fort William, Jan. 31.—Leave of absence.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, accountant, N.W.P., is allowed, under sect. VI. of the covenanted rules, 15 mos. leave, on m.c., with the usual period of prep. leave.

Appointments.—Mr. J. M. Erskine to offic. as accountant, N.W.P., in the room of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. H. A. Mangles to offic. as sub-treasurer at Bombay in the place of Mr. Erskine.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, 2nd asst. accountant gen. to offic. as 1st asst. account. gen., Madras.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, to offic. as 2nd asst. account. gen., Madras, in the place of Mr. Raynor.

Jan. 30.—No. 22.—Mr. H. A. Mangles assumed charge as offic. 1st asst. account. gen. to the Govt. of Madras on the 14th inst.

Jan. 31.—No. 23.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following apps. in connection with the Mily. Finance Dep.:—

Lieut. col. Barr to be mily. accountant for Bombay.

Maj. Gompertz to be mily. account. for Madras; and Maj. Hill to be mily. account. for Bengal.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 8.—Asst. surg. J. Dougall, of the B comp. (horse battery) 2nd batt. art. at Waltair, now at pres., will proceed in med. ch. of details (Eur. and native) under orders for embarkation to Rangoon on the *Governor Higginson* on 11th inst. On being relieved at Rangoon he will join his department at Waltair, on the return of the steamer to the northern ports.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) V. J. Shortland, 24th N.I., is apptd. adjt. of that regt.

Lieut. J. K. Clubleby, 18th N.I., is apptd. to act as adjt. of that regt.

The undermentioned officers of 41st N.I. are removed from doing duty with 34th and 44th N.I., and apptd. to do duty with the detail of their own regt. under orders to proc. from N.I. depot, Palaveram, to Arcot:—

Lieut. D. F. M. Lane.

Lieut. R. S. Armstrong.

Ens. D. C. Budd, doing du. 2nd Eur. L.I., has been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise.

Ens. C. W. Blenkin, having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, is relieved from doing du. with the 1st Madras fusiliers, and apptd. to do du. with 28th N.I.—to join.

Surg. maj. H. Smith, 21st N.I., is permitted to visit Bangalore and the Nilgiris, dur. leave 6th Feb.

Leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. A. Baillie, 26th N.I., fr. date of departure, for 5 mo.; Madras.

Capt. J. T. Clarke, 34th L.I., doing du. 13th N.I., fr. 11th Feb. to 10th Aug.; Tranquebar, m.c.

Lieut. H. H. Hooper, 13th N.I.; pres. m.c., prep. to Europe.

Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th N.I., fr. 4th March to 3rd July; Madras, Bangalore, and Nilgiris; the first 60 days of the period being considered as privilege leave.

Lieut. R. Beatty, 10th N.I., fr. 15th Feb. to 15th June; Madras.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, 44th N.I., doing du. sappers and miners; Madras m.c., prep. to Europe.

Lieut. H. Featherstonhaugh, 3rd batt. art. fr. 29th Jan. to 1st June; Eastern coast and Madras, s.c.

Feb. 9.—With reference to G.O. of 12th ult., Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Campbell, of the 50th N.I., is removed from do. du. with 34th L.I. to do du. with 4th N.I.

With reference to G.O. Dec. 31, 1860, Capt. J. O. Butler, of the Eur. veterans, is permitted to reside at Bangalore and the Nilgieries until further orders.

With reference to G.O. of Nov. 8 last, Capt. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th N.I., is permitted to reside at Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui, instead of at the pres.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. F. P. Maltby is apptd. to do du. at Madras art. rec. dep.

Feb. 11.—Capt. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I., is apptd. to com. the N.I. dep. at Palaveram, dur. the abs. in Eur. on m.c. of Capt. Kempster.

The leave prep. to proc. to Eur. granted in G.O. Jan. 5, to Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. S. Simson, 5th L.C. (do. du. 2nd L.C.), is to have effect from the date of his arr. at Bangalore with details of the late 5th L.C.

Lieut. A. F. Dobbs, 32nd N.I., is permitted to do du. with 50th N.I.

Lieut. E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th N.I., is permitted to visit Bangalore, dur. leave granted to him in G.O. Oct. 26, 1860.

The leave granted to Lieut. L. H. Isacke, 2nd Eur. L.I., in G.O. Feb. 8, 1861, is cancel.

The foll. removals are ordered:—

Asst. surgs. A. L. T. Cooke, fr. do. du. 4th N.I. to 4th N.I.; J. Wilkins, fr. do. du. 28th N.I. to 28th N.I.; W. A. Smith, fr. do. du. Mysore Farm, Hoonsoor, to do du. 16th N.I.; J. T. J. Doyle, fr. do. du. 10th N.I. to 32nd N.I.; J. M. Miller, fr. do. du. dept.

dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, Pegu div., in med. ch. of art.—Toughoo.

Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, fr. do. du. dept. inspec. gen. of hospitals, N. div., and in med. ch. 5th N.I., to 43rd N.I.

Asst. surg. W. Farquhar, fr. do. du. art. details at Singapore, to 40th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. Mackay, 23rd L.I., now at Pres., will assu. ch. of du. of the garrison surg. of Fort St. George dur. abs. of Surg. maj. J. Sanderson.

Feb. 12.—The foll. removal is ordered:—Lieut. A. A. Gordon, 7th L.C., fr. do. du. 4th L.C. to do du. 1st L.C.; to join at Bangalore on arr. of 1st L.C. at that station.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. R. G. E. Dalrymple is apptd. to do du. with H.M.'s 43rd L.I.

Leave of abs.:—

Capt. G. M. Carter, 1st Madras fus., fr. date of depart. for 6 mo., Nilgiri Hills. This cancels the leave granted to Capt. Carter in G.O. Jan. 26, 1861.

Capt. C. W. Lethbridge, 2nd Eur. L.I., fr. March 1 to Aug. 31, Cochin.

Asst. surg. J. Bilderbeck, late from China, fr. date of depart. for 30 days, priv. leave.

#### Arrival of Sir W. Denison.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued:—

Fort St. George, Feb. 18.—H.E. Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies, having this day arrived on board the str. *Arracan*, landed at seven A.M., was received with the usual honours at the North Beach by the principal civil and military officers at this Presidency, and proceeded to the council chamber, where, his commission having been read by the chief secretary, H.E. took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Governor and President in Council, under the usual salute.

The following proclamation was ordered to be published:—

#### PROCLAMATION.

Public Dept.—Whereas H.E. Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., has been appointed by H.M. the Queen to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras and its dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that Sir William Thomas Denison has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras and its dependencies, and taken his seat accordingly.

By order of H.E. the Gov. in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, Feb. 18, 1861.

#### GENERAL ORDERS BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 18.—No. 54.

—The foll. proceedings of Govt. in the public department of this date is published in General Orders for the information of the army:—

Public Dept., Proceedings of Govt., Feb. 18.—No. 243.—H.E. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., having arrived, the Commission of Govt. from H.M. the Queen, bearing date Oct. 30, 1860, appointing him to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras and its dependencies, is read.

The oaths having been administered to Sir William Thomas Denison, he takes his seat as Governor, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

Ordered that the following proclamation be published:—

[Then follows the proclamation already given above].

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To Our Trusty and well beloved Sir William Thomas Denison,

Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engra.

#### GREETING.

Whereas by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of our reign intituled "An Act for the better Government of India," it is enacted that the appointments of Governor-general of India, fourth ordinary member of the council of the Governor-general of India and governors of presidencies in India shall be made by us by warrant under our royal sign manual. Now, know you that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice, and circumspection of you, the said Sir William Thomas Denison have nominated, made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute, and appoint you the said William Thomas Denison, to be Gov. of the presy. of Fort St. George at Madras in the East Indies, and of all and singular the forts, factories, settlements, lands, territories, countries, places, and provinces thereunto belonging, or which now are or shall from time to time be subject to the said presidency, and to execute all and every the powers and authorities committed or given to the governor of the presidency of Fort St. George at Madras, by or

under or in virtue of a certain Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories till the 30th day of April, 1854," or under any other Act of Parliament now in force; to take upon you, hold and enjoy the said office upon and from the time of your arrival at Fort St. George in Madras, and to continue in the exercise of the said office during our will and pleasure, subject, nevertheless, to the superintending and controlling power vested in the Governor-general of India in Council, as by the said Act of Parliament of his late Majesty or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force is provided, and also subject to such instructions and directions as you the said William Thomas Denison shall, as the governor or the Governor in Council of the said presidency from time to time receive under the hand of one of our principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby order and require all our servants, officers and soldiers, within the limits of the said presidency, and all the people and inhabitants of our said Fort St. George and City of Madraspatnam to recognise you the said William Thomas Denison as governor of the said presidency, and to submit themselves accordingly in conformity with law.

Given at our court at Windsor, the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

(By her Majesty's command),

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

Ordered, that the above proclamation, and the commission of Government, be formally read at the head of the troops in Fort St. George, under a salute of seventeen guns and three volleys of small arms.

Ordered also, that the above-mentioned proclamation and commission be read with the usual ceremonies, at the head of the troops in the different garrisons and at the several stations of the army.

H. MARSHALL, Colonel,  
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Feb. 14.)

*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 7.—Asst. surg. H. V. Carter, of the Grant Medical Coll., has leave, for 1 mo., fr. Feb. 4, to Mahabaleshwar, on m.c.

Lieut. H. N. Reeves, 6th N.I., ass. ch. of his appt. as asst. polit. agent in Kutch, on Jan. 30.

Mr. W. Sandwith having ret. to his du., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cane., at his request.

Mr. F. Lloyd, judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, ass. ch. of his appt. on Jan. 28.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, delivered over ch. of the adawlut to Mr. R. H. Pinhey on Jan. 28.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature has been pleased to extend, on further m.c., until July 23 next, the leave granted to C. M. I. Pollock, Esq., clerk of the Crown, &c., and has allowed J. S. White, Esq., barrister-at-law, to continue to act for Mr. Pollock until such extended period.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, actg. superint. of police at Rutnagherry, having returned on Jan. 18 last from the priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo., granted to him, the unexpired portion of seven days of the leave is cane.

Mr. R. Spooner, comr. of customs, salt, and opium, resu. ch. of his duties on Feb. 6.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, offic. coll. and mag. of Surat, is granted a furl. to Europe for 1 year, under section 15 of the civil absentee rules; and the priv. leave, under section 12, granted to him on the 9th ult., is changed into prep. leave.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to act as sub-treasurer, general paymr., superint. of stamps, and secy. Govt. savings banks, until the arrival in Bombay of Mr. Mangles, who has been app. sub-treasurer by the Govt. of India. Mr. Bellasis will also act as coll. of income-tax in Bombay.

Mr. J. Gibbs, special comr. for income-tax, to be a member also of the Income-tax commission for the town and island of Bombay.

Lieut. Lee, probat. asst. engr., having passed the prescribed exam., is prom. to the grade of 2nd class asst. engr.

The leave of abs. granted to Capt. Sellon by G.O., dated 23rd ult., should be regarded as prep. leave up to the date of that officer's embarkation for Europe, and not priv. leave as therein stated.

Appointments:—

Rev. H. Pace, chapl. of Deesa, to be chapl. of the harbour.

Rev. A. Miller, chapl. of Baroda, to be actg. chapl. of Deesa, visiting Mount Abo.

Rev. H. Hughes, chapl. of Surat, will visit Baroda once every two months.

Feb. 18.—Mr. A. F. Bellasis, act. coll. of Income-tax for the town and island of Bombay, ass. ch. of his dus. on 15th inst.

Mr. J. G. Moore, act. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, ass. ch. of his dus. on 14th inst.

Mr. A. Crawford, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, acted as 1st asst. fr. Oct. 24 to Dec. 3, 1860.

Mr. H. M. Grant, supernu. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, has been prom. to grade of asst., fr. Jan. 23.

Mr. R. Pitt, supernu. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Kandeish, has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint., fr. Feb. 8.

Mr. J. M. Erskine delivered over ch. of the general treasury, and of the offices of gen. paymr., superint. of stamps, and secy. to the govt. savings bank, to Mr. A. F. Bellasis, on 15th inst.

Asst. surg. M. M. Mackenzie, civ. surg., Sattara, has been all. priv. leave of absence for 30 days, fr. Feb. 6, to proc. to Bombay.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 11, 1861.—No. 67.—Capt. R. S. Sellon, engr., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years under new regs.

No. 68.—Lieut. J. P. Forbes, of H.M.'s 3rd N.I., has been granted a furl. to Eur. on m.c., under new furl. regs., for 15 mos., from date of his depart. from Hong Kong.

Feb. 12.—No. 69.—The servs. of Lieut. A. N. Bruce, of H.M.'s 4th N.I. rifles, are placed at disposal of the Supreme Govt., in order to his being app. to offic. as asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana.

No. 70.—Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, H.M.'s 25th N.I., is app. superintndt. of bazars at Aurungabad.

Feb. 14.—No. 71.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India dated Jan. 31, 1861, is republished:—

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following apps. in connection with the Mil. Finance Dep.:—

Lieut. col. Barr to be mily. account. for Bombay.

Maj. Gumpert to be mily. account. for Madras, and

Maj. Hill to be mily. account. for Bengal.

No. 72.—Lieut. col. Barr having been app. by the Govt. of India to be mily. account., Mr. R. G. Betham, dep. marine paymr., will conduct the duties of mily. and marine paymr. at presy.

No. 73.—The furl. to Eur. granted to Capt. F. S. Kempt, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt., is extended from Jan. 6 to 14th inst., the date of his arrival.

No. 74.—The furl. to Eur. granted to Lieut. G. Nicholletts, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt., by G.O. No. 402, dated May 6, 1859, was extended for 3 mos. by the Sec. of State for India.

Feb. 15.—No. 76.—Asst. surg. H. Day, actg. civil surg., Bagdad, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 77.—Maj. M. Green, comdt. 2nd regt., Scinde horse, is qualified as a surveyor.

Feb. 19.—No. 82.—Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I., is transf. to invalid pension list at his own request.

No. 83.—The ration of hay to horses of mounted corps is fixed at 20 pounds per diem for the remainder of the current official year, and for the year 1861-62.

*Bombay*, Feb. 19.—Lieut. Lamproire of the regt. of art., having been reported fit for du., is directed to proc. and rejoin.

Capt. G. H. Stone, of the regt. of art., has obtained 60 days' priv. leave of abs.

Serg. J. H. Higgs of the 1st Eur. (fus.) is transf. to the unatt. list, and placed at the disposal of the dep. commsr. of police for employ. as a police constable.

Inf. Cadet R. W. W. Greenlow, recently arrived fr. England, is attached to do du. for 6 mos. with the 83rd regt. of foot.

Leave of absence:—

24th N.I.—Maj. Ballingall, fr. March 1, for 60 days.

Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. G. H. Stone, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. P. M. Briggs, fr. the 20th inst., for 60 days.

Feb. 20.—The following order is confirmed:—Dated Feb. 14, by Lieut. col. Evans, appg. Lieut. Sibthorp to act as adjt. to the 9th regt. N.I., dur. the abs. of Lieut. Harison.

Feb. 15.—No. 75.—Mr. R. W. W. Greenlaw is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 28.

### ABOLITION OF ALLOWANCES AT STATIONS.

Feb. 21.—No. 84.—The allowance drawn by medical officers for the charge of the staff and details at the stations of Baroda, Bhoj, Rajcote, Malligaum, and Kolapore, is abolished from the 1st prox.

The allowance drawn by the medical officer for the charge of the staff and details at Sholapore, will cease with the abolition of the brigade command at that station.

The medical officer in charge of the staff and details at Hyderabad is permitted to draw the allowance as heretofore.

No. 85.—The following transfer and promotion are announced in G. G. orders:—

Transfer.—Cor. A. Currie is transf. from H.M.'s 3rd to 2nd regt. L.C., at his own request.

Promotion.—H.M.'s 2nd L.I.—Cor. A. Currie to be lieut., from Feb. 21, v. Lieut. H. G. Sykes, prom.

Feb. 25.—No. 86.—Lieut. A. Durand, of H.M.'s 10th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 88.—Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, of H.M.'s 4th Madras L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c.

No. 89.—Capt. Eveyard, superint. of bazars at Poona, is appd. coll. of income-tax in the Poona cantonment.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Feb. 12.—Ret. to du., without prej. to their rank, by perm. of H.M.'s Princ. Secy. of State for India, on Feb. 13:—

Lieut. E. L. Robertson, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th N.I.

2nd Lieut. G. H. Bridges, 1st Eur. fus.

Bombay, Feb. 12.—Capt. J. C. Farquharson, 11th Scinde horse, is app. to act as 2nd in comm. 3rd L.C.

Lieut. A. T. Moore will revert to his appt. as adjt. 3rd L.C.

Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, 25th N.L.I., is directed to proc. and join the appt. to which he stands nominated in G.O. No. 70 of this date.

Feb. 13.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 2.—By Brigdr. C. Lucas, appg. Lieut. Griffiths, qrmr. and interp. 2nd Eur. L.I., to act as interp. to 13th N.I., in the absence of a qualified officer of that corps.

Poona, Feb. 13.—The underment. officer ret. to du. without prej. to his rank, by perm. of H.M.'s Princ. Secy. of State for India, on Feb. 10:—Lieut. S. H. Burnes, 26th N.I.

Feb. 14.—Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I.—Lieut. P. Hodgson, fr. Feb. 11 to Feb. 28, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

Bombay, Feb. 14.—Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. Godfrey, fr. Dec. 23 to date of dep. for Kurrachee of the 2nd mail str. in Feb., to Bombay.

Poona, Feb. 20.—Ens. C. Hay, whose period of 6 mo. du. with an Eur. corps expired on 9th inst., will remain attached to Bombay art.

Ens. S. S. Dalmahoy, whose period of 6 mo. du. with an Eur. corps will expire on 26th inst., is attached to do du. with 2nd gren. N.I. fr. that date, and directed to join.

Bombay, Feb. 21.—The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pl. to permit the underment. officers of the 3rd Eur. regt. to count as service for the retiring pension 18 mo. of the leave obtained by them in consequence of wounds received in action:—

Lieuts. F. C. Donne, and W. H. Newport.

The app. of Sergt. Meniacke, 8rd Eur. regt., att. to roy. att. in G.O. No. 1,157, Oct. 22 last, is that of 2nd cl. sergt. instruc. of musk.

Leave of abs.:—12th S. Mahratta Horse.—Capt. A. F. Battye, fr. March 2 to April 16, priv. leave.

Poona, Feb. 22.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 20.—By Col. Shephard, intimating that Lieut. Caldecott, H.M.'s 1st Bombay Eur. regt. (fus.), was directed, on the 31st Oct., 1860, to remain at Poona in com. of a detail of 197 rank and file of 1st fus. on depart. of gen. depot to Khandalla, to await the arrival of 1st fus.

Bombay, Feb. 23.—Lieut. G. W. Oldham, corps of sappers and miners, is directed to proc. and do du. with 5th co. of that corps at Mhow.

Feb. 25.—Leave of abs.:—Gen. List.—Ens. L. F. Heaton, att. to 83rd foot, fr. 20th inst. to March 20, to the sea coast, m.c.

## NAVAL.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay*, Feb. 12.—Mr. Duncan M. Scott, midshipman of the *Zenobia*, was permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., on the 10th inst.

*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 7.—No. 20.—The following temp. arrangement and appts. are made:—

The surg. of the *Ajdaha* to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Dalhousie* fr. Jan. 10.

Act. Lieut. H. W. Burnes, of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel fr. Jan. 4.

Mr. W. H. Ogilvie, mate, fr. m.c., to the *Semiramis*, as act. lieut., fr. Jan. 14, to fill a vacancy.

### INDUS FLOTILLA ORDER.

Comdr. W. Balfour, having arr. fr. Bombay, assu. com. of the Indus flotilla on Jan. 6.

### PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. Fortheringham, capt.'s clerk, of the *Elphinstone*, to be commodore's clerk fr. Nov. 7, 1860.

Mr. Arnot, clerk in charge, of the *Elphinstone*, to perform the du. of capt.'s clerk, in add. to his own, fr. Nov. 7, 1860.

Act. Lieut. D'Arcy, of the *Falkland*, to be act. lieut. of the *Auckland*, fr. Dec. 29, 1860, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Fendall, of the *Falkland*, to be store acct. of that vessel fr. Dec. 20, 1860.

Asst. surg. Davies, of the *Falkland*, to be in med. ch. of the Bussadore Hospital, fr. Dec. 19, 1860.

Asst. surg. Davies, of the *Falkland*, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Tigri*, fr. Dec. 19, 1860.

No. 21.—Mr. T. Westall, 1st class engr., returned to his du. on 28th ult., with the permission of the home Government.

Feb. 9.—No. 22.—Capt. A. Macdonald, I.N., is perm. to ret. fr. the service, fr. March 1 next, on pension of his rank.

Feb. 14.—No. 24.—Lieut. col. Barr having been app. by the Govt. of India to be mil. accountant, Mr. R. G. Betham, dep. marine paymr., will conduct the duties of mil. and marine paymr. at presy.

No. 26.—Mr. J. G. Leakes, mate I.N., ret. fr. England on 4th inst., by the ship *Earl Balcarras*, with the permission of the Home Govt.

*Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 14.*—Messrs. G. G. Lawder and B. Daniells, midshipmen of the *Assaye*, are to be transf. to the *Euphrates*.

Mr. H. Salmon, actg. master of the *Prince Arthur*, has 60 days' priv. leave, fr. 15th inst.

Lieut. Walker, of the *Coromandel*, is app. to the com. of the *Prince Arthur*, v. Salmon, relieved.

Mr. Leishman, midshipman, supernum. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Euphrates*.

Feb. 15.—Mr. A. C. Dando, actg. master, att. to the *Euphrates*, is perm. to res. the serv.

Mr. W. Read, 3rd class naval trained engr., of the *Prince Arthur*, is permitted to res. the service at his own request.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 18.*—No. 27.—The right hon. the Sec. of State of India has granted extension of leave, m.c., to the following officers:—

Lieuts. E. J. R. Brazier and T. M. Philbrick; Messrs. J. Strong and H. Burn (mates), for 6 mos.

#### PASSING CERTIFICATES OF ACTING MASTERS, I.N.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Feb. 20.*—That part of the passing certificates for an acting master which certifies "that he has a general knowledge of the coast of Arabia, Persia, and the Indian Ocean, as well as the periods and set of the currents, and all other subjects connected with the navigation of the Indian Ocean, is to be omitted."

Feb. 22.—Mr. A. S. Finlison, capt's. clerk, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Mr. W. Leishman, mate, was app. actg. lieut. of the *Euphrates*, to fill a vacancy, on the 14th inst.

Feb. 14.—No. 25.—The following temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of the I.N.

Lieut. Robinson, comdg. the *Berenice*, to perform duties of clerk in charge in addn., from Feb. 10, 1860.

Lieut. Wood, comdg. the *Hugh Rose*, to perform the duties of store account. of that vessel from Dec. 22, 1860.

Mr. Dawkins, mate, from m.c., to the *Semiramis*, as acting lieut., from Jan. 25, 1861, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieut. DuBoulay, of the *Semiramis*, to be acting lieut. of the *Assaye* from Jan. 25, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. L. J. L. Preyre, capt's. clerk of the *Ajdaha*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., from Jan. 20.

Feb. 21.—No. 29.—Mr. W. Leishman, midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required examn., is prom. to mate from Feb. 11.

Feb. 23.—Actg. Lieut. Dawkins, of the *Semiramis*, was app. store account. of that vessel from Jan. 25.

Lieut. R. G. Hurlock, of the *Coromandel*, is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Kurrachee by the first opportunity, to join the *Indus* flotilla.

#### BIRTHS.

BALDWIN, wife of H., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 8.

BARRON, wife of J., son, at Jacobabad, Feb. 3.

BARTLETT, wife of J. H., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

BAYLEY, wife of Col. J. W., daughter, at Vellore, Feb. 14.

BEAUMONT, wife of J. M., son, at Agra, Feb. 9.

BERKLEY, Mrs., son, at Mazagon, Feb. 13.

BROWNING, wife of C. A. K., son, at Berhampore, Feb. 8.

CADELL, wife of Lieut. R., son, at Futtchgurh, Feb. 12.

CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. J. P. W., son, at Bunhoo, Feb. 7.

CHAPPLE, wife of R. A., daughter, at Poona, Feb. 18.

DESLINE, wife of N., son, at Suall Colaba, Feb. 17.

D'GRATHEER, wife of W. H., daughter, at Delhi, Feb. 5.

D'ROZARIK, wife of A., son, at Royapooram, Feb. 10.

D'THINSIER, wife of Capt. H. P., son, at Gwalior, Jan. 29.

DUFF, wife of C. M., son, at Madras, Feb. 17.

GIBSON, wife of C. H., son, at Meerut, Feb. 9.

GRANT, wife of Sir A., Bart., son, at Malabar Hill, Feb. 12.

HAIG, wife of F. T., daughter, since dead, at Dowliswaram, Feb. 13.

HILL, wife of J. P., son, at Ferozepore, Feb. 11.

HITCHINS, wife of Capt. H. W., daughter, still-born, at Madras, Feb. 9.

HODGKINSON, wife of Capt. C., daughter, at Sholapore, Feb. 19.

HOLLAND, wife of Captain H. W., son, at Poona, Feb. 21.

JAHANS, wife of E. D. H., daughter, at Cawnpore, Feb. 18.

JELICOE, wife of W. E., son, at Bangalore, Feb. 12.

KING, wife of W. R., daughter, at Perhambore, Feb. 9.

MERCARA, wife of C. W. J., son, still-born, at Bangalore, Feb. 17.

MILLAR, wife of J., son, at Vepery, Feb. 17.

MULL, wife of M., daughter, at Colaba, Feb. 20.

MURRAY, wife of Maj., daughter, at Benares, Feb. 10.

MUSPRATT, Mrs. J. A. L., son, at Byoulla, Feb. 11.

NASH, wife of E., son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 13.

NIGHTINGALE, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Nominabad, Feb. 13.

PEARCE, wife of S., daughter, at Barrackpore, Feb. 15.

PRUCE, Mrs. M., son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 3.

ROBERTS, wife of Capt. G. B., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 16.

ROZAKO, wife of A. D., son, at Royapooram, Feb. 10.

RULE, wife of J., son, at Tellicherry, Feb. 2.

SANTINEER, wife of M. T. L., son, at Madras, Feb. 9.

SMITH, wife of Lieut. H. C., daughter, at Seetapore, Feb. 8.

STILES, wife of Lieut. G. H., son, still born, at Madras, Feb. 7.

TURNER, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Feb. 17.

WARREN, wife of T., son, at Kurrachee, Jan. 31.

WEBBER, wife of H., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 18.

WHISH, wife of Lieut. H. E., daughter, at Mynpoorie, Feb. 12.

WIGRAM, wife of R. J., son, at Jessore, Feb. 3.

#### MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS, W. B., to Henrietta T., daughter of the late Col. G. Holmes, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.

BEDFORD, J. H., to Miss Mary A. G. Tillott, at Poona, Feb. 12.

BLAKE, J. E., to Catherine, daughter of J. W. Hendrich, at Belgum, Feb. 11.

CADELL, Capt. H. M., Bengal Art., to Lizzie E., daughter of the late A. W. Nash, at Ferozepore, Feb. 2.

CLEMENT, H. M., to Miss Helena A. Hiles, at Poona, Feb. 12.

CLEMENT, H. W., to Miss Ann Hiles, at Poona, Feb. 12.

COCKBURN, J. E., to Jane H., daughter of the late C. D'O. Atkinson, at Barrackpore, Feb. 12.

COUTTHARD, T., to Laura, widow of the late G. Smith, at Kurrachee.

CURTIS, J. F., to Josephine A., daughter of the late Capt. S. Mangin, at Dinapore, Feb. 7.

EVANS, G. E., to Annie de C., daughter of J. Lewis, at Calcutta, Feb. 13.

HOLIDAY, E., to Charlotte H., daughter of Rev. J. Guest, at Madras, Feb. 6.

HOSKINS, C., to Frances, daughter of Lieut. J. Green, at Ferozepore, Feb. 16.

MARTIN, W., to Ann C., daughter of T. E. Kyte, at Poona, Feb. 14.

O'REILLY, E. B., to Ann, daughter of the late J. Walters, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.

PRATTEN, J. W., to Miss Kate Ryan, at Bombay, Feb. 14.

SMITH, W. E., to Miss Laura C. Durnford, at Madras, Feb. 11.

STEVENS, H., to Miss Eliza Constantine, at Bombay, Feb. 11.

#### DEATHS.

AMOS, Lucy S., infant daughter of J. S., at Kurrachee, Feb. 3.

BAXLEY, Mary A. J., wife of Col. J. W., at Vellore, Feb. 4.

BECHER, Harriett, daughter of E., at Calcutta, aged 17, Feb. 9.

BOWMAN, Charles W. H., infant son of H., at Bombay, Feb. 18.

BROWN, Henriette A., infant daughter of Capt. J. F. H., at Berhampore, Feb. 11.

CHESNAYE, Georgiana H., wife of G. C., at Meean Meer, aged 22, Feb. 6.

COSER, William D., son of E. R., at Calcutta, aged 14.

D'SOUZA, Cornelius, infant son of P., at Kurrachee, Feb. 11.

ELLIS, Frederick, at Poona, aged 68, Feb. 10.

EVANS, John, at Leygore, aged 19, Jan. 24.

GORDON, Clara L., daughter of S. St. J., at Dharwar, aged 3, Feb. 13.

JOHNSON, Georgiana E., daughter of W., at Moradabad, aged 15, Feb. 4.

LARKEN, Asst. surg. E. L. M., at Bombay, Feb. 19.

MCLEAN, Syk, son of the late J., at Bangalore, aged 3, Feb. 9.

MUSPRATT, John L., infant son of Mr., Feb. 13.

NAPIER, Capt., H.M.S. Hussars, at Nusserabad, Feb. 13.

NEAME, A. C., at Calcutta, aged 49, Feb. 3.

PATTERSON, James T., son of Lieut. col., at Delhi, aged 6, Feb. 13.

BEHELLO, William A., Jan. 12.

REMFEY, Joseph, on board the *Pera*, off Gibraltar, Jan. 8.

RYAN, Mary A., at Poona, aged 28, Feb. 9.

SINCLAIR, John, at Arcot, aged 43, Jan. 27.

SPRINGER, John H., at Poona, aged 51, Feb. 20.

STEVENSON, Robert R., at Calcutta, aged 41, Feb. 6.

TANNEY, Caroline C. M. C., daughter of Mrs., at Benares, aged 4, Feb. 1.

WEEKES, Maria, wife of E., at Shorapoor, aged 20, Feb. 10.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. March 19.

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet T. A. Gough to be lieut., by purch., v. Grews, prom.

6th Drags.—Lieut. G. M. Billington to be capt., by purch., v. J. T. Wetherall, ret.; Cornet H. A. R. Revell to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. E. R. Bourke, prom.; F. Wise, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Stewart, prom.; Cornet W. W. Bennitt to be instruc. of musketry, v. Lieut. Bourke, prom.

8th Lt. Drags.—J. G. Le Marchant, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Clarke, prom.

Royal Art.—Asst. surg. A. Maclean fr. 42nd foot, to be asst. surg., v. McMunn, prom.

6th Foot.—Ens. A. C. Hall to be lieut., by purch., v. E. Hall, who rets.; J. V. Rigg, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fitzgerald, prom.

13th Foot.—The surname of the ens. appd. on 22nd ult., is levers, not Jevers, as stated in the *Gazette* of 22nd Feb., 1861.

18th Foot.—L. C. Singleton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Marsland, prom.

20th Foot.—A. J. Stourton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Elliott, prom.

35th Foot.—E. D. Jones, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. E. Laws, who rets.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Elgin to be instruc. of musketry, v. Lieut. Fraser.

46th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. M. J. E. Fagan to be asst. surg., v. Meane, prom.

48th Foot.—Maj. J. G. R. Aplin to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. B. Riky, dec.; Capt. J. Mancor to be maj., without purch., v. Aplin; Lieut. E. Feneran to be capt., without purch., v. Mancor; Ens. P. E. Bowlby to be lieut., without purch., v. Feneran.

56th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. E. K. W. Smith to be asst. surg., v. Taylor, app. to the staff.

70th Foot.—C. W. Howard, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Collins, prom.

75th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Dawson to be instruc. of musketry, v. Lieut. Cornwall.

81st Foot.—M. S. Wynne, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. C. Rochefort, who res.

90th Foot.—J. H. Hedges, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Murray, prom.

91st Foot.—A. P. Maurice, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Gurney, prom.; Staff asst. surg. Wm. Traill to be asst. surg., v. Watson, app. to the staff.

94th Foot.—E. S. Mercer, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Buller, prom.

95th Foot.—Lieut. E. B. Andros to be instruc. of musketry, v. Lieut. Nicholas, returned home invalided.

97th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. S. E. Maunsell to be asst. surg., v. Porter, app. to the staff.

98th Foot.—Ens. C. F. Sharp, from Royal North Lincoln Militia, to be ens., by purch., v. P. H. Dobbs, who rets.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—J. C. Jobling, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. E. N. Wood, who retires; Staff asst. surg. L. A. White, to be asst. surg., v. Noot, who exch.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. surg. J. Meane, from 46th ft., to be staff surg., v. Surg. maj. Dalmage.

Asst. surg. J. Munn, from royal art., to be staff surg., v. Chartress, appd. to 100th ft.

Asst. surg. E. G. Noot, from Ceylon rifle regt., to be staff asst. surg., v. White, who exch.

Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, from 97th ft., to be staff asst. surg., v. Fagan.

Asst. surg. D. C. Taylor, from 65th ft., to be staff asst. surg., v. Maunsell.

Asst. surg. R. Watson, from 91st ft., to be staff asst. surg., v. E. K. W. Smith.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. Sir R. Walpole, rifle brig., to have local rank of maj. gen. in the East Indies. Capt. W. M'Bean, 93rd ft., to be maj. in the army. Paymr. W. Browne, 80th ft., to have the honorary rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of 27th Jan., 1860.

THE 3RD EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY is under orders to march from Meean Meer on the 28th February for Nowshera.



COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
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*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, March 23, 1861.

### THE DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

THERE are some persons who object to paying anything—even the debt of nature—but all are averse to giving more than is fairly due from them, whether to individuals or the State. The latter is the most unpopular creditor in the world, and the one whose claims are most liable to dispute and evasion. A man—and especially a woman—who would shrink with horror from the idea of defrauding his neighbour, no matter with what benefit to himself, thinks nothing of baffling the vigilance of Custom-house officers, and even a prime minister has been known, under the influence of old port, to gallop past a toll-keeper, rather than pay a penny. What wonder, then, that an indisposition should be manifested to being called upon to pay twice over for the protection afforded by a paternal Government. This is the position of all who, while residing in England, derive their incomes from India. Some may be partners in mercantile houses, or shareholders in railways and navigation companies, others may be pensioned servants of the Government, and others again subscribers to Indian loans—but whatever their profession or vocation, they are all alike subject to this twofold demand to contribute to the exigencies of the State. There cannot be two opinions as to the hardship of such a state of things, or of its impolicy, but there may be reasonable doubts as to the quarter answerable for this injustice. Mr. Crawford, and many other gentlemen of intelligence and commercial experience have been of opinion that the Home Government should be held responsible, and be compelled to refund whatever amount of tax it may have levied upon income derived from India. But this is certainly an erroneous view. By Act of Parliament every person residing in this country is called upon to make a faithful return of his annual net receipts from every source of profit. His property may be scattered all over the world, but if he be domiciled in England he is bound to return the net aggregate profits, to be assessed according to the laws of the land. No one disputes the power of any foreign or colonial Government to tax as it thinks proper, such portion of his property as may lie within its jurisdiction, and in returning his income to the British tax-collector he makes due allowance for these previous deductions. But India, it is urged, comes under a different category. There is no representative assembly in that country to vote taxes. The taxing power belongs to the Viceregent of the Home Government, which has no right to levy, through its accredited agent, the same tax twice over. This position appears to us quite unas-

sailable. It is in India, then, that the remission should be made and not here; but Parliament cannot interfere with the financial arrangements of the Indian Government without rendering itself morally, and therefore materially, liable for the debts of that Government. There is the difficulty. It is obvious that Lord Canning and his advisers are acting very injudiciously in thus frightening British capital from the empire entrusted to their control. They may possibly gain an immediate revenue of a few thousand pounds, but the tendency of the course they pursue is to deter speculators and capitalists from settling in the country, and applying their means and energies to the discovery of its hidden treasures. Nominally responsible to Parliament, they are virtually irresponsible, for the reason we have already submitted: that is, the Home Government cannot interfere without taking upon itself the entire burden of the debt of India. This might, or might not, be advisable, but it is a measure not likely to be sanctioned by the Legislature. The Indian Government is, therefore, practically autocratic, and being in great and pressing want it naturally abuses its power. The absence of Sir Charles Wood from the House on Tuesday night confined the discussion within narrower limits than might have been desired, but he would do well to suggest to the new Financial Member of the Calcutta Council, the propriety of exempting from taxation all such persons as are assessed upon the aggregate income they return in England. It is, indeed, not merely a question of propriety, but also of expediency, an argument that usually carries most weight with modern Governments, and on this ground we yet hope to learn that for the future no British subject will be compelled to pay more than is equitably due.

### RESPONSIBILITY OF RIVER COMPANIES.

A COMMERCIAL trial of considerable importance in its results has attracted great attention from the mercantile community of Calcutta. Its bearings, however, are not confined to that city, but extend to the owners of all river and sea-going vessels in our Indian Empire. The facts of the case are simple enough, though some of the disclosures made are sadly discreditable to the parties concerned. It appears that on the 17th December, 1859, Messrs. Gilmore, Mackilligin, and Co., shipped 211 chests of indigo on board the India General Steam Navigation Company's flat, *Doorgah*, then lying off Lutcheeghur. The flat was in tow of the steamer *Lucknow*, the master of which, Captain Fox, signed the bills of lading. The Company in question particularly guard themselves against being held answerable for any damages sustained, through casualties of navigation, by goods committed to their care; but the question arises—What is a casualty of navigation? Without stopping to define that somewhat nice point, we are enabled to gather from the summing up of the Chief Justice of Calcutta in this case, what does not constitute such casualty, and consequently under what circumstances a river company may be made as responsible as ordinary carriers. But it is better to let the facts speak for themselves. On the passage, then, to Calcutta, the *Doorgah* struck upon a bank, filled, and went down. The cargo was saved with great difficulty, and after being much injured by the wet. Messrs.

Gilmore & Co.'s indigo, for instance, which was worth Rs.127,836, sold for only Rs.78,836, and they, therefore applied to the Company for the balance. This claim was disallowed on the ground that the flat had not been lost through any negligence on the part of their servants, but owing to "a snag" in the river having pierced its side, and caused it almost instantly to go down. The defence would have held good, but for one trifling defect—it was based upon fiction; the Company's statement of the case was a misrepresentation of the real facts. It was proved on the trial that the flat leaked more or less throughout the upward voyage from Calcutta to Lutcheeghur. It was an old flat-bottomed iron vessel that had been considerably lengthened a few years ago, and three of the water-tight compartments seem to have been pervious to water. The original entries in the log-book show that the leakage in the first days of the downward voyage averaged about 12 inches in the 24 hours, and the space between the cargo and the bottom of the flat was about 10 inches. Curiously enough the depth of water in the three "water-tight" compartments was exactly the same, and a pump inserted in one acted upon all three. It was also discovered that the entries in the log-book were erased, 2 inches being substituted for 12, and 1½ inches for 11, and so on. When the directors of the Company made this discovery, they at once, in the most honourable manner, disclosed the facts to the plaintiffs. The log had been kept by the mate, a lad of seventeen, and the erasures were subsequently made by the master of the flat, after receiving a letter from the secretary to the Company, enjoining him to be very cautious as to what he said about leakage, as a great stir was being made in Calcutta. And the writer concluded with a very suspicious postscript, desiring him to consider this letter as private, and to destroy it. The master of the *Doorgah* was afterwards instructed to send any communications for his employers, not to their secretary, but to their attorney, as they would thus be privileged. The directors, however, in this respect also behaved very properly, and gave the plaintiffs free access to the whole correspondence that had passed. Not to be tedious—it clearly transpired that the flat did leak; that it drew more water than was at all safe; and that after the leaks were discovered, and the vessel already too deeply laden, more cargo was taken on board. Thus, when it struck against the sand-bank it had no buoyancy to withstand the shock, the rivets gave way, and the water rushed in through the started plates. There was no evidence whatever of the existence of a snag in the channel, and every obstruction was thrown in the way of those who wished to raise the vessel, when the fallacy of that statement would at once have been manifested. The Chief Justice seems to have had no doubt as to the law of the case, and without hesitation gave judgment for the plaintiffs—£4,900 damages and costs. This will make a heavy deduction from the next half-yearly dividend, and the Company are blamed for not making a reserve fund to meet this claim. But the most melancholy feature of the whole affair is the conduct of the skipper and the mate, whose depositions are strongly tinged with perjury. The secretary himself does not come out with very clean hands, for his suggestions can bear only one

construction, and the one actually put upon them by the unscrupulous fellow for whose guidance they were made. After this we must be chary in our abuse of the natives, and in charging them with the absence of honourable feeling. It is altogether an "ugly business," and we trust that it may be long before we meet with its pendant, even though natives alone should figure in the next.

### THE AFFGHAN BLUE-BOOK.

THE two great bugbears of English statesmen are the invasion of this island by the French, and the progress of Russia in the East. Whether the former apprehension be chimerical or otherwise, the steady increase of Muscovite influence in Central Asia is a fact that cannot be questioned, though it may not be equally certain that in promoting her own interests Russia in any way imperils our possession of India. However this may be, the British Cabinet in the year 1838 was seized with a violent attack of Russophobia, and all sorts of clumsy and costly devices were set at work to counteract the intrigues that disturbed the equanimity of both Downing-street and Cannon-row. There is no doubt that Russian agents were busily engaged in administering evil counsels to the Shah of Persia, and in fomenting disturbances throughout Central Asia, but there is not the slightest evidence to show that the Russian Government had any hostile designs against British India. At that time Lord Palmerston was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, now Lord Broughton, President of the Board of Control, and it is evident that these ministers were in perfect accord with regard to Russia. The one directed the diplomatic action of Mr., now Sir John, McNeil in Persia, while the other impelled the Indian Government into the most iniquitous and disastrous war that has ever disgraced the annals of this country. Lord Auckland was merely a tool in the hands of the English ministers at home, and his two ambitious secretaries, Mr. Torrens and Sir William McNaghten, were only too eager to embroil the empire in a contest which promised to cover themselves with distinction. But the representative of the Indian Government at Cabul was not only an able, but an honest man. Captain Alexander Burnes was one of the best specimens of what may be called the old Indian school. Fearless of danger, fertile in resources, full of energy, devoted to the service of his country, intimately acquainted with the Oriental character, well versed in Eastern languages, ingenuous, clear-headed, truthful, and straightforward, he was peculiarly well fitted to impress the ruler of Afghanistan with a favourable opinion of the British nation. And in this he fully succeeded, whatever it may now please Lord Palmerston to say to the contrary. It must be admitted, however, that Captain Burnes was not well selected as the instrument for carrying out the tortuous and wrongheaded policy of the British Cabinet. He was far too independent to represent things otherwise than in their true light. He saw that Dost Mahomed was a ruler of no ordinary abilities, and that a cordial alliance with him would be productive of great advantages to both parties. The Dost himself was anxious to be on friendly terms with the British, and to the very last was slow to

meet the advances of the Russian Envoy. All this was fairly and clearly stated by Captain Burnes, but neither Lord Auckland nor Sir John Hobhouse paid any attention to the young officer's earnest assurances of the Dost's friendly disposition towards the English Government. It had been decided that the natives of Central Asia should be inspired with a salutary awe of British power and prowess, and that this object could be best attained by placing an exiled prince on the throne of Afghanistan. War was therefore declared by Lord Auckland under directions from Sir John Hobhouse, in concert with Lord Palmerston, but as this war was not likely to be popular at home, it was judged advisable to mislead public opinion by representing Dost Mahomed as influenced by Russia, and opposed to the interests of Great Britain. For this purpose it was necessary to produce the letters of the British Agent at his Court, but these in their integrity would have proved the very reverse of what was required of them, and, consequently, they were mutilated and garbled to such a degree that they might just as well have been fabricated for the occasion. Long passages were struck out, explanations were omitted, many words erased and others substituted for them, and, in short, their meaning completely misstated. Captain Burnes himself pronounced the Blue-Book of 1839 "a fraud," and after his lamented death his family published his letters, in vindication of his fair name. The publication of Mr. Kaye's standard "History of the Affghan War" further drew public attention to the fact that a vile imposture had been perpetrated in the name of her Majesty, and by order of her responsible Ministers. More than one attempt was subsequently made to procure the publication of the Affghan papers in their genuine form, but it was not until the year 1859 that the House of Commons was at last prevailed upon to order them to be printed. When they did appear public interest had died away, but a more disgraceful example of the suppression of truth and distortion of facts was probably never known. The despatches and bulletins of the Emperor Napoleon have generally been quoted as models of untruthfulness, but they have been surpassed if possible by the disingenuousness—to use a wholly inadequate term—of a Whig Ministry. And what is the defence made by Lord Palmerston? Is it not almost as disgraceful as the original offence? The "simplicity" of Sir Alexander Burnes is pleaded. Why, then, was he not recalled from Cabul, and a less "simple-minded" agent sent in his stead? "Simple" as he was, the Government continued to confide to him delicate and responsible duties to the very hour of his premature death. The noble lord pretends, moreover, that it was right and proper to vindicate the policy of Government by means of garbled extracts; but his loss of temper showed how painfully conscious he felt of the untenability of the position he had taken up. The question is simply this:—When Parliament calls for the production of papers, is the object merely to make out a good case for the Government of the day, or to obtain the whole truth? There cannot be a doubt as to which it is; but the Affghan papers, printed in 1839, were most carefully prepared so as to mislead the Legislature and the country. The truth was studiously suppressed, and a gross imposture was palmed

off upon the nation as the vindication of a war that ultimately cost the lives of twenty thousand British subjects and twenty millions of money, and the untoward effects of which are likely to be felt for ever. It is easy to understand why the House should hesitate to pass Mr. Dunlop's motion, because its logical result must have been not only the resignation of Lord Palmerston, but his forced and final retirement from public affairs. The Conservatives were not prepared for a change of Ministry, which, moreover, would certainly be prejudicial to the national interests at this moment; and there was a natural disinclination in all parties to brand the fair name of a statesman whose patriotism is unquestionable, and whose honour has never in any other instance suffered the slightest tarnish. The lesson, we may hope, will not be lost upon future Governments. It is useless to attempt to disguise the truth. Sooner or later it is certain to be discovered, and then the bitter cup of shame must be drained to the very dregs. Even in the present case forty-nine members of the British Parliament have expressed their disgust and indignation at the manner in which public confidence was abused, and a feeling of uneasiness will long be entertained whenever a statement appears in a Blue-Book contrary to the convictions of the reader. His mind will naturally revert to the infamous Blue-Book of 1839, and his faith in Ministerial honesty will again, and perhaps unjustly, be rudely shaken. The character of British statesmen will long suffer from this scandalous exposure.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE £50 BONUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed "A Doubter," in your issue of the 8th of March last, every one connected with the Indian Service must agree that, to offer to men of thirty or forty years' service—men who have even within the last twenty years passed through the Gwalior, Sutlej, and Punjab campaigns, the mutinies of Delhi and Lucknow—the paltry addition of 50*l.* a-year to their miserable income in this country as compared to their Indian allowances, is not likely most assuredly to reduce the higher grades of the Indian army.

It is very evident that the powers that be are very anxious to get rid of the Company's officers, as they are a check to a general service, and to the introduction of the purchase system throughout both armies; and if a more liberal policy than the one now offered were adopted, I feel confident that many who are thoroughly tired out, not to say disgusted, at treatment received and proposed, would be anxious to escape. What with famine, murders, suppression, and Horse-guards' patronage, the good old days of John Company's service are quite passed away.

Fancy no promotion, regimentally, in the place of those kicking their heels on the staff; but Sir C. Wood said, in answer to Sir G. Farquhar, "Regimental officers will, if of good character, and recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, when a vacancy occurs in a line regiment by the removal of some men to the staff corps, be permitted to enter the corps supplying the vacancy." How grateful old brevet captains ought to be for such a boon!—permitted, if of good character, to go into H.M.'s — regiment as junior captain, with those above them babies when they entered the Indian service, and hereafter to be purchased over by others unborn at that time!

Another pleasing boon, too, for grey-headed veterans is a Board composed of Horse-guards' nominees, to sit and examine the field officers of the Indian army as to their efficiency in commanding regiments, &c.!

Let, then, the Government pursue a more liberal policy, by which, too, they will certainly be the gainers, as fully proved by "A Doubter's" scale in the reduction of Indian allowances, as so many more would then be willing to retire.

Let them offer, as anticipated, 600*l.* a-year to lieutenant-colonels of a certain standing, and the pension of the grade immediately above that they now hold to other officers, commencing with a captain's pension, for the unfortunate brevet-captain, but still hardworked subaltern.

Advocate this, my dear sir, and gladden the hearts of many, as well as of that of

A REGIMENTAL OFFICER AND BREVET-CAPTAIN OF SEVENTEEN AND A-HALF YEARS' STANDING.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 19.  
DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. CRAWFORD called attention to the levy of income-tax upon incomes and profits arising in India, which are already subject to an income-tax in that country. He referred to the petitions from merchants and others of London and other parts of the United Kingdom against the levy of a double income-tax, presented to the House upon the 7th instant, as setting forth the grounds upon which they complained of the injustice, inequality, and impolicy of subjecting them to this double charge. Mr. Crawford explained the manner in which the two imposts were made to act upon the same Indian security; the anomalies caused by the application of the principle adopted by the Board of Inland Revenue, under which the holders of some securities escaped the tax; the very great difficulties and complications to which it gave rise, and the peculiar bearing of the question upon the industry of India and the interests connected therewith. This country might be reasonably expected, he observed, not to lay an undue burden upon India, but rather to limit and lessen the pressure of its taxation. He suggested courses that might be taken to remedy the grievances complained of, and moved to refer the petitions to the Select Committee on Income and Property-tax.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FARQUHAR.

Mr. HANKEY could not agree with Mr. Crawford in the view taken by him, and in his conclusion to refer the subject of the alleged grievances to the Income-tax Committee. All income enjoyed in this country, derived from property here, or in India, Canada, or Australia, was, he contended, liable to income-tax. We had nothing to do with the taxation of India, any more than with that of a foreign country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had no objection to the motion. The question involved points of considerable importance, but, in assenting to the motion, he was bound to say that he thought the terms of the reference to the Income and Property tax Committee were not broad enough to cover the ground taken by Mr. Crawford. He had argued that India should be treated as an isolated case, and enjoy a peculiar exemption. He (Mr. Gladstone) differed from him upon this point, and he showed the confusion that must result from placing India in a category different from the Crown colonies. The proposition of Mr. Crawford would go to alter the whole basis of the English income-tax upon which it had been levied since 1842, and say that English subjects should be exempted from the tax on profits derived from property located in foreign countries.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE hoped that the petition would not be referred to the Committee, which would be overburdened if it was to enter into so large a subject.

After a few words from Mr. KINNAIRD,

Mr. DISRAELI said he hoped the House would pause before it assented to the motion. The subject was one which he thought the Government would be able to decide upon, and it would increase and complicate the labours of the Committee. The claim for exemption, in his opinion, would not bear any argument whatever.

Mr. BRIGHT concurred with Mr. Disraeli. If the question were referred to the Committee, it would, he thought, do all possible mischief to the Committee, and not the least good to the clients of Mr. Crawford, whom he advised to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

### THE AFFGHANISTAN PAPERS.

Mr. DUNLOP moved for a Select Committee to consider the correspondence relating to Affghanistan, as presented to this House in 1839, and the same correspondence as presented in 1858, and printed by special order of the House in 1859, and to report on the discrepancies between the two; and also to inquire into the circumstances of the preparation of that correspondence for being presented on the former of these occasions; and to report their opinion whether any, and, if any, what precautions should be taken to secure that documents presented to this House by the Government as copies or extracts of correspondence or other papers shall give a true representation of the contents of such correspondence or papers. He dwelt with great severity upon the mutilation of the despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes in relation to the Affghan war, and showed from the restored passages, that Sir Alexander had been made to appear favourable to the war—the policy of which had begun to be questioned upon military as well as political grounds,—and substantially made out the case of the Government of the day, whereas his opinion, as expressed in the perfect letters, had been precisely the reverse. And these omissions and suppressions had been made, Mr. Dunlop observed, systematically, and for the very purpose of deceiving the House. In the case of one of the papers the mutilations effected the perversion of meaning with so much skill that the artist must, he remarked, be a man of genius. Mr. Dunlop urged the injury done by the falsification of his despatches to Sir Alexander Burnes, who was convinced not only of the injustice but of the impolicy of the course pursued by the Indian Government towards Dost Mahomed Khan. The reputation of a faithful public servant had been more unmercifully mangled by this treatment than his body by the Affghans, and this for the dastardly purpose of screening those who were responsible for the consequences of an unjust policy. This transaction, he said, had shaken the confidence of the people in public documents, and he thought that, having the means of discovering and exposing the guilty parties, the House ought not to shrink from doing so.

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not compliment Mr. Dunlop upon the temper he had displayed in his speech, and thought he would have shown more judgment had he abstained from the violent vituperations in which he had indulged, and which he (Lord Palmerston) repudiated in as strong terms as Mr. Dunlop had used. His speech, he observed, divided itself into two parts, one of a public nature, relating to the policy of the Indian and British Governments in regard to the operations in Affghanistan and Central Asia; the other was of a personal character, regarding the reputation of Lieutenant Sir Alexander Burnes. Mr. Dunlop acted upon the false assumption that it was for Lieut. Burnes to direct the policy of the Government of India, and not the Governor-general. Lieut. Burnes believed implicitly in the friendliness of Dost Mahomed Khan, and that the Indian Government ought to be guided by that consideration. But this was a short-sighted view of the matter, and the House must not judge the conduct of Lord Auckland and the Indian Government by that view, but by the grounds they laid before Parliament. It was true that Sir A. Burnes's despatches had been curtailed; but Parliament had not been misled thereby, or the reputation of Sir A. Burnes injured. The object of laying the despatches before Parliament was to show the policy upon which the Government thought fit to act, and the papers did show all the reasons which had induced them to adopt that policy. He was at a loss, he said, to see the particular object of the motion. Did Mr. Dunlop propose to refer it to a Committee in 1861 to consider whether the Indian and British Govern-

ments did right in 1838 in entering upon the operations in Affghanistan? [Mr. Dunlop said "No."] Then the object would be to see in what degree the omitted passages bore upon the policy of the Government, and he contended that those passages did not alter the grounds upon which the Government based the justification of its policy, which was not guided by the views and opinions of Sir Alexander Burnes.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that Lord Palmerston, who felt himself on his trial, had pretended that these despatches were of no importance; why, then, he asked, was such minute, ingenious, and unmatched care taken in mutilating them? Lord Palmerston, had, he said, heaped insult on the memory of Sir Alexander Burnes, who had faithfully fulfilled the duty reposed in him by the mad and obstinate policy of the noble lord, and he had, in his reply to Mr. Dunlop, evaded the whole question. He had admitted that there had been garbling, mutilation, and, practically, falsehood and forgery, in despatches laid before the House; an odious offence had therefore been committed, and the object was to find out who did it. Was it one of two noble lords or a subordinate who did the work, which slandered a public servant when that servant was dead?

After some remarks by Colonel SYKES,

Mr. DISRAELI said he considered the person responsible for the Affghan war was the English minister, and he must, therefore, look at the question as affecting the English Government, and the English Government alone. The motion was not merely a vote of censure or of want of confidence, but was both united, and a vote not only of want of confidence, but a vote of conduct that ought to be held up to reprobation. There were two points to be considered; first as to the policy of the Affghan war, and, secondly, as to the information in vindication of it laid before Parliament. He thought the policy of that war erroneous and dangerous. But this was twenty years ago, and an inquiry into that policy was a line which the House, in his opinion, ought not to pursue. Then, what were the reasons for the omissions in the information? Mr. Bright's accusation imputed a crime. But these omissions were no recent discovery, and if they deserved censure, how came Mr. Bright and his friends, less than two years ago, to express confidence in Lord Palmerston? The House should lay down some principle as to what amount of information should be given. Was all to be given, or was the minister to have the privilege of omission and suppression? No man would say he ought not; the question, then, was one of discretion and management. The discretion might be wrong, the management bad; but was the House to say that a crime had been committed? The adoption of the motion would lead to inconvenient consequences, and the House must push the matter much further. Although he considered the policy of the invasion of Affghanistan wrong, and that the information laid before Parliament had been somewhat shorn of its fair proportions, he believed that, though the minister might have acted erroneously, he had acted conscientiously, and he could not vote for the motion.

Mr. WATPOLE observed that the question was whether the discrepancies between the papers laid before the House twenty years ago and two years ago being brought to its notice, Parliament was to shut its eyes to the fact without inquiry. On this ground he should vote for the motion, except the latter part.

Lord J. RUSSELL totally denied the charges of any criminal intention on the part of the Government, or that these omissions had been made with a view to deceive Parliament.

After some remarks by Colonel DICKSON,

Mr. HORSMAN observed that the question was what was the rule and principle as to the information which the Ministers of the Crown had to present to Parliament on subjects respecting which it ought to be informed. Mr. Disraeli said it was a matter of discretion and management; but he contended that it was a matter of confidence and responsibility,—the confidence which the House placed in ministers and their sense of responsibility. He complained of the system of

secrecy which prevailed, and which was inconsistent, he said, with the responsibility of the Government. Two sets of despatches had been laid before the House, and they differed. The subject had been brought before the House; and, being so, they were invited to make inquiry, and he should vote for the inquiry on principle.

Some observations were made by Mr. BAILLIE, and Mr. BAXTER moved as an amendment to omit the words in the motion after "opinion."

This amendment gave rise to further debate, and, upon a division, it was negatived by 158 to 61.

A division was then taken upon the original motion, which was likewise negatived by 159 to 49.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 22.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked the Under Secretary of State for India when he would lay on the table the last financial despatch from India.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON did not think it would be desirable to lay that despatch on the table by itself. It formed part of a series of financial correspondence, which he would produce for the information of their lordships as soon as he was in a position to do so.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH hoped that the information referred to by his noble friend would be full, and would include that relating to the railways.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON said that full information as to the state of the railways, financially and otherwise, would be found in the annual report which he hoped to be able to lay on the table in the course of about a fortnight.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 19th inst.:—Messrs. C. M. Browne, J. A. D. Gordon, H. A. Laye, B. H. Russell, G. Waterhouse, and W. B. Warren.

**KNIGHTHOOD.**—(*St. James's Palace, March 13.*)—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Colonel George Everest, C.B. and F.R.S., on the retired list of the Bengal artillery, formerly Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and Surveyor-general of India. The Queen was also this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Colley Harman Scotland, Esq., Chief Justice of Madras.

**CEYLON RAILWAY.**—The directors in their report state that immediately after the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 14th of February, they communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the resolution of the proprietors adopted at that meeting, "That the proposition of the colony be unconditionally accepted," expressing, at the same time, their readiness to concert measures with the Government for carrying that resolution into effect. The necessary legal arrangements are in progress for dissolving the company's contract with the Ceylon Government. As soon as they are completed—and no time will be lost on the part of the directors—the shareholders will receive back their subscriptions in full, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum to the date of payment.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.**—On Thursday morning an extraordinary meeting of this company was held at the office in Gresham-street, to obtain the sanction of the proprietors to borrow on bond, under the Eastern Bengal Railway Act, 1857, sums of money not exceeding in the whole 400,000*l.*, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, such principal sums and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. F. Leslie presided, and in moving the necessary resolution authorising the issue of the debentures, explained that the whole 400,000*l.*, in addition to 120,000*l.* remaining uncalled-up of the share capital, would be required to complete the line, which would be ready for opening in April, 1862. The resolution was carried unanimously.

**RED SEA TELEGRAPH.**—A circular has been issued by the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, announcing that, as the Bill to remove the impediment to the payment of the dividend has been read a third time in the House of Lords, and only awaits the Royal assent, the directors hope in a few days to be in a position to issue the requisite warrants. The Bill is confined simply to a declaration that the guarantee is not contingent on the line being in working order, and the Board observe "that they have throughout been advised that there was no doubt of the effect of the contract on this point, but it was obviously not the policy of the company to interfere with a proceeding which the Government considered necessary to enable them to pay the dividend."

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 16. Hermann, Krentzfeldt, Hong Kong; John Bibby, Smith, Singapore; Echunga, Cooper, Bombay; Sardinian, Davis, Calcutta; El Dorado, Gerrie, Manila.—18. John Arthur, Anderson, Kurrachee; Malvern, Mowbray, Penang; Sir Colin Campbell, Mason, Cochín; William Mitchell, Riddock, Foo-chow-Foo; Alliance, John, Cochín; Lizzy, Hakana, Akyab; Esther, Osborne, Java; Camperdown, Denny, Calcutta and Demerara; Meliora, Cooper, Manila; Johanna Wagner, Batavia.—19. Landerdale, Bowers, Foo-chow-Foo; Ananarth, Ransom, Mauritius.—20. Caroline, Kehlman, Calcutta; Armaia, Townsend, Mauritius.—21. Nile, Owen, Calcutta; Valivia, Halliday, Macao; Pera (str.), Alexandria.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Massilia, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 20, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Ens. Dickson, Lieut. Col. Longden; Ens. Marjoribanks, for ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lyon, Rev. A. Green, for ADEN.—Mr. R. A. Pridoux, for CEYLON.—Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Baugh, Mrs. Twynnam and four children, Rev. J. H. Clowes and wife, for MADRAS.—Mr. W. Smith, Ens. Westrop, Mr. J. Simpson, for CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. J. Longmore, Lieut. J. E. D. Wilson, Mr. G. H. Jackson, Mr. C. E. Shepherd, Ens. Montagu, Asst. surg. Curran, Maj. and Mrs. Walker, Ens. Lee, Lieut. F. Hill, Mr. H. Ridsdale, Mr. A. G. Forsyth, Capt. J. E. Corder, Ens. Richardson, Mr. T. Alcock, Capt. Lawrence, Mr. J. M. Trotter, Mr. Power, Mr. P. Duffell, Mr. P. Legrand, for HONG KONG.—Mr. Pettit, Lieut. W. Cornwall, Lieut. Bainbridge, Comdr. J. E. Montgomery, R.N., Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. J. Laing, for SINGAPORE.—Mr. Greig, Mr. Dreyer, for SHANGHAI.—Mr. Eaton, Mr. Spence.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, March 28, to proceed per str. Bengal, from SUEZ.—For MADRAS.—Col. Rowlandson and two daughters, Mr. C. Dobbs, Capt. G. W. Hayfair, Mr. W. M. Playfair, Mr. J. W. Brecks, Mr. C. Collett, Mrs. Forley, Mr. J. B. Norton, Miss Samserson, for CEYLON.—Mr. W. C. Twynnam, for ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ellis, for CALCUTTA.—Capt. Unghart, Lieut. E. W. Becher, Capt. F. G. and Mrs. Scott, Maj. D. Kemp, Mr. Crenston, Capt. Rooper, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Ormerod, Dr. D. B. Smith, Capt. Bleaymire, for SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Voermans, for HONG KONG.—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Jerdeu, Mr. Pyc.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

CAHILL, the wife of Capt. W. E., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Park-house, Southall, Middlesex, March 17.

## DEATHS.

KENTISH, John, late Hon. E.L.Co.'s Civil Service, and of Cheltenham, at Chester, aged 64, March 18.  
SAMUEL, Capt. Edmund P., formerly of the 2nd Madras L.C., at The Grove, Alverstoke, March 14.

## India Office,

March 22, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. P. Forbes, 3rd N.I.; 2nd Capt. R. S. Sellon, Engrs.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Commander T. S. H. Twynnam.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Bleaymire, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Capt. W. C. Hamilton, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Surg. H. Cape, Med. Estab.

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## BENGAL MILITARY FUND.—NOTICE.

The following result of the Votes for Election of a Home Agent, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. B. HENDERSON, resigned, is published for the information of Subscribers, on the authority of Letter No. 237, dated 8th FEBRUARY, 1861, from E. G. DUMBAE, Esq., Secretary to the Fund in Calcutta, to the address of Colonel J. A. WELLER, Officiating Home Agent.

Result of Votes on Circular No. 6, dated 1st October, 1860, for Election of a Home Agent:—

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For Colonel J. H. Campbell, Retired List ..... 233

Majority for Colonel J. A. Weller ..... 461

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(Signed) J. A. WELLER,  
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55, Parliament-street, S.W., 21st March, 1861.

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"Surgeon-Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

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JANUARY, 1861.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 480.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We are in receipt of letters and papers from Calcutta to the 22nd of February, from Bombay to the 23rd, and from Hong Kong to the 15th of that month. The accounts from the famine-stricken districts increase in horror by each succeeding mail, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the Government officials to mitigate the wretchedness of the starving peasantry. Elsewhere we give a letter addressed by Colonel Baird Smith, in the name of the Calcutta Committee, to the Lord Mayor of London, imploring the aid of British wealth and charity. Acting on timid and selfish advice his lordship, we regret to say, at first refused to lend the moral influence of his temporary position to the relief of his fellow-subjects in a distant land. Better counsels and the kindly feelings of his own heart, however, finally prevailed, and a second letter, forwarded by the same mail as the first, inclosed the promise of co-operation, and by way of confirmation, a draft for £1,000. Yesterday an influential meeting,—the proceedings of which will be found in another part of this paper,—was held in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, and a subscription list was opened, headed by a donation of £500 from the Bank of England. In all, upwards of £4,000 have already been collected, which may be accepted as a fair indication that the great tide of benevolence has at length set in in favour of our suffering fellow-creatures in India.

Mr. Laing's Currency Bill is roughly criticised by the Calcutta journals, who complain, with some reason, of its limp and irresolute character. In point of fact, the issue of only four millions of notes is of no earthly advantage to the mercantile and trading communities, as the notes of the Presidency banks will be called in and cancelled. An issue of £10,000,000, including a large proportion of one pound notes, might safely have been ventured upon, and the area of their convertibility extended over the whole of Lower Bengal, or rather to all the large civil stations throughout the peninsula.

Mr. Laing's selection of his son, a lad of seventeen, to fill the important post of private secretary, has occasioned much dissatisfaction in Calcutta. It is true that Mr. Laing draws only £300 a-year for his services, whereas the salary sanctioned by Government was £1,000. But that is not the question. There are certain duties to be discharged which require the experience and ability represented by a salary of £1,000 per annum, and therefore when Mr. Laing contents himself with £300 he practically admits that his secretary is not one-third as good as he ought to be.

The news from Sikkim is favourable, though somewhat meagre in its details. The pith of it seems to be that there is no enemy to contend with, except the natural difficulties of the country.

The disputes between the planters and the ryots have again revived, and in even greater intensity than before. Like Peachum and Lockitt, they are "both in the wrong," and therefore neither will consent to a compromise or listen to conciliatory suggestions. The consequences, however, will be very disastrous to both parties, and the ultimate result will probably be the discontinuance of indigo cultivation in Lower Bengal, except on a comparatively limited scale.

Lord Canning returned to Calcutta late in the evening of the 17th February, and on the following day resumed his seat as President of the Council. With characteristic munificence the noble earl has intimated his intention of contributing a marble statue to the massacre memorials at Cawnpore.

The latest intelligence from Japan is of a very disquieting nature, and foreshadows the usual consequences that ensue when civilised and half-civilised nations come in contact. Mr. Heusken, secretary to the American Minister, has been murdered, and the French and English Ministers have hauled down their flags and retired from Jeddo to Kanagawa—Mr. Harris, however, nobly remaining at his post.

General Collineau, commander-in-chief of the French forces at Tien-tsin, died January 15th, from paralysis superinduced by small-pox. He was followed to the grave by Mr. Bruce and the officers of the English army. His successor is Colonel, now General, O'Malley.

The expedition to open up the Yang-tse was to leave Shanghai on the 12th of last month, and much interest is felt as to its results.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

During the past week we note no important change in the state of the money market. The Bank rates remain unaltered, and since the latest advices were received from Bombay announcing a less stringent market, the bazaar rates in Calcutta for short dated loans have ruled lower even than those of the Bank of Bengal.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year the Bank's returns show:—

An increase in cash of ...	Rs. 1,08,96,894
An increase in deposits of ...	65,89,392
A decrease in circulation of ...	69,43,661
A decrease in advances of ...	1,07,77,905

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the 5½ per Cent. Loan was closed towards the middle of February, 1860. The demand for accommodation in consequence was excessive,

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 23	Burmah(Rangoon) .....	Jan. 31
Madras .....	" 27	Bombay .....	Feb. 28
Agra .....	" 23	Ceylon .....	March 3
China(Hong-Kong) .....	Feb. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under ½ oz. 0s. 2d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.



and the Bank's rates of interest steadily rose until they stood at 10 per cent. on Bills and 9 per cent. on loans covered by Government securities. Making every allowance for this disturbing element in the comparison, there is no doubt that the amount of capital still lying idle in the coffers of the Bank remains unprecedentedly high.

Government securities have changed hands to a limited extent only. The tone of the market had a decidedly upward tendency until receipt of the *Bombay Express* containing particulars of the causes which led to the stringency of the money market in London. Still we note the 5½ per Cents. at 1-0 to 1-2 premium; 5 per Cents. at 4-8 to 5 discount, and 4 per Cents. at 19-12 to 20 discount. Bank of Bengal shares have been done at Rs. 6,100.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 21.

#### CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ceylon*, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta on the 22nd (midnight), and may be expected at Southampton about the 31st inst.

#### THE OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Vallitta*, from Marseilles on the 20th inst., reached Malta on the 22nd inst. at 5 P.M., and left for Alexandria at 11 P.M.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Hamilton T. Gordon, Bengal Engrs., on board the *Dwarkanauth*, Feb. 14.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For MAN-ILLER.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Guilbert Mr. L. Lane, Mr. A. Battersby, Mr. S. H. Clarke Brig. McCausland, Mrs. Bean, Mr. De Souza, senr., Mr. and Mrs. De Souza and family, Capt. Morton, Mr. G. F. Lord, Mr. J. S. Gortow, Dr. Gibb, Miss Grant, Mr. J. H. Young, Mr. H. H. Murdoch. From CHINA.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Fergusson, Mr. W. P. Kup.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ceylon*, March 31.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitze, Capt. and Mrs. Hervey and children, Mr. Scott's two children, Lieut. Jackson, Capt. Harris, Lieut. Chester's child, Mrs. Hobhouse and family, Lieut. F. Currie, Lieut. T. N. Baber, Lieut. Drummond, Lieut. J. D. Wallace, Mrs. Jenkins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Browne and family, Capt. Green, Ens. Humphrey, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Quill. From CHINA.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Dunne, 99th regt.; Lieut. H. M. Moorsom, Col. MacKenzie, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Williams, D.A.Q.M.G.; Dr. Muir, D.I.G.; Col. Reeves, 99th regt.; Capt. Rogers, Ens. Pryor, 60th rifles; Capt. Meredith, 87th regt.; Mrs. C. M. Jones, Mrs. Johnson and child.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.**—A meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was held yesterday, Mr. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend declared for the past half year of 3 per cent., making a total distribution for 1860 of 6½ per cent., free of Income-tax. It was stated that the directors had hoped to continue the dividend at the previous rate, but the profits have been smaller, owing to the low value of money in India at a time when it was advancing in England. The equilibrium, however, has now been restored, and money in India is at its usual proportionably higher value than in this country. Some effect was likewise probably caused by the interruption of the trade with China through the war. The directors consider it essential for the bank, with its business and liabilities, to appropriate a sum to the reserve, notwithstanding the slight diminution in the profits, and therefore recommend £5,000 to be thus applied. The bank, however, is steadily advancing in prosperity, the sum realised in 1859 having been £37,311, and in 1860, £45,352, the dividends in each year being respectively 6 and 6½ per cent. In answer to questions, it was mentioned that, like other Indian banks, the bulk of the deposits bear interest. The rate allowed is generally 5 per cent. for one year, and four months' notice of withdrawal. Resolutions were passed approving the application to the Treasury for a supplementary charter empowering the issue of notes at Singapore—a privilege which has already been obtained by the Oriental Bank, and to postpone the annual meetings from March to April.

## BENGAL.

### FIRST HINDOO M.A.

There is every prospect that in a few days an Indian University will for the first time confer on a Hindoo the honourable degree of Master of Arts. That degree is very difficult of attainment, to a young Hindoo almost hopelessly so. It is in all respects so very honourable that no mercy is shown to the candidate who aspires to it. It is conferred only on those who, having taken a first class Bachelor's degree, "go up" for honours in some one of the great subjects of study—languages, history, mathematics and natural philosophy, natural history and the physical sciences, the mental and moral sciences. Every candidate, moreover, must possess "a complete knowledge of every subject included in the branch in which he is examined." The few Bachelors of Arts who have hitherto gone up have failed. The only one who went up this year to the Calcutta University has, we believe, succeeded. His name is Taraprosono Mookerjee, of the same family as that to which Joykissen, the well-known zemindar of Ootrapara, belongs. It is characteristic that the first Master of Arts in India should be a Bengalee, a Brahmin, and of the highest order of Brahmins. It is equally characteristic of the Hindoo intellect that the subject he has chosen for examination is the higher mathematics, embracing algebra, plane, analytical and solid geometry, the calculus, spherical trigonometry, statics and dynamics, hydrostatics, hydraulics and pneumatic, optics and astronomy. The other branches, being non-mechanical, are eschewed. The examiners were the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, the Rev. Dr. Mackay and Mr. Thwaites, all, and especially the first, eminent in their own departments, and what is as important, all men of honour and common sense. The Calcutta University during the five years of its existence will thus have one Master of Arts, thirty-eight Bachelors of Arts, (one having become Master) twelve Bachelors of Law, and eight Licentiates in Law. The following table gives details of the Bachelor's degree.—

Year.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.		Average proportion of passed to total number of candidates.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	
1858	13	—	2	15.38
1859	20	3	7	50.0
1860	65	6	7	20.0
1861	39	5	9	35.9
	137	14	25	

The University certainly cannot be accused of dispensing its honours cheaply, only 39 having passed out of 137 candidates, and of these 39 only 14 in the first class.

The Madras University examinations have been going on during the past week. For the matriculation examination there were only 84 candidates against 809 in Calcutta, and for the Bachelor's degree 10 candidates, who are this week being examined. Madras has passed one Doctor of Medicine, one Bachelor of Arts in the first class, and nine in the second.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 14.

### SCHOOLS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Than the present no time could be more unsuited for the settlement by Government of any educational question involving expenditure. And yet the course of events has forced the consideration of such a question upon the authorities, and calls loudly for an attempt, at least, to educate the masses, who, when untaught, are indeed the dangerous classes. The disputes connected with the cultivation of indigo have roused the greater part of lower Bengal down to the lowest stratum of the population. Whole castes and races throughout India, who previously lived in densest ignorance of their

rulers and were unaffected alike by the tramp of the conqueror and the decrees of the legislator, have for the first time been brought face to face with the State by the indirect result of the taxation of the wealthier class. And even the poor and the oppressed have had their desires excited and their sluggish powers quickened by a series of good years, prosperous crops and high prices which since the Russian war have doubled the rates paid for produce and increased the value of labour. Apart from all other reasons Government must now consider the question of the education of the masses. The exchequer may be empty, but the young hydra-headed monster is meanwhile growing in ferocity. The balance sheet may show a deficit, but taxation has been and will be imposed in a shape which will ultimately affect the lowest labourer. The cry for reduction of expenditure may be great, but it will be more economical to sacrifice a useless canal to Calcutta or barracks for Berar which will be abandoned by the next Commander-in-Chief, than to leave the millions to grow strong without growing intelligent. Moreover, part of the one per cent. of the Income-tax is promised for education, and, if it cannot be given this year or the next, it is well that a plan of action should be determined on.

Nearly two years ago Lord Stanley sent out an unfortunate despatch to India on the subject of vernacular education. The Government was roused to a show of zeal, so long as he was in power. Returns were called for, and Lord Canning invited the suggestions of outsiders as well as officials interested in the subject. Cheapness was insisted on as the great recommendation of any plan, an essential where the question is the education of the inhabitants of a country which is larger than Europe, and whose peoples speak twenty-six different dialects. The replies sent in are now before us, from judges, magistrates, landholders, missionaries, schoolmasters, school inspectors. All are singularly unanimous on two points, which are contradictory and destructive of each other. No cheap system of vernacular education is possible unless by means of the indigenous village schools. The village schoolmasters are as a rule ignorant, obstinate, immoral, and hopelessly unteachable. The problem that none of the writers attempt to solve is—how to make use of the system or machinery which is confessed to be good as adapted to the people, while getting rid of the men who, if an attempt is made to use them, will make the little light there is in Bengal darkness. Based on these papers the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has sent in a scheme to the Supreme Government which he believes to have "the merits of simplicity, cheapness and indefinite extension." It unfortunately lacks the other merit of efficiency for the end in view, a want which is fatal to the most perfect scheme in itself. Confining the grant-in-aid system to English education he would pay the cost of his scheme out of the general revenues of the State, a necessity which has been demonstrated even in England. Recognising the existing 30,000 village schools in Bengal, he would direct the inspector to select those which he deems most capable of improvement. With the selected schools he would in no way interfere, except by supplying good books at a low price, and nursing the existing education into something a little better. Beginning with what is now taught by dictation, he would proceed to land measurement, a little grammar, geography, and Indian history, and, if possible, the reading of books of instruction and amusement and writing neatly on leaves or paper. He would have the inspector "by conference, by judicious advice, and by holding out hopes of reward, to stimulate the best men of the class to greater exertion, and to lead them to adopt an improved course of study. This, it must be conceded, is the one difficulty of the scheme. But it does not seem an insurmountable difficulty. When a certain number of Goorooes shall have been induced to adopt the improved system, the feeling of the people will be so much in favour of it as to force it upon the remainder, or to drive them out of employment.

The reward he would pay in cash to the Gooroo to the extent of Rs. 30 or Rs. 36 a year. He would establish model schools in a few thickly-populated rural villages, which the State would build and for which it would supply a teacher on Rs. 20 a month, the same branches being taught as in the indigenous school, but in a better style. Allowing 100 indigenous and 6 model schools in each zillah, with four sub-inspectors on Rs. 100 a month each, he would launch the scheme at an annual cost of only Rs. 12,000 for each of the 42 districts in Bengal proper. As the plan succeeded it might be indefinitely expended. He would have no normal schools, because one would be required for each district, but would feed the indigenous from the model schools. Where the model teachers are to come from does not appear, unless miraculously, or on the principle that, with teachers as with textile fabrics, the demand will produce the supply, though even the former require improved machinery. "If the support extended to the native village schools should result in success, that success will immediately raise the character of the schools and of the indigenous teachers, and will call forth fresh teachers as a natural consequence, and thus we shall attain our object."

Nothing could be more shadowy than this plan. We have said that while the existing village machinery is admirable, the Gooroo who work it are hopeless. Nine-tenths of them cannot read a printed book. One zemindar thus describes his own countrymen:—

"An ordinary village teacher is, generally speaking, an almost worthless being. His acquirements go no further than a miserable kind of reading, writing a good hand, in utter defiance of correct orthography, and a mechanical knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic and the rule of three. To the art of teaching he is an utter stranger. I have scarcely seen him teach morality, either by precept or example; but it is common that his pupils derive many lessons of immorality from him."

For the British Government to support the present system of village schools would be to propagate actively all that is contemptible in education, vile in morality, and abominable in idolatry. While the great essential of any plan is cheapness, it would be better to leave the difficulty unsolved than increase it by this official plan. But why not try an experiment on a small scale? If we cannot educate a province why not a zillah? A people will be what their teachers are, hence the first requisite of any vernacular system of education is a normal school, conducted as Lancaster, Bell, or Stowe would have done, taught on the training system with its masses, its pupil teachers, its normal masters. The training system began in Madras, and till it is restored to the country which gave it birth schools for the people will be only the abodes of ignorance and vice. That system gave the first impulse to national education in England, when the peasantry were almost as ignorant as the ryots of Bengal. And what has it not accomplished?

Normal schools on the training system; a rule strictly enforced that after three years no man will be employed by the State who cannot read and write, in even the meanest capacity; and the inspection of schools by the civil officers on the same plan as now pursued in the Punjab, will lay the basis of a cheap and an efficient school system for the masses. Because Mr. Grant cannot spend half a million sterling on a good scheme, must he spend a quarter of a million on a bad one? Let him confine the area and spend liberally within it on a good system, and there will be hope for the ignorant millions of India.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FAMINE RELIEF FUND.**—To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.—"My Lord,—About three years ago it was the painful duty of a Relief Committee, appointed by the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled, to appeal to the sympathies and entreat the help of the people of England for the sufferers by a disastrous national calamity. That appeal was made through a benevolent and most energetic predecessor of your lordship in the high office you now hold; and

under the hands of the late Lord Mayor Finnis and his generous associates there rose in all its magnificent proportions the Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Indian mutiny, to be to all time a noble proof that in their charities as in their dominion the British people are truly imperial. It has again, my lord, become the duty of a Relief Committee, similarly appointed, to seek anew the speedy help of their fellow-countrymen, to enable them to mitigate the pressure of another terrible calamity, strangely associated with that to which reference has just been made. We have not now to appeal on behalf of men, women, and children of our own blood and faith, ruined in property or injured in person by an outburst of the worst passions of humanity; but we have to appeal on behalf of aliens in race, in creed, and in social customs, the inhabitants of those very districts which formed the central region of the great revolt of 1857, and are now the seat of a devastating famine. The names of the chief places for which aid is sought by us are full, we know well, of sad memories to many English hearts. Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Allypore, Hansi, Hissar, and more might seem as present scenes of awful suffering rather to satisfy justice than to demand sympathy and succour. It is, however, because we are deeply conscious that the great national heart is thoroughly noble in its instincts, and harbours no mean revenge, that we confidently submit the claims of these wretched sufferers, certain of a response worthy of a Christian people who have accepted them as fellow-subjects of the same gracious Sovereign and fellow-members of the same imperial dominion. For the details of these sufferings the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund respectfully refer your lordship to the accompanying statements, which are believed by them to present a faithful and unexaggerated picture of the prevailing distress. As the season advances the misery will become more and more intense; and it is not until about October or November next that permanent relief can be looked for from a good harvest. Thus far there is no deficiency of food, though of course it is imported at famine prices. Private enterprise is as yet amply sufficient to meet the demand, and all interference with it is wisely avoided. But the total failure of rain has made the ordinary agricultural work of the afflicted district physically impossible, and not a plough can be made to turn the iron soil unless where water is artificially supplied. Hence the labour of a vast multitude of men has become suddenly valueless. Lancashire or Yorkshire would not be more helpless were cotton and wool suddenly to disappear from the earth, than are the agricultural population of Upper India when tillage has become impracticable from the failure of the usual rains. All means at the command of the Government or the general community are being earnestly and largely employed in mitigation of the misery; the local communities in the North-West and the Punjab are taxing themselves to the uttermost; the other Presidencies have lately lent their assistance; and in Calcutta alone upwards of £8,000 have been subscribed within the fortnight that has passed since the necessity for external help was publicly recognised. But the magnitude of the calamity outgrows even the largest local means most liberally provided, and we are now constrained to seek national help. Encouraged, my lord, by the noble results which crowned your predecessor's efforts on behalf of this remote land, we venture to hope that, should you be pleased to recognise the force of our appeal, and lend us the powerful support of your dignity and influence, results scarcely less noble will crown yours, and show to the world, in a form above cavil, that if the British nation can exact a stern retribution for insults or injury, it can also pardon and succour with a magnificent generosity." On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta Famine Relief Fund, R. BAIRD SMITH, Colonel, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Chairman.

**THE CANNING MONUMENTS.**—At last there is action in the matter of the massacre monuments at Cawnpore. Colonel Yule, directed by Lord Canning, has sent to the North-West Govern-

ment designs for an Iona Cross on an appropriate basement, to be erected over Wheeler's Well, and for an octagonal Gothic screen and platform to encircle the Massacre Well. They will bear the following inscriptions:—On the face of the Cross. "In a Well under this Cross were laid, by the hands of their fellows in suffering, the bodies of men, women, and children, who died hard by during the heroic defence of Wheeler's entrenchment when beleaguered by the rebel Nana, June 6th to 27th. A.D. MDCCCLVII." On the face of the pedestal of the Cross. "Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But our eyes are unto thee O God the Lord." Psalm CXLI. On the Well within the screen. "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, who near this spot were cruelly massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana Dhoondopunt, of Bithoor, and cast, the dying with the dead, into the Well below, on the 15th day of July, MDCCCLVII." With the exception of the phrase "died hard by" the inscriptions are most becoming. Lord Canning himself will contribute a marble statue, to be executed in England, and to be erected over or by the side of the massacre well. It should be within the screen. Will it represent Rachel weeping for her children, or the Angel of the Resurrection? The crosses erected by the soldiers of the 32nd and of the Artillery will be re-erected as near their original site as possible. The architectural parts of the screen are entrusted by Lord Canning to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, c.s., "knowing his strong interest in the matter, and his acquaintance with the details of Gothic architecture." The whole platform of the foundations will be about sixty feet in diameter.

**OPPIUM.**—The impression in the Bazaar is, that Malwa will be short this season, and as considerable excitement prevails, owing to gambling transactions, the price of the drug has advanced, and may be quoted at for delivery:—

Patna	...	...	Rs. 2,250
Benares	...	...	2,210

For next sale 2,250 is quoted. Stock in opium godown, Feb. 19, 1861:—

	Patna.	Benares.	Total.
	C. chests.	Chests.	Chests.
New...	1,885	165	2,050
Old...	35	0	35
Total...	1,920	165	2,085

**THE TEA DISTRICTS.**—The *Hills* notices the prosperity of the tea districts of Upper India. Five companies have been formed in the Kangra district, besides several private concerns, both native and European, to the number of nearly 400. In Dehra Doon the value of land has risen 300 per cent. Though the drought last season was unfavourable to the plant, the output in Government plantations was about 70,000 lbs., and 117 tons of seed. Of these, 76 tons and 2½ millions of seedlings were distributed gratis to planters.

**PUBLIC SPIRIT AT DARJEELING.**—The tea-planters and landowners of Darjeeling have energetically offered to contribute a sum of Rs. 10,000 from their municipal funds for the construction of a cart road from the foot of the hills to the station. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has added Rs. 2,000, and promised to include the expenditure for the road in the next budget. A beginning has been made, so that the road from the spur at Hope Town to Kursiong will be open before the rains set in.

**UMBALLA, Feb. 19.**—The Commander-in-Chief arrived here yesterday about seven A.M.; the usual salute was fired. A levee was held at ten o'clock, and brigade parade at four, the troops being Colonel Blunt's troop of horse artillery, her Majesty's 7th hussars, the 1st company 3rd battalion foot artillery, the 92nd highlanders, 2nd battalion rifle brigade and Kelat-i-Ghizies. Sir Hugh was punctual, and inspected the troops; after this the infantry formed close masses in rear of cavalry, and the whole marched past. There was then a little brigade exercise, which lasted till sundown. I see the infantry are out again this morning, and the artillery will finish their practice under the eye of the chief.

SIMLA, Feb. 17.—Very large quantities of grain of every description continue to be transported from these hills to the plains. Almost daily do we see carts, mules, ponies, laden with this precious food, going down the hill, and thus daily as our stores diminish does the price of grain rise in the Simla market. There has not been a scarcity at all of anything but grain in the hills, yet we also are experiencing the rigours of famine, though not of course to the same extent as in the cities and districts of Agra, Meerut, Delhi, and others; this is owing to the large supplies which have been drawn from the rich valleys of these favoured hills. Though the supply has hitherto been liberal, it were well if the authorities now took measures in time to prevent the land being entirely denuded, for if food should fail in the hills the distress would be worse than in the plains. There you can look for two distinct harvests in the year, when rain does fall, and no doubt there are large granaries filled with food; here we can only expect one harvest, there being none in the winter, owing to the cold, nor have we any store-houses for amassing the produce of other years. Under Providence there will be a harvest in the Punjab Dhoon, and all along the course of the Sutlej, nearly equal to other years, in the month of April, but there will be no harvest in the hills till the end of August or beginning of September. Besides this, the Simla season is before us; we shall have to provide for a large concourse of natives of every description, who come in the train of the English visitors. This increase to the population will cause the scarcity to be more than ever apparent, and add much to our distress. Attah is now ten seers for the rupee, gram being the same price. Our hill servants do not yet feel the dearthness of food, for as yet they can draw supplies from their homes, but even this is failing, and soon they also will join in the lamentations of the servants from the plains.—*Delhi Gazette*.

EXAMINATIONS OF PLEADERS AND MOONSIFFS.—The *Hurkaru* mentions that the Lieutenant-governor has approved of the report of the committee appointed to frame rules for the examination of pleaders and moonsiffs. Henceforth no candidate must be under twenty years of age, and fees of 20 and 10 rupees for the senior and junior grades of pleaders respectively must be paid by each candidate previous to his being admitted to the examination. A degree in law of the Calcutta University will enable the holder to practice in the Mofussil Courts. One who passes in the senior grade will be allowed to practice in the Sudder as well as in the subordinate courts, and will be eligible as moonsiff; the junior grade candidates will be confined to the subordinate courts. The examination will be in English or Bengali. It is not said if the examination is to be independent of the University degree.

DARJEELING, Feb. 11.—The forces are now in the heart of Sikkim, and find to their surprise that the country has been abandoned by the inhabitants. The villages are quite deserted, and our people have travelled for miles without seeing a living being, so great is the influence which that rascally Dewan has over his subjects, who are, in heart, disposed to favour our advances. Glad, indeed, would they be if they were taken under British rule. The scenery in some portions of Sikkim is very beautiful, and the soil rich, producing a luxuriant abundance of corn. The right of way through Sikkim, which, I suppose, the Rajah will now be compelled to afford, will open up in course of time a considerable traffic in grain, and I shall not be surprised if, by this time next year, rice, barley, and Indian corn are regularly brought over into the Darjeeling market. The regular troops are accompanied by the Sebundee sappers, who are made to cut out a pathway or road the whole way. Marching among these steep and rugged mountains is dreadfully laborious and tiresome, and the whole force have endured much exposure and privation, but, fortunately, it has enjoyed an immunity from sickness. Progress is sadly impeded through want of baggage coolies, and the few gangs that Mr. Eden and Colonel Gawler did manage to secure by a

prompt enhancement of wages are being thinned by daily desertions. The dearth of coolies at this crisis is mainly attributable to Dr. Campbell's neglect to offer sufficient inducement to the chief coolie sirdars while they were still in the place, and before the alarm created by our movements had grown stronger than their cupidity. These hill people invariably wish to run off to their homes when there is any panic, but a stiff nip of Bengal rum, the promise of "baksheesh," and a little "soft sawder" will generally retain them. Dr. Campbell would probably have tried this simple recipe had not his wrath at Mr. Eden's appointment blinded him to everything, except the galling fact of his supercession, which, no doubt, he looks upon as a piece of monstrous injustice. It is a mistake, I think, to have both Mr. Eden and Dr. Campbell up here with divided powers, as it is not in the nature of things to expect cordial co-operation between them. On the contrary, they would naturally be likely to oppose and thwart each other's plans. It is also a pity that a Queen's officer and a company's officer, both able and gallant men, should be retained together in a position where there is a chance of their coming to loggerheads about the command. I allude, of course, to the rumours about Colonel Gawler and Major Renny having had a misunderstanding, but I am not sure of this being true. It was Major Impey, of the Bengal Engineers, and not Captain Murray, who constructed that famous bamboo bridge or raft (about 120 feet long) over the Runjeet. It is as wonderfully simple in its construction as it is effective, and I shall send you a sketch of it.—P. S.—Since writing the above I have been told that Dr. Campbell has heard of the enemy collecting in force opposite Goke, with the intention of attacking Darjeeling. The force left behind in Darjeeling is sufficient for its protection, so there is no occasion for alarm about the station. . . .—Feb. 12.—We are three marches in the enemy's country; slow work—but we only go three or four miles at a time, and very cautiously; five more marches and we shall be at Tumloong, the capital. We made a night surprise on the 6th. After our march at eight p.m. Colonel Gawler came round the camp and called for volunteers, and got most of the officers and some fifty men, and at 9-45 p.m. we started off, going a long round, and by daylight (going along the most awful paths in the pitch dark) reached Sundookchee, and there we had scarcely laid down five minutes (in ambush) when the enemy approached. We waited till they were within twenty yards, then with a volley and yell rushed on them. They did not wait for us, but bolted down the khud, the wounded rolling, and the whole running like wild deer. We then went on to Sundookchee, looted it, and returned to camp, reaching it at eleven a.m. We had thirteen hours as hard work as I ever experienced; but it was well managed and complete. We march on the 11th, waiting for stores. We are very healthy and jolly; a lovely climate; but we have nothing but rations and rum. Colonel Gawler is certainly a good officer.—*Englishman*.

THE SANTHALS.—The Abkarree Department, says the *Friend of India*, "has worked its usual course in demoralising the Santals. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* declares:—'In one village I came through the people were all drunk: there was not a sober person in the village, man, woman, or child, to direct my men to the right road, and I understand this is frequently the case. Formerly when they drank their own spirits called pechue, they required to swallow nearly ten gallons before they became intoxicated. This was slow and heavy work. Now they can get intoxicated in the licensed shops very quickly, and with little draughts, chiefly from the meeawa tree.' This is the people, adds our contemporary, whom the Court of Directors refused to allow Lord Canning to educate. Can Mr. Yule, the Commissioner, not turn every Abkarree farmer out of the district as he did every policeman? On this question of "excise" the British is really, though not intentionally, worse than the Russian Government, which forces its vile brandy on the serfs.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.—The Governor-general did not stay long here on his return from Lucknow. He arrived by train on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning went over the works of the Jumna Bridge, and expressed himself much satisfied with the progress made since he visited it last year. The same evening his lordship left for Benares. The 48th regiment, under Colonel Campbell, left this on Tuesday for Cawnpore by rail, en route to Seetapore, and on Wednesday arrived by rail the carabineers, who marched down to the Chatham barracks, lately vacated by the 48th; they gave up their horses at Cawnpore, and seem to be glad to be turning their backs on the burning plains of Hindostan. They, however, will not leave this for some time yet, owing to a want of carriage. There is a grand cricket match going on to-day between them and the 38th, which is expected to be a hard tussle between the best elevens. Colonel Haly, of the latter corps, is now commanding the station, as brigadier. Colonel Clute left on Thursday to join his corps, the 70th, prior to embarking to New Zealand. The 90th light infantry are expected to arrive here next week. The ice crops seem to have failed almost everywhere in India this cold season. Here we have made none, and shall have to content ourselves with cooling our wines with saltpetre. We have had most strange weather; for a few days and nights the temperature was lower than we have had it before, but the high wind which accompanied the cold was not favourable to ice-making. A sudden change has come over the weather within the last week, and I am afraid we may say good-bye to the cold season for this year. Mr. Schalch is here on his return from Lucknow, after ending his inquiries into the note business.—*Englishman*.

THE MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT.—We (*Englishman*) have received from Government an interesting statistical and geographical report of the Moorshedabad district by Captain J. Gastrell, 13th N.I. There are 7,866 villages in the district, the area in square miles is 2,492, the number of houses 2,40,000, and the number of inhabitants 11,00,000; the land revenue is Rs. 12,90,600, or about 1 rupee per head. To govern this immense district there is one judge, one magistrate and collector, one joint magistrate, and one assistant. Captain Gastrell says nothing of the disturbances; but that the indigo and silk manufacturers are very hospitable. Near Moorshedabad are the ruins of the residency and silk filatures of Cossimbazar, established by the East India Company in their trading days. Near these ruins there exists a grave-yard, in which the remains of many who laboured in the service of the old company lie. Amongst them is the tomb of Mrs. Warren Hastings, who died on the 12th July, 1759. There are some older Dutch monuments. The zemindars, Captain Gastrell says, all disliked the survey very much, believing that it was the intention of Government to increase rent, as they were found in possession of more acres than they paid for. They were agreeably surprised to find that this was not the case, and the Captain somewhat naively writes that they would not understand why they were not charged more, when it was proved that they had more land than was named in their settlement papers. We have no doubt but the Umlah of the survey explained it very clearly to their comprehension, and a small amount of bullion changed hands at the same time.

MILITARY RETRENCHMENTS.—The *Oudh Gazette* states that it has been entertained to disband the following corps:—Nusseeree battalion, 13th Punjab infantry, 1st Gwalior infantry, Benares horse, and 2nd Mahratta horse. The fate of the following magazine depots has also been sealed:—Phillour, Chunar, Benares, Futtyghur, Fyzabad, Govindghur, Lahore, Umballa, and Cawnpore, where the harness depot only would remain. Seetapore is to be abolished as a military station along with Gonda. The amount of saving expected to be effected in military expenditure is estimated at three crores per annum. We trust this is correct, but the estimate of saving is extravagant.

THE VICEROY returned to Calcutta on the 17th February, arriving by express train. His Excellency intended, as it was Sunday, to have taken the mail train from Raneegunge, but anticipating his arrival there, the East India Railway Company had already made their arrangements for a special train. He left Raneegunge at 6.34 P.M., and arrived at Howrah at 9.45 P.M., making the run of 121½ miles in three hours and nine minutes only, including stoppages of twenty minutes, namely, a quarter of an hour at Burdwan, and five minutes at Pundooah. Such a splendid run reflects great credit on the railway officials who worked it, and his Excellency was still further fortunate in being landed by the railway steamer at the Armenian Ghaut in about six minutes from his arrival at Howrah, for we remember on the last occasion of his arrival per rail he was nearly an hour getting across.

DELHI, Feb. 19.—A number of volunteers from her Majesty's 24th regiment arrived a day or two ago. They are proceeding to join other regiments. A squadron of the 8th hussars were also here yesterday. Her Majesty's 89th regiment is expected to pass through here about the 23rd or 25th. Sir Robert Montgomery is looked for about the 22nd. His honour travels without his camp, and performs the journey in a camel carriage. Mr. Oswald Wood, assistant commissioner, has taken charge of the Civil Relief establishment, at the new Edgah, where between 8,000 and 10,000 famishing men, women, and children are to be fed daily. There is a meeting called for to-morrow, for the purpose of establishing a public dispensary at this station.

LAHORE, Feb. 19.—I forgot to tell you in my last that the Rajah of Kupoortullah had paid this station a flying visit, to have an interview, it is believed, with Sir Robert Montgomery before he leaves this station for Delhi, which he does to-day, accompanied by the Rev. C. Sloggett as secretary of the Famine Relief Fund. The Rajah has attended church twice since his arrival, and on each occasion brought his vakeel along with him, thus showing that he still cherishes that strong love for the Christian religion which he has always publicly evinced. His highness intends to go back to his own territories some time this week. A grand annual native festival, called "Chiraghoo-kha-Mela," was held at the Shalimar Gardens last Friday, at which a number of prizes were awarded to the natives who exhibited the best country-bred horses. This measure is conducive of great good, for it encourages the natives to improve the breed of their horses, which is indeed much needed, for of all provinces the Punjab presents the most shaggy ill-looking specimens of that class of animals. I will refrain, however, from giving you a detail of the prizes awarded, as I do not consider it would be of sufficient interest to your readers. Mr. Roberts, or Colonel Roberts, as I should call him, returned from Delhi last Saturday, and attended the parade of the volunteers this morning. I told you in a late communication that it was likely Mr. Roberts would succeed Mr. Wingfield as Commissioner of Oude, but I have it now on good authority that this gentleman purposes visiting England next April, which will of course preclude him from being nominated, and open out another chance for some aspiring ancient. Major Innes, the Controller of Accounts for the Punjab, is expected to arrive here about the 5th proximo, and great preparations are being made in the public work's office to usher in his reign with "sound of trumpet and beat of drum." Major Innes on his arrival is to report to Government the state of the central office, and "if all be true I hear," it cannot be anything but favourable.—*Delhi Gazette.*

COMPLIMENT TO SIR BARNES PEACOCK.—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, Feb. 16, the clerk read the following copy of a despatch addressed to the Governor general by the Secretary of State:—"Indian office, London, 22nd December, 1860, No. 19. Legislative. My Lord, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th October (No. 81), 1860, transmitting a copy of the Indian Penal Code, and in reply to express the great gratification of her

Majesty's Government that this important measure has been passed into law. 2. Her Majesty's Government have observed from the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the important part taken by Sir Barnes Peacock in carrying the code through the Legislative Council, and they request that you will convey to him their sense of the high value of the service he has thus rendered to the Government of India. I await your further report on the subject of the code of Procedure for the courts established by Royal Charter.—I have, &c. (Signed), C. Wood."

THE PUNJAB POLICE.—The *Gazette* contains a resolution of the Punjab Government on the amalgamation of the civil and military police of that province. The experiment has been tried in the Lahore and Umritsur divisions, and is now to be extended to all the others, with the exception of Derajat. The arrangements are founded on the principles laid down in the Police Bill now in progress. The organization of the new force will be completed by the end of March. The following grades of officers are sanctioned:—1 inspector-general of police; 4 deputy inspectors-general; 1 district superintendent, and 1 assistant district superintendent for each district. Major G. Hutchinson, the military secretary, is appointed inspector general, but will officiate in his present post till relieved by Major Lawrence, C.B.; Captain J. W. Young-husband, of the 8th B. N. I., is deputy inspector-general of the Umballa circle; Captain G. MacAndrew, of the Lahore circle; Captain H. N. Miller, of the 1st Bombay fusiliers, of the Rawul Pindee circle; and Captain R. N. Tronson, of the 2nd Bombay fusiliers, of the Mooltan circle.

"CELTS."—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society a letter was read from Mr. Le Messurier, chief engineer on the Jubbulpore line, on the subject of "Celts." The discovery of these curious relics of the past in various quarters of the world is a subject that has of late excited great interest among antiquarians. Celts are stone-headed hatchets, of which the stone part is about six inches in length and three in breadth, and are supposed to have been used by tribes of northern origin who must at one time have inhabited India. The natives worship them, as they cannot account for their appearance on the ground by other than supernatural means. They are consequently met with at the foot of trees. Mr. Le Messurier says his experience leads him to suppose that the celt-using races were partial to dwelling near the seashore in the vicinity of bluff cliffs and headlands. They lived partly on shell-fish, probably. Numbers of shells have been found close to the celts. These facts strengthen the belief that the Gangetic plain was submerged in those days. He thinks that many apparent mysteries would be solved by sending to England a collection of Indian tradesmen's tools. These have scarcely changed for fifteen hundred years, and some of them may be identical with what are supposed to be ancient relics.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS were inspected on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, on parade, by their new Colonel, Sir Bartle Frere, the President in Council, and by General Sir Robert Napier, the new Military Member of Council. Both expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by the two companies. Sir Bartle Frere thanked the corps for the honour they had shown him in electing him Colonel, and, on behalf of Government, for their readiness in turning out. He said he should always be proud to wear the uniform of the Calcutta Volunteers, and hoped he should soon become better acquainted with them. Before leaving the ground the officers were introduced to their Colonel, while he, Sir Robert Napier, and Captain Malleson were saluted with three cheers. It is now time that Government conferred on Captain Malleson the honorary rank of Major.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20. White Eagle, Williams, London; Atieth Rohoman, Clarke, Singapore and Penang; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, London; Blandina Dudley, Atwood, Melbourne.—21. Comorin, Tally, Liverpool; Belle of the West, Hewes, Melbourne;

Volunteer, Richardson, Liverpool; St. Pierre, Delamare, Buenos Ayres; st. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab; Lahore, Hilton, Liverpool and Pernambuco.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Volunteer.—Mrs. Richardson.  
Per str. Burmah.—Messrs. B. Bullen, Sinclair, J. Smith, Auckland, Gregory, Griseaman, W. Mackey, Hyde, Capt. Irrolquer, Capt. Light.  
Per White Eagle.—Capt. Hawkey, Maj. and Mrs. Cuypage, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stoice, Lieut. and Mrs. Mondit, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Fraser, Messrs. Nicolson, Hyeock, Webber, Glover, J. Bliss, Russell, T. Birch, Capt. Brabazon, Mrs. Irvine and three children.  
Per Blandina Dudley.—Dr. Jowett, Messrs. Atwood, Eads, and Nash.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bengal, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal, for MADRAS.—Messrs. J. Roynean, W. Dias, H. Forbes, Gashin, Mrs. W. A. Gordon and children. Ensign Onslow, for BOMBAY.—Mr. P. M. Tat, Lieuts. C. B. Temple and T. E. Lewis. For SUEZ.—Mrs. Cox. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rome and infant. For MAKRILLIES.—Capt. Guilbert, Messrs. L. Lane, A. Bittersby, S. H. Clarke, D'Souza, sear, Mr. and Mrs. DeSouza and family, Brig. McCausland, Mrs. Bean, Capt. Morton D. and Miss Grant, Messrs. G. F. Lord, J. S. Bastow, J. H. Young, H. H. Murdock. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitz, Capt. and Mrs. Hervey and children, Mr. Scott's two children, Lieut. Jackson, Capt. Harris, Lieut. Chester's child, Mrs. Hobhouse and family, Lieuts. F. Currie, T. N. Baver, Drummond, J. D. Vallance, Mrs. Jenkins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Browne and family, Capt. Green, Ens. Humphrey, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Quill.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sch.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	4 12 to 5 0	
New Company's Rupee & do.	81 0 to 84 0	
Dit 6, 5 do.	95 0 to 95 4	
3rd Sica Rupee & do.	78 0 to 78 8	
Transfer & do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	101 0 to 101 2	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 90
5½ ditto ditto	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rates.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 1900 to 1950	
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	200 to 225
Delhi Bank	500	50 to 510
India General Steam	1000	1575 to 1600
Ganges Company	500	610 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1735 to 1750
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	600 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	68 to 70
Bonded W. rehouse Association	415	565 to 572
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	450 to 475
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	68 to 70
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited)	100	125 to 126

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	4 to 10 6
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 5
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	15 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do.	"	227 0 to 228 4

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10 s.  
To Liverpool, £3. to £3. 10s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 22).—Exports continue depressed, home advices, and high rates of freight, tend to make shippers extremely cautious.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 22).—Free Goods.—During the last three or four days a tier demand has been manifested, and higher prices have been paid on almost all kinds of goods, and particularly for those suitable for the season. *Tarus* also have been brisk, with considerable sales at a considerable advance. *Metals* unaltered.



## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NELSON.**—The *Madras Times* states that the Madras Chamber of Commerce intend presenting Mr. Nelson with a service of plate of the value of 100 guineas, in token of their high appreciation of his valuable services in the office which Mr. Bayard now fills.

**PROFESSORSHIP OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.**—It will be seen from the following Order of Government, dated the 11th February, that this professorship has been abolished:—"In connection with the curriculum prescribed for the Senior Department, Medical College, it is noticed that medical jurisprudence is taught only in this department, and only in the fifth year. It is also understood that the number of students in this department is not by any means large. Under these circumstances, and adverting to the principle now enforced upon all departments, to retrench every item of expenditure not absolutely necessary, his Honor in Council directs that the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence be discontinued from the 1st March, 1861. The Governor in Council is satisfied that the knowledge which the pupils now acquire from the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence can be equally well, if not better, imparted by the different professors in their several departments. They will accordingly bear in mind that henceforward it will be imperative on them to teach those portions of medical jurisprudence specially belonging to their particular classes. The examination of students in this branch of study, however, will not take place until after the fifth year, so that in effect they will have five years to acquire that competent knowledge of the subject which is now compressed into one."

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** proceeds shortly with his whole establishment to locate it permanently on the Hills. A pleasant arrangement for himself at any rate.

**SIR WILLIAM DENISON** was to leave for Calcutta in the *Arracan* on the 23rd of February. It is a significant fact that Colonel McGoun, who holds the purse strings of the army, accompanies his Excellency.

**SIR PATRICK GRANT** goes home by the next steamer. He has so fully stated to Sir William Denison his views and wishes in reference to amalgamation, that he thinks it unnecessary to remain in India until the particulars of the scheme are published, as he was requested to do. His successor, as we announced some time ago, will be Sir Hope Grant, if something do not occur to necessitate another arrangement; but we have not heard who is to take his place until Sir Hope arrives. The Senior Division General, we suppose, will reign in his stead in the interval.

**THE MOTURPHA.**—Government on the 9th February desired that the order abolishing, and without compensation, the Moturpha collected without legal right in certain zemindars in Ganjam, and Vizagapatam, "be now made general and everywhere strictly put in force." The order proceeds to say:—"The collection of Moturpha must also cease in those zemindars where it was left to the zemindars, either by including it in the assets where the Peshkash was fixed on asset, or by not specially reserving it where the Peshkash was not so based (as in the zemindaris of Calahastri and Kavetnagar), but in this case compensation must be given. This compensation will be based on the present collections, ascertained as carefully as possible, i.e. accounts (with original vouchers) to be furnished by the Zemindars for the last three years, and these to be verified by inquiry and by comparison with the actual collections during periods when the estates were under the management of Government. Illegal items of collection, if any, to be excluded from the calculation. In the application of these general rules to particular cases difficulty may sometimes be met with, but such exceptional cases should be brought forward when necessary for special orders. It is desirable that no time should be lost in finally settling the whole question."

**CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.**—A correspondent of the *Madras Times* in alluding to a recent case of hydrophobia published in that journal, observes that he has found from experience that strong nitric acid is the best remedy to be applied to the wounds inflicted by rabid dogs and venomous reptiles.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19. Sylph, Dougall, Glasgow; Gen. Caulfield, Richardson, London; Cornubia, Wilson, London; Ramilies, Wright, Adelaide; Liverpool, Morrison, Liverpool; Barham, Consitt, Bimlipatam. — 20. Mariette Nehe, Angebeau, Fremantle; Nancy, Gignaux, Bordeaux. — 23. Trafalgar, Taylor, Coconada. — 24. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Panjab.—Maj. Temple, 12th N.I., Ens. C. D. Gastling, M.N.I. Messrs. E. Muster and T. G. Gibby, commissariat department.  
Per Alex. Baring.—Lieut. Stevenson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Woodstep.  
Per Gallant Neill.—Mrs. and two Misses Lawrence, two Master Godwins, Capt. J. B. and Mrs. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Camell and three children.  
Per str. Arracan.—H.E. Sir W. T. Dennison, K.C.B., Govr. of Madras, Lady Dennison and family, Maj. Siddons, Madras cav., Lieut. Desborough, Surg. maj. J. Sanderson.  
Per Sesostris.—Capt. and Mrs. Combe, Capt. Lennox, Lieut. VanHinnough, Mrs. Wells.  
Per General Caulfield.—Mr. and Mrs. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Myers, Mr. Carlton.  
Per Cornubia.—Mrs. Wilson, Miss Silver.  
Per Ramilies.—Mr. J. Morley.  
Per Barham.—Gen. Tulloch, Mr. Tulloch, Capt. Morter, 1st drags. — Mrs. Morter, Miss Tulloch, Mr. Smith.  
Per Trafalgar.—Maj. and Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Capel, Mrs. Stoddard, Mr. Vans Agnew, Mr. Black.  
Per str. Colombo, from SUEZ, &c.—From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Travers, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Whistler, Lieut. col. Roe, Mr. Laybourn, Mr. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Glover and infant, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Underwood, Rev. and Mrs. T. Whitehouse, Mr. Jerman, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Bullock, Miss Bean. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Stewart. From MELBOURNE.—Capt. Harness. From HONG KONG.—Maj. Hamilton. From GALLE.—Mrs. Crawford.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Patnos, Buck, Calcutta via Masulipatam; Evadne, Keer, Kangoon.—23. Arracan (s) Nibblett, Calcutta.—24. Colombo (s), Dun, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

From Hong Kong to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Wilkinson.  
Per str. Colombo, to CALCUTTA.—T. Anderson, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 26, 1861.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	9 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	9 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	11 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 0½
Agents' Bill on England, at 6 months .....	2 0½
" " " 3 do. ....	2 0½
" " " 1 do. ....	2 0½
" " " Sight .....	2 0½
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 80 days .....	¼ per cent. pm.
Do. on Bombay .....	par.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... par to ½ p. ct. pm.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 5½ to 6½ dis.
5 per cent. ....	1852-53 ... }
" .....	1853-54 ... }
" .....	1854-55 ... }
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts
Majore Bonds .....	¾ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	14 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes .....	95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do. ....	90 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicc. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	77 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. ....	— per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 11s. to £3. 10s.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. WELSH has been appointed port surgeon of Bombay.

## BOMBAY.

## THE WAGHERS.

The last sporadic sparks of the petty rebellion in Kattyawar are said to have been stamped out once more; so the armed heels having done their work, let the head now inquire what reason there may have been for these out-houses of the State having again blazed up within six or eight months after we had, as we fondly thought, quenched for ever the long smouldering embers of a former conflagration, and raised a fire-proof edifice on the old site. Early in 1860 we were told that the Waghers had been thoroughly and finally subjugated; and we saw that their "nook of the world," Okhamundel, was under the direct administration of a British officer, bearing the title and office of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda. How, then, did it come to pass that the Waghers should have again crossed the Runa into the mainland of Kattyawar, and after having captured and pillaged the wealthy fortified town of Korinar, should once more have dispersed themselves, like so many globules of quicksilver, into a dozen different marauding parties, each with its own particular fastness for retreat in the wooded precipices of the Burda hills, or the still more inaccessible fortresses of the Geer? What reason had these brave *vauriens* for flying in the face of the Empire, the bitterness of whose wrathful power they had so lately tasted? And now that they are yet once again penitent and subdued, is there any assignable basis for the hope that they may henceforward be found more tractable subjects than they were a year ago? These are questions which, considering that the Gakwar, even if he be compelled to make good the expenses of the recent campaigns and present military occupation of Okha, is powerless to restore us the prestige tarnished, and the good lives lost before the walls of Beyt and Dwarka, appear to us deserving of very serious inquiry.

When the Waghers, originally rebels against the Gakwar, persisted in maintaining the same attitude of defiance against ourselves, and took to plundering vessels with the Union-Jack at their mast heads, the first thing to be done was of course to chastise their impertinence. Punishment, proverbially a lame-footed jade, was in this instance even more dilatory about her work than usual; but with Colonel Honner as her instrument she at last did the work. The rebels had been taught that we both could and would coerce them; they now had to learn that our rule was one of clemency and justice. They had discovered the fact that to endure us was their fate; they now had to comprehend that we deserved to be liked. Whether the Government themselves recognised the necessity of conciliating, as well as disarming the rabble of miserable banditti, who had been brought back captive into Okha, is doubtful. At any rate the officer they appointed to the charge of the district, though brave, accomplished, and perhaps having claims upon the office, was about the worst selection that could possibly have been made. Lieutenant Barton had been for some time employed in Kattyawar on business connected with the Gakwar's estates there, when the first Wagher insurrection of 1858 broke out. He was the political officer in charge of the gallant little force that was beaten back from the walls of Beyt with slaughter on April 2, and the memory of this disaster was still rankling in his breast when the second rebellion of 1859 brought him back at the head of an avenging army. From first to last the Waghers have been presented to him in the light of foes that demanded crushing, not of a clan that required civilising. On the other hand the Waghers in their ignorance saw installed in apparently boundless power over their destinies an officer, whom, as having formerly been among them in company with the Gakwar's deputies, they identified with the policy of that detested regime, and who now had laid waste their villages with fire and sword, and dishonoured their manhood by depriving them of their arms. So their new king was to them personally hateful; and his warmest advances towards a better understanding seemed snares to

be mistrusted. Settled down in a peace that was only skin deep, they kept up a close communication with their half-dozen brethren still at large across the Runn. As the movements of the latter were carefully concealed by the tribes among whom they were connected by inter marriage, and winked at by the native chiefs, who, as long as their own territories were unmolested, had no idea of troubling themselves about another state's outlaws, the third and last desperate rising of men who fancied that they had already lost all which made life worth living for, was concerned and finally executed without the Political Agent in Kattyawar being aware of what was brewing, or the Assistant Resident in Okhamundel having sufficient authority to check it. The Waghers now more than ever have a claim upon us—let us beware how we reject it to be conciliated and civilised. And Lieut. Barton, for his part, deserves better than to be assigned one of the few tasks in public life for which circumstances have rendered him unfitted. The emergency calls for that particular talent, which, seen in its highest development in such men as Nicholson and John Jacob, has never been wanting anywhere in India when demanded—viz., a personal influence capable of so seizing and carrying along with it the sympathies and confidence of wild undeveloped natures, as to create decent citizens out of irritated barbarians. *Debellare superbos* does very well for a beginning; but it is only half the art of Empire, the other and more important half being—“*Pacere subjectis, pacisque imponere morem.*”—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

H.E. SIR W. MANSFIELD, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and suite, arrived at the Presidency on the 27th February, from Kurrachee, in H.M.'s steamer *Victoria*.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.**—The *Bombay Gazette*, in alluding to the recent frauds in the Telegraph department, observes that the Government have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any person who will supply information that would lead to the conviction of the instigators of the late falsification of opium messages. The same journal learns from Sattara that the Banians recently apprehended there on a charge of attempting to bribe some of the subordinates of the Telegraph department have been sentenced each to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. . . . The *Telegraph and Courier* also states that the deputy superintendent of the Electric Telegraph of the Bombay presidency has succeeded in discovering a few of the tamperers with the telegraphic wires. . . . The *Bombay Times*, in alluding to the dishonesty prevailing in the electric telegraph department, states, that a mail or two ago a man formerly of the Indore Telegraph-office went home with 90,000 rupees acquired in the department. It likewise mentions as rumour that the falsification of the opium advices received in Bombay on December 30 last has inflicted a loss of ten lacs of rupees upon the parties who had acted thereon. . . . A meeting of the merchants of Bombay was held at the Chamber of Commerce on February 8, on the subject of the telegraph frauds. It was resolved that “owing partly to the inefficiency, but still more to the apparent corruption of the department, the use of the wires has become highly dangerous to commercial operations.” One merchant stated that of 1,200 messages sent to him last year, hardly one was correct, and yet Sir W. O'Shaghnessy's report declares there were only 400 mistakes that year. The *Bombay Times* says that the signallers who happen to be off duty can, in the next room, read messages off by ear from the click click of the instrument, and are well paid by Marwarrees to do so. The signallers on duty sometimes convey messages out to men who are waiting for them, wrapped up in “pan socporee.” As in the Public Works so in the Telegraph department, the subordinate agency is entirely corrupt. Men on Rs. 50 a month are exposed to frightful temptation, and, of course, yield. It will always be so till they are better paid. . . . The following evidence was taken

at the trial of George Pecktail and Wm. Allen, who were charged before the magistrate of Bombay with severing the electric telegraph wire near Sattara and falsifying opium messages. A tent was pitched on the spot, and a battery prepared for the purpose. After the wire was pulled down by means of a string, and partly cut, the witness states, “I was then ordered to cut it through. At the time I was cutting the wire, the first prisoner was fixing a machine. The first prisoner saw what I was doing. I assisted the second prisoner in pulling down the wire. The second prisoner held the wire while I was cutting it. After the wire was cut, both prisoners fixed another wire to the broken ends of the wire. They took the new wire from the box. The other end of the wire was attached to the machine in the tent. It was like a machine I saw at Poona railway-station used by the telegraphic people. The second prisoner wrote something on a piece of paper, and the first was shaking the machine. There was a thing in the instrument which pointed to numbers. The prisoners were working at the machine, and writing all day and night. The next day they did the same business.”

THE INAM COMMISSION is now on the eve of dissolution. Captain T. A. Cowper, Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, who had so well and ably performed his duty as the head of the department, has been appointed Commissioner at Berar, and the work now remaining has been divided between the two revenue commissioners of the northern and southern divisions. A draft of an Act for summarily settling all claims relating to alienated state revenue, has been prepared, and will shortly be sent up to the Legislative Council for its being passed into law. The result of the alienation inquiry from first to last has been not only favourable to Government, but a great boon to Inamdars, Jaghirwars, and other holders of rent-free lands and cash allowances, inasmuch as the latter have been permanently settled, and the holders' minds have thus been relieved of all anxiety for the future. The state has secured by the commission, after deducting all expenses incurred thereon, an annual revenue of nine lacs of rupees (£90,000).

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27. United Service (s), Betham, Hong Kong; Taptee (s), Misson, Surat; Victoria (s), Sedley, Kurrachee; Bombay (s), Dundas, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. and Mrs. Facer, Mrs. Van Citters, Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Capt. Morwick, Mr. Nixon, R. Mitchell, Mr. Burleigh, Rev. R. T. Colvin, Mr. Van Sluysen.

#### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. Egeria, Pollock, Liverpool; Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool; Victoria (s), Burt, Surat.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Victoria, to SURAT.—Mr. C. Sanderson, Chief Engr. B. B. C. I. Railway Company.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 15.—The London Mail of 26th December arrived on the 12th. Important rumours have been received from Japan by the steamer *Curthage*, which left Shanghai on the 13th—first, that Mr. Heusken, the Secretary of the United States Legation has been murdered at Yedo. Second, that all the foreign ministers at Yedo (except one) had fled to Yokohama, the British and French ministers having previously hauled down the flags of their respective countries. Third, that the United States Minister, Mr. Harris, with a sturdy determination, as it appears, to perform his duty, declined to escape with the others, and remained at his post, contenting himself with barricading the houses belonging to the Embassy. The only men-of-war at Yedo were the two Prussian ships *Thetis* and *Arcona*. The temple used by the Prussian Embassy had been fortified. No foreigner dared leave his house. It is also stated that the Prussian treaty had been signed at Yedo. These details are very

meagre, but the conduct of the United States Minister in remaining by his flag seems to contrast honourably with that of those representatives who had hauled down theirs.

From Tientsin we have news by courier, via Cheefoo, up to the 21st of January. At that time the Allied armies of occupation continued completely shut in, and cut off from communication with the sea. Owing to the quantity of ice extending between the Taku Forts and the anchorage in the Gulf of Pechili for several miles, it has been found impossible to land the mails which have arrived from England since that of the 10th of October, and they are now lying down at Maitau, the winter anchorage, about thirty miles from Cheefoo, where it is expected they will be landed and sent overland to Tien-tsin, a distance of about 350 miles. Unless such communication is established by the local military authorities, there is no prospect of the troops receiving their mails until the ice breaks up in March.

We regret to announce the death of the commander of the French troops at Tien-tsin, the gallant General Collineau, well known as having led the regiment of Zouaves that was the first to storm the Malakoff. This melancholy event occurred on the 15th of January. It appears that the general had made a very favourable recovery from an attack of small-pox, which had been and still is prevalent at Tien-tsin, and that on the 12th January he issued his brigade order with his usual clearness, and in apparent health. The same afternoon symptoms threatening palsy of the limbs suddenly set in, and became more confirmed the following day. On the 14th, complete paralysis of the lower half of the body had taken place. The next day, as there was no improvement from the treatment pursued, and the symptoms were rapidly increasing in severity, Dr. Gordon, C.B., principal medical officer, and Dr. Rennie, staff surgeon of the English army, were called in consultation, and they concurred with Doctors Gerrier and La Riviere, the *Medecin-en-Chef* of French troops, in viewing the case as one beyond the scope of human art. The same evening the General breathed his last, universally regretted by both armies. The sudden attack, as well as rapidity and malignity of the disease, is attributed, we hear, to the extreme cold on the 12th, the thermometer having fallen that day to four degrees; and the dangerous effects of which were further illustrated the same afternoon by the sudden deaths of two English soldiers from congestion, who were the previous day to all appearance quite well.

We have another melancholy occurrence to notice as having taken place at Tien-tsin on the 11th of January. A subscription had been got up by the Rev. Mr. McGhee, chaplain to the forces, amongst the English troops, to relieve indigent Chinese, and about 800 dollars was collected from the officers and men. Our informant states, that it was then very injudiciously determined to make a wholesale distribution of it. That no real good would result from such a distribution of the moneys, was strongly urged on the originator of the scheme, and several undoubtedly better modes of employing it pointed out, especially by the Rev. Mr. Mahé, Roman Catholic chaplain to the forces. It was however determined otherwise, and announced by advertisement, that on January 11, at the yamun of the Literary Chancellor, (at present used as the English church) a distribution of money would be made to those in want. The day was bitter cold, with a steady fall of snow; notwithstanding which long before the appointed hour a crowd of over 500 people assembled in the open space and narrow streets between the Yamun and the City Wall. As the distribution commenced, the excitement became such as to defy all attempts at order, and ended by nine women and an infant being trodden to death, and a large number severely injured. Against this catastrophe, all the good that was done consisted of some two thousand people receiving from a quarter to half a-dollar each, according to their apparent necessities.

General Collineau was buried with military honours on the 18th, and a funeral oration pro-

nounced over his grave by Colonel O'Malley, of the 102nd regiment, who now succeeds to the command. All the officers of the English army attended the funeral, as also did her Majesty's Minister, the Hon. F. Bruce, C.B., and the members of the Legation.

Mr. Bruce will not start for Peking before the beginning of March. Mr. Wade is now at Peking making arrangements for his reception. The troops are not over-healthy, nearly 300 being in hospital; the sickness is believed to be in a great measure owing to the careless way in which the men are housed.

From Shanghai, there is not much news during the past fortnight. The general interest appears to be centred in the expedition for opening the river Yang-tze to trade. The vessels composing the exploring fleet include the *Snake*, *Coromandel*, *Couper*, and *Atalanta*. The *Centaur* and *Roebuck* will probably be taken up near Nankin, where they have lain for some time back. At Chin-kiang and Kin-kiang, gunboats will be stationed. The Admiral is said to have expressed an opinion that a point about eleven hundred miles above Hankow may be reached by vessels of a light draught.

The expedition will return about the end of March. By invitation of the admiral, several Shanghai merchants accompany him on behalf of the public. The French admiral with six men-of-war had sailed for Saigon. There have been rumours that the rebels mean to pay Shanghai another visit. News of rebel successes in distant provinces continue to circulate, but full information is wanting. There has been a good deal done lately in the way of squeezing the native merchants, on the part of the Mandarins at Shanghai, and more has been threatened. The excuse is the very low state of the Imperial treasury. Two wealthy natives of Shanghai have, under pressure, pledged themselves for something like ten thousand pound sterling each. No hope is entertained for the safety of the three foreigners who disappeared some weeks ago, as notified in the newspapers. There are strong suspicions that they have been murdered by their own boat's crew.

Mr. Harry Parkes left Hong Kong two days ago, to join the expedition up the Yang-tze, which was in full readiness to start, and only awaited his arrival.

Our correspondent at Swatow states that on the 15th ult. the master of the *Kent* was on his way from Swatow to Double Island in the ship's boat with four men, when a gust caught the sail, and before sheets could be let go the boat, with about twenty fathoms of chain which served for ballast, sunk from under them. After nearly an hour's interval, the master and two of the men were picked up by a Chinese passage-boat; of the other two (H. Milligan and W. Bugg) nothing has since been heard. On the 6th inst., the master of the *Earl of Chester*, when going on shore at Swatow, was knocked down with a large stone, thrown into the water, and otherwise ill-treated. He was rescued by some respectable Chinese. He is a quiet man, of about fifty years of age, and gave his aggressors no annoyance whatever. Though known, they have not yet been apprehended.

The chief local event of the fortnight has perhaps been the meeting that was held in the Club House for the purpose of establishing a "sailors' home" in the colony. The sum already contributed is forty-two thousand dollars, and the chief difficulty, that of obtaining a site, is likely to be overcome, two sites having been found eligible, one of which at least is obtainable. We are glad to hear that his Excellency the Governor, having conversed with Sir Hope Grant on the matter, has been assured that there is nothing in the way of obtaining the site at the back of the Murray Barracks. We learn also that the committee intend calling a meeting of all the medical gentlemen in the colony to ask their advice in regard to the fitness of this site.

We learn that an officer belonging to the 99th regiment was attacked by robbers on Tuesday night last, while on his way to Stanley, and stripped of all he had, even to a portion of his clothing. He was, it is said, so seriously ill-

treated as to be unable to move, and when brought home grave apprehensions were, and for aught we can learn still are, entertained for his recovery.

On Saturday, the 2nd February, Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant reviewed the troops over on Kowloon. The day was rather wet, but the appearance made by the various regiments was most satisfactory.—About a week ago the British ship *Fearnought*, Captain Smith, bound for Singapore, left Hong Kong, and the same night struck upon a sunken rock outside the harbour, near Lantung. All attempts to free her have failed, and she is fast becoming a wreck.

Whilst business stagnates our diplomatists are by no means idle in their preparations for giving effect to the commercial portion of the treaty of Tien-tsin. In Hong Kong we hear little and see less; at Shanghai, however, from whence the Superintendent strings are pulled, the greatest activity prevails. The expedition would leave for the Yang-tze in a few days, and Consular representatives, with their accompanying interpreters, were about to start for the scene of their future labours. There is no doubt that the stations about to be occupied up the Yang-tze will have a very marked effect on the trade of the country, as reference to a map of the empire will show. The town of Kicon-Kiang-Foo, from its position at the foot of the Pho-yang Lake, must become the entrepot of trade in the Kiang-si province, which is traversed by the Kan-Kiang from north to south to within a very few miles of the Canton province, and it is this town rather than Hankow which will become formidable to the Cantonese. The new ports to the north of the Yang-tze must remain unoccupied until the re-opening of the navigation, although active preparations are being made to take possession of the consular ports. Hainan and Taiwan have not been overlooked, and altogether we have reason for congratulation at the activity displayed by Admiral Hope and Mr. Bruce in carrying out the most important treaty, as regards commerce, ever concluded by the representatives of our country.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 1.—Within the last week the hot dry weather has been succeeded by copious rains, which have completely changed the aspect of nature, however much they may have temporarily interfered with curing operations at Colombo, and forced out rather premature blossoms on the coffee estates. During the fortnight two ships to London have taken away 11,122 cwt. of plantation coffee and 1,592 native; together, 12,714. One vessel has sailed for Havre with 8,411 cwt., all native. We have thus added to our exports 21,155 cwt. of coffee, in the proportions of 11,122 plantation and 10,033 native. The deficiency in our coffee crop is, now that a lull has taken place in curing and shipping operations, becoming apparent. Plantation, which hitherto kept ahead, is now 10,000 cwt. under last season's figure for the same period; while the deficiency in native is 20,000 cwt., 30,000 cwt. in all. As the season advances the figure will advance in magnitude, we suspect.

The great local events of the fortnight have been the anniversary meeting and dinner of the Planters' Association. At the meeting, in consequence of Captain Galwey's intended departure for England, the choice of a new chairman became necessary, and the well-deserved honor was conferred on Mr. A. Brown, who as secretary laboured so long, so earnestly and so usefully to preserve the unity and influence of the institution. Captain Bird was, with equal unanimity, chosen to succeed Mr. Brown as Secretary. At the dinner Sir Edward Creasy was present and made an excellent speech. The other speakers were also generally happy, and the re-union seems to have been distinguished by geniality of feeling. The association, we are glad to observe, continues to flourish. A deputation of its members is to meet the governor at Kandy on the 9th, when, we trust, some definite course in regard to the immigration question will be resolved on.

Next, perhaps, in interest to the Planters' Association Anniversaries is a great cricket match, which took place last week between the military and the civilians of Colombo. The players exerted themselves to the utmost under the inspiring influence of ladies' eyes and music from the bands of the 50th and the Ceylon Rifles. The playing was good, and the military, though defeated, retired with all the honours of war. The head-quarters of the 50th having moved to Kandy, a return match is at present impossible.

This is the dull season in Colombo, a large portion of our community having sought the bracing influences of Newera Ellia. Recently heavy rains have succeeded the hard frost which gave the sanatorium so English an aspect.

We are glad to hear that some seed of Cinchona plants, sent from Kew to Peradenia, have germinated at the latter place. Some plants or cuttings, too, reached Galle by the last steamer in charge of Dr. Anderson; so that we will hope for the success of the attempt to naturalise the great South American febrifuge in Ceylon and India.

Mr. Edremansinghem, the Tamil member of Council, has resigned his seat, and the universal feeling is that Mr. Comerasamy will succeed him. Pakier Tamby, the well known Moorman jeweller, has sunk under age and debility.

There have been some cases of cholera in the dirtier portions of Colombo, but the health of the country is on the whole good.

As we are writing, the *Herefordshire* troop ship, from England, with a detachment of the 50th, is coming in.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—By the mail steamer we have papers from Java to the 16th February. The news from Banjermassing is considered favourable, as there have been no new disasters and the great bulk of the mutineers appear to have laid aside their arms. The leaders are still at large; one of them, Hidayat, is said to be disposed to make submission, but the other, Antasari, is busy collecting a new force, and seems determined to fight to the last. Telegraphic news had been received at Batavia that the two steamers *Reynier Claessen* and *Gedeh* had succeeded in completely routing the pirates at the island of Sailus or Sayusu. On the arrival of the steamers the parties were found to be busy in constructing sampans and rafts. These were nearly finished, but none of the pirates had yet left the island. The pirates offered a very determined resistance, but none of them escaped. There were taken alive four chiefs, forty-four pirates, forty-six women, thirty-five children, and nine slaves. The *Claessen* and *Gedeh* had seven killed and thirteen wounded. The Sultan of Bima sent his prime minister with two hundred armed men and one hundred coolies as auxiliaries. Of these five were killed and eleven wounded. The Earl of Elgin arrived at Batavia on the 7th, on his way from China to Suez. He landed under the usual honours and took up his residence at the Government House at Ryswyk. He afterwards visited the Governor-general at Buitenzorg, made a tour in the Preanger regencies, and left Batavia on the 16th en route for Point de Galle.—*Singapore Free Press*.

LABUAN.—Accounts from Labuan represent the operations of the new coal company as proceeding in a satisfactory manner. On the arrival of the engineers at Labuan, the works of the Eastern Archipelago Company were found in a very dilapidated condition, the mine being full of water and the machinery rusty and out of order. The mine has now been cleared and coals got out, and the machinery repaired. The wharf and the railroad to it from the mine, which were in ruins, are being restored, and in a very short time it is expected that the whole will be in complete working order. There has been very little sickness amongst the Europeans, only two cases of fever having occurred. The Chinese, who are employed in all the heavy labour, were giving satisfaction.

A new shaft will be sunk after the restoration of the present mine is completed.

**SARAWAK.**—Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., with Captain Brooke and other gentlemen belonging to the Sarawak Government, left Singapore for Sarawak on the 15th of February. Their presence is very necessary, as, owing to the residence of Sheriff Masahore at Muka, the trade between that place and Sarawak is still suspended. The Sarawak nakodas are afraid to venture to a port where the chief power is in the hands of a person who has avowed the most hostile feelings against them and the Government of which they are subjects. It will be recollected that on the occasion of the last visit of the steamer *Victoria* to Muka, the chief of that place, although professing his desire that the trade with Sarawak should go on as before, acknowledged that there was a person in Muka whose actions he could not control, and the Sarawak nakodas would seem to believe that the chief spoke the truth. It will be Sir James Brooke's first object to endeavour to prevail on the Sultan of Bruné to vindicate his authority by expelling Sheriff Masahore from Muka and putting the trade of that place on a more secure footing than has lately prevailed. That the Government of the Sultan will make an effort to accomplish these objects is probable, as the explicit manner in which the British Government has disavowed Mr. Edwards' proceedings in regard to the Muka business will probably convince the Sultan and his ministers that it is a mistaken policy on their part to seek the injury of Sarawak. But should it be found that the Bruné Government either cannot or will not take the necessary measures for putting things right at Muka, it will be requisite for the Sarawak Government to redress its own wrongs, and this it will be able to do with effect, as there is no longer any danger of a British functionary stepping in and by threats and empty promises securing immunity to assassins and conspirators. We may here notice that Haji Abdul Gaffour, the Ex-Datu Patingi of Sarawak, who, last year in concert with Sheriff Masahore and others, endeavoured to get up an insurrection at Sarawak, and who was taken into custody by the Dutch authorities at Pontianak, lately returned to this from Batavia. During his prolonged detention he was kept in close custody, in irons, and it is probable that his patriotic ardour has now been considerably cooled, and that he will be content to remain quietly with his wife and family at Malacca, where he has now proceeded.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**Jan. 19.**—The following intelligence from Bokhara was this day received through an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, from Toorkistan. The Persian ambassador had arrived at Bokhara, and has put up with the Russian vakeel, residing at that place. The ambassador, accompanied by the Russian vakeel, attended the durbar of the King of Bokhara, who received him very honourably, and asked him the object of his embassy. The ambassador stated that as a number of Persian soldiers had fallen into the hands of Toorkomans in the late Jumshadee battle in Murve Shahjehan, and were sold as slaves in Bokhara and other places, it would be highly gratifying if the King would have them traced out, and have them liberated; on this the King replied that he had no objection to have search made for those who were in Bokhara, but he could not procure those who were sold at Oorgunge and other places; accordingly the King of Bokhara passed an order to set free all the Persians who had lately been purchased. Since then daily some fifteen or twenty Persians have been brought and made over to the ambassador. It is given out that the King of Bokhara would never have complied with the ambassador's request had it not been for the Russian vakeel.—**Jan. 20.**—In to-day's durbar, Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, and Mohamed Oosman Khan, introduced some Wuzerees

chiefs to the Ameer, and spoke in their favour. The Ameer having enquired from them their object, replied as follows:—"The British are my friends and allies, and so it is quite out of the question that I should ever send any troops with the Wuzerees to fight with the English. Had it been for any other Power I would have never refused the Wuzerees any aid in either troops or money. The best thing for the Wuzerees (continued the Ameer) was to go and make it up with the British authorities." Khilluts were then granted to the Wuzerees chiefs, and they were dismissed with the promise that the Ameer would also write to the British in their behalf.—**Jan. 21.**—Ubdoolrazak Khan Moostafuee was ordered by the Ameer to write a letter to Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, to Kandahar, directing him to send the whole amount of the revenue of Kandahar, together with as much gold as had been collected there. He was further desired to tell the Sirdar not to make any excuse, such as the fall of snow, &c., in sending the treasure, as he could easily hire a number of people and throw small bridges over the passes which had been closed by the snow.—**Jan. 22.**—A letter was this day sent to the son of Uzeez Khan, Ghilzai, informing him that Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, with his troops, had been sent to Durrah Noor, and requesting him to join the Sirdar, with all his Ghilzai people. Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan's urzee was received from Cabool. He informed the Ameer that for three days and nights the snow had fallen in such a quantity in Cabool that many houses had been destroyed, and that the roads from Cabool to Ghuznee had been impassable. Having received no supply from Ghuznee, he (Wully Mohamed Khan) had been obliged to force the agent of Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, who had about 5,000 mannds of corn, to sell all that he had in the bazaar. The wheat was selling in Cabool at three seers one charuk less, or eight Hindostanee seers per rupee.—**Jan. 23.**—It is ascertained from the paishkhidmut of the Ameer that a kossid with a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, from Toorkistan, arrived this morning. No sooner did the Ameer receive the letter than he held a khilwut (a private council), and called there Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Shere Allee Khan and Mohamed Oosman Khan. The letter was then perused before them. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had written to the Ameer that he had received a letter from the Hakim of Mamana, in which he wrote as follows:—"The Persian troops are now in Mamana, and are ready to march onwards, but as we are all Mahomedans, it would have been better if we could have become friends with one another, and thus saved bloodshed; so if you agree to this, you (Mohamed Ufzul Khan) had better evacuate all the places you have taken in the Mamana country and march back with your troops to Shakurghan, otherwise he (the Hakim of Mamana) would be obliged to take other measures." Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan wrote in reply, "that he could not decide about the matter till Nauroze (the new year), by which time he was to get the answer from the Ameer." Mohamed Ufzul Khan has also stated in his urzee to the Ameer, that if he (the Ameer) wishes to keep the conquered places in Mamana, he had better send some more troops to Toorkistan, if not, to order him to give up those places. The Ameer having consulted with the Sirdars, ordered a letter to be written to Mohamed Ufzul Khan, in which he told him not to be in such a hurry about so serious a matter, and to wait until his (the Ameer's) return from Jellalabad to Cabool, when he would send all his available troops to Toorkistan, with a decided order about Mamana. At present a number of troops had been sent to Bajore and Durrah Noor, and, besides this, the roads from Cabool to Toorkistan were almost closed by the snow, and so it was impossible to send any troops just now. The kossid said it had taken him seventeen days to travel from Toorkistan to Jellalabad.—**Jan. 25.**—The late rebellion in the Lughman district by the Neemcha Kaffree people, is ascribed to the following causes:—Differences having arisen between Utta Mohamed Khan, the former Hakim of Bakheel in Lughman, and Russool Khan, his nephew, the latter had given his daughter in mar-

riage to the Ameer, and had thus got the hukoomut of Bakheel. The Ameer had not only dismissed Utta Mohamed, but also had taken his son in hostage, as advised by Russool Khan. The Neemcha Kaffree people, having been ill-treated by the new ruler, Russool Khan, joined with Utta Mohamed Khan, and at once rebelled. When the Ameer heard of this disturbance he wrote to Utta Mohamed not to join with the rebels, and to try his best to keep them quiet, otherwise he, the Ameer, would see Utta Mohamed's son, who was a hostage, put to death. "He did not care at all if his son was put to the sword, but he would side with and assist the Neemcha Kaffree people," was Utta Mohamed's reply. It is ascertained, that if the whole tribe of Neemcha Kaffree will come together, then it will be a great difficulty for the Ameer to suppress the rebellion, as they are said to be about 30,000 in number.—**Jan. 26.**—The durbar was held as usual. All the khans and chiefs attended the durbar to pay their respects to the Ameer. The Ambassador of the Bokhara Court having expressed his great desire to see the Ameer's horses, the Ameer broke the durbar, and taking Ghoolam Mohamed Khan and the Ambassador with him, first went to the new stable and showed him his good horses. Thence the Ameer rode to his camp, and there he inspected all his Artillery, Infantry, and the Cavalry, before the Ambassador, who was very well pleased with the different manoeuvres the troops went through.—**Jan. 27.**—The two battalions of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, which had been sent to punish the Sungoo Khylee people, who had shown their disaffection in paying the revenue, returned this day to Jellalabad, with the revenue realised from that place, and with three chiefs. The Ameer granted khilluts to the chiefs, and assured them not to be afraid of anything, as they would be treated kindly. This has put off the intention of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan going to Sungoo Khylee and the Khyber, for the present.—**Jan. 28.**—An urzee was to-day received from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, from Lughman, in which he informed the Ameer that on his arrival at Lughman he was told that Utta Mohamed and the other Neemcha Kaffree people of Bakheel had deserted the village, and had taken away all their property to Kohibund, after setting all the grass and other things which they could not remove, on fire. He, Mohamed Allee, left his camp at Lughman, and with a body of Sowars proceeded towards the village. There he was surprised to see the fort surrounded with water, and for about one mile the road was found quite impassable for the troops; measures were taken to let the water of the bund out, and a hundred Sowars were left there to watch the bund; as soon as the ground had become a little dry, the attack was to be made on the fort.—**Jan. 29.**—Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan's urzee was to-day received from Kandahar containing the following news from Heerat. When the King of Persia heard the welcome news of the conquest of Mamana he was so highly pleased that he ordered a grand khillut with a fine sword and a pair of valuable armlets to be sent to Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, at Heerat. The King was further pleased to confer upon Sooltan Ahmed Jan the hukumut (rulership) of all the places from Mushed to Heerat and Mamana, placing the whole army now in Heerat, and those on their way, under the Sirdar's command. The Ameer having looked over the urzee, turned towards Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear, and said that Sooltan Ahmed Jan was the bravest and the most lucky man he ever met with in the world.—**Jan. 30.**—Ubdoolrazak Khan Moostoufee was sent for in the durbar, and desired by the Ameer to go to Sirdar Shere Allee and to ask for Seeyaha (a statement) of the revenue of Jungoo Khyle. The Ameer then looked up at the Moostoufee, and addressed him as follows:—"Nazir Naeem Khan is an old servant of the late Sirdar Ghoolam Heider Khan, and has always served with honesty and integrity; how is it, that Shere Allee Khan has confiscated all his Jageer, although repeatedly recommended not to do so? Very good, something else shall be done for the Nazir," continued the Ameer, as he would not wish to see the poor fellow to go about. Shah Murd Khan, the ruler of Jellalabad,





# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp Jubbulpore, Jan. 23.—No. 13a of 1861.*—The servs. of the following officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of the Punjab:—

Lieuts. W. Hamilton, 61st N.I.; A. Goldney, 50th N.I.; H. Collett, 53rd N.I.; C. H. Ewart, 25th N.I.; R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I.; C. McNeile, 60th N.I.; O. Menzies, 35th N.I.; B. C. Urquhart, 39th N.I.; and R. H. Wall, 16th N.I.

No. 14a.—The Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Vet. surg. H. Bath to offic. as vet. surg. to the art. and cav. attached to H.E.'s escort, in add. to his duties with the body guard, with effect from the date of his joining the camp.

*Camp Gosulpoore, Jan. 24.—No. 15a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Capt. D. W. Martin, offic. dep. asst. qmtr. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. qmtr. gen. 2nd class, from Sept. 23 last, v. Lieut. E. T. Sadler.*

*Military Dept., Camp Benares, Feb. 13.—No. 30a.*—Col. G. H. Swinley, art., is app. brigdr. comdt. of art., and to command of the station of Meerut, v. Fordyce, to Europe.

No. 31a.—The Gov. gen. is pleased to transfer Brig. J. W. Lehman, C.B., com. at Dinapore, to com. of the Gwalior dist., v. McCausland, proc. on furl. to Europe.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Feb. 18.—No. 121.*—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. W. Graydon, 16th N.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Capt. J. Cockerell, 2nd Eur. L.C., comdt. of the Benares divl. milit. police batt., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. T. N. Baker, 31st L.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Asst. surg. W. Peskett, med. dept., for 2 years, under old regs.

Feb. 19.—No. 122.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

*Dated Feb. 2.—No. 59.*—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. J. C. Wood, 30th Bengal N.I., superint. of Dhar, for 15 mo.

No. 123.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Christison are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. fr. 11th, instead of Jan. 10.

No. 124.—The underment. officer has rep. his ret. from England:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. F. Farquharson; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 28.

No. 125.—The foll. order, issued by the President at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

*Dated Feb. 6.—No. 24.*—The leave granted to Lieut. Macquoid, 2nd in comm. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, fr. Feb. 20 to March 20, is altered fr. March 1 to 31, inclusive.

No. 129.—The underment. officers are to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. W. L. R. Drummond, 38th N.I., do. du. with 1st Sikh irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. D. Vallance, 40th Madras N.I., 2nd in com., and adjt. of Subindry corps in Sumbulpore district, for 15 mo., under new regs.

### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. BRADSHAW, DEP. ASSISTANT COMMISSARY J. SMITH, AND ENS. W. CLIFF.

Letter dated Sept. 15, 1860, No. 222:—

Para. 29.—In acknowledgment of the long-continued and gallant services of Lieut. and riding master Bradshaw, and in accordance with the recommendation of H.E. the C. in C., you are authorised to promote him to the rank of captain on the veteran establishment, from the date of receipt of this despatch.

Under the authority above conveyed, Lieut. T. Bradshaw is promoted to the rank of capt. on the veteran establishment, with effect from the 5th inst., the date of receipt in this department of the despatch from the Sec. of State.

No. 94.—The foll. paragraph of a mily. letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 489, of Dec. 31, 1860, is published for general information:—

"Para. 3. I have received, with much gratification, the high testimony borne to the ability and successful exertions of Mr. James Smith, dep. asst. commy., attached to the sappers and miners, in the responsible office which he held at the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow; I do not consider that it would be expedient to promote this officer at once to the rank of capt., but you are authorised to confer on him a com-

mission as lieut. on the veteran estab., and in consideration of the delay which unfortunately occurred in submitting the recommendation, his commission may bear date Jan. 1, 1860."

Under the authority above conveyed, the commission of lieut. on the veteran estab. is conferred on Dep. asst. commy. J. Smith, with effect fr. Jan. 1, 1860.

No. 95.—The foll. paragraph of a mily. letter fr. the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 491, of Dec. 31, 1860, is published for general information:—

*Dated Sept. 22, 1860.—No. 234, para. 16.*—Under the circumstances of the case, you are authorised to promote unatt. Ens. W. Cliff, adjt. of the arty., recruit depot at Meerut, to the rank of lieut. unatt., but it is not considered desirable, as a general rule, to promote unatt. officers after so short a period of service as 3 years in the lower grade.

Under the authority above conveyed, unatt. Ens. W. Cliff is promoted to the rank of lieut. unatt., with effect from the 5th inst., the date of receipt in this department of the despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 96 of 1861.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 491, of Dec. 31, 1860, is published in G.O.:—

*Dated Sept. 22, 1860.—No. 227, para. 3.*—In acknowledgment of the valuable services performed by Capt. R. W. H. Fanshawe during the operations in suppression of the mutiny, and in compliance with your recommendation and that of the C. in C., you are authorised to confer on that officer the rank and position of major on the invalid establishment.

Capt. Fanshawe's advancement will have effect from the 5th inst., the date of receipt of the above despatch from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India.

*Home Dept., Feb. 11.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to reattach to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. J. W. Macnabb, of the C.S., who rep. his ret. fr. m.c. on 10th inst.

### DUTY ON RUM.

Feb. 13.—The President in Council is pleased to resolve that, fr. and after this date, the import customs duty levied upon rum imported into any port in the pres. of Bengal shall be at the rate of 2 Rs. 4 annas the imperial gallon, the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof.

No. 105.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

*Dated Jan. 28.*—Granting leave to Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 2nd in com. 5th inf. Hyderabad cont., fr. Feb. 20 to March 20, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs.

No. 110.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. J. Finn, vet. estab., dep. asst. comy., dept. pub. works, superint. of Doon forests, for 15 mos. under new regs.

No. 104.—With reference to the notification issued from the foreign dept. with the G.O. No. 102, dated 9th ult., the serv. of Capt. J. Y. Govan, 18th N.I., asst. comr., on spec. du., are replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 105.—Capt. G. Maister, comg. No. 2 Punjab lt. id. batty., has leave fr. 1st inst. to April 1, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., under old regs.

No. 106.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on private affairs:—

Capt. J. C. Harris, engrs., offic. superint. eng. 2nd cl., 7th or Cuttack circle, for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 107.—The foll. proms. are made:—

31st L.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. H. W. Norman to be capt. fr. Dec. 2, 1860, v. Capt. H. C. Roberts, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. F. H. B. Marsh to be lieut. fr. Dec. 2, 1860, v. Capt. H. C. Roberts, ret.

Med. D pt.—Asst. surg. J. Irving to be surg. fr. Nov. 9, 1860, v. Inspe. gen. of ho-p. G. G. Brown, ret.

### THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 11.*—The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India in Council having app. M. j. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Bengal engrs., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, in the room of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, Bart., G.C.B., resigned, the said Maj. gen. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., has accordingly this day taken the oath and his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

*Mily. Dept., Feb. 13.—No. 112 of 1861.*—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. W. Swatman, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Capt. and Brev. maj. J. F. Richardon, 49th N.I., comdt. 8th irreg. cav.; Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. S. Odlvie, 48th N.I., asst. commissary gen.; Lieuts. A. R. D. Mckenzie, 1st Eur. L.C.; J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt.; G. W. Holdsworth, 3rd Eur. regt.; H. Go-chen, 3rd Eur. regt.; T. M. Shelley, 11th N.I.; H. R. Bradford, 36th N.I.; L. Macdonald, 73rd N.I.

was directed to make out the accounts of the pay of the whole troops now in Jellalabad and to pay them from the treasure just received from Sungoo Khyle, and of the revenue of Jellalabad.—*Jan. 31.*—The following accounts from Lughman were this day received through an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan. On Tuesday night about twelve, some Neemcha Ka-free people under Utta Mohamed had made an attack on the Sowars, who were placed on the Bund. No sooner had Mohamed Allee heard the firing, than he with some troops had made haste to the place. The Kafrees were well paid off; about twenty-five of them were taken prisoners, amongst whom was Utta Mohamed's brother-in-law, Ameer Jan. It was also stated in the urzee of Mohamed Allee that, before he could reach the bund, ten of his sowars had been killed and six wounded. The number of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side is said to be about thirty. On the perusal of the urzee, the Ameer desired Shere Allee Khan to order the Ghoolam Khana Kazalbash Sowars to march to Lughman to join the camp of Mohamed Allee Khan. Accordingly the Kazalbash sowars were warned to get themselves ready to leave for Bakheel. The following are the rates of the grain and other articles now sold in the capitals of Afghanistan:—In Kandahar: wheat flour, three maunds Shahee, equal to twelve Hindoostance seers; barley, seven maunds, or twenty-seven seers; ghee, half-maund—that is, two seers per rupee. In Cabool: wheat flour, three seers, one charuk less by Cabool weight, or about seventeen seers; barley, three and a-half seers, or twenty-one seers; ghee, two and a-half seers per rupee. In Jellalabad: wheat flour, seventeen seers; barley, twenty-one seers; ghee, one seer and ten chataunks.

Feb. 1.—The following news from Bookhara was received by the Ameer through an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzal Khan from Toorkistan. When the young King of Bookhara with his troops arrived at Summur Kund, with the view of punishing the Ooratpa people, who had murdered their Hakim and rebelled against the King, the Chiefs of Ooratpa, knowing well that their city would be pillaged and destroyed if they hesitated in obeying the King, held a council and deputed one of their Khans to the King. The Ooratpa Khan, who was honourably received by the King at Summur Kund, stated on the part of the citizens that the late Hakim of Ooratpa had not been murdered by them, but by the rebels of the adjacent places, and that they were ready to do as ordered by the King. On this the King granted a khillut to the Khan, and told him if such was the case he (the Khan) was to bring some Ooratpa Chiefs as hostages, and then he would order his troops to march back to Bookhara. The Khan had left Summur Kund to convey the King's order to the Ooratpans, and the King with his troops was still at Summur Kund. On the perusal of the urzee the Ameer said that the Ooratpa people were not so brave and warlike as to stand the swords of the Bookhara soldiery; it would be better if they would send hostages to the King and accept the terms.—*Feb. 2.*—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's letter, containing the account of the victory of Bakheel, was this day received from Lughman. He informed the Ameer that when the ground had become a little dry, he with his troops marched on Bakheel, and having received information to the effect that the Kafree people had been assembled there in great numbers, he ordered an attack to be made on the fort; a fight took place between the Kafrees and his troops, in which the former, being unable to stand, took to their heels. They were pursued by the cavalry as far as Kohibund, but when they disappeared in the passes he ordered his cavalry to retreat. About twelve sowars and twenty-three sepoy were killed and wounded on this side, and about fifty are said to have fallen on the enemy's side. Mohamed Allee also stated that, while he was leading his troops in person, he had been slightly wounded in the hand by a bullet fired from the enemy's matchlocks. The fort of Bakheel, as well as three or four other mud forts, had been destroyed and set on fire.—*Delhi Gazette.*

and Asst. surg. G. M. Govan, medical dep.; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 10, 1861.

Feb. 14.—No. 113.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c. :—

Surg. maj. F. J. Mount, med. dep., inspect. of jails Lower Provs., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lient. R. H. Dyas, 4th Eur. regt., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Feb. 15.—No. 114.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the cavalry and infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter :—

Cavalry.—Mr. C. R. St. Quintin; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 10.

Infantry.—Mr. W. P. Harrison; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 10.

No. 115.—The servs. of Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 116.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign, from the dates assigned to them in G.O., No. 47, of the 18th ult. :—

Infantry.—Messrs. C. J. Walter and E. F. C. A. Tyler; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 10.

No. 118.—The following proms. are made :—

Infantry.—Maj. J. Bontem to be lieut. col., from Jan. 26, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

37th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. maj. J. Barrett\* to be maj., from Jan. 26, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. S. F. Hannay, dec. Lieut. and Brev. capt. C. M. L. Clarke to be capt., from Jan. 26, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

Gen. List.—Ensign F. G. Hearn to be lieut. from Jan. 26, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

No. 119.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I., asst. commissur., Oude, on leave for 15 mo., from Dec. 25, 1859; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 10, 1861.

Home Dept., Feb. 13.—Appointments :—

Mr. T. Garrett, offic. postur. of Bombay, to be postur. of Bombay.

Mr. W. H. McGowan, offic. postur. of Calcutta, to be postur. of Calcutta.

The above appts. will take effect from the date of Mr. Blower's retirement from the service, on pension.

Feb. 15.—Messrs. G. Graham and T. T. Allen, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S., on the Bengal estab., rep. their arrival at the presy. on the 11th inst., by the *Lady Melville*, which vessel reached the Sandheads on the 7th idem.

Financial Dept., Feb. 13.—Capt. H. Hyde, assumed chg. of Calcutta mint on 6th inst.

Feb. 15.—Appointment.—Mr. T. Peachey to be one of the auditors of accounts of the administrator gen. of Bengal, for the remainder of the current year 1860-61, v. Mr. W. Waterfield.

Promotion :—Lieut. A. J. W. Cumming, engr., prob. asst. engr., Meerut div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr. 2nd class, with effect from Dec. 27.

Home Dept., Feb. 16.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to reattach to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. J. R. Carmac, C.S., who reported his return from England on the 10th inst.

The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to permit Rev. W. T. Humphrey, chapl., to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 2 years fr. date of sailing of vessel on which he may embark.

#### STAMPS ON POLICIES.

Feb. 19.—Under the authority vested in him by sec. 18 of Act 36 of 1860, the Gov. gen. in Council directs that the stamp duty to be levied upon policies of assurance or insurance against fire shall be as follows, namely :—For every sum of one thousand rupees, and also for each and every fractional part of one thousand rupees, 8 annas.

W. GIBBY, Sec. to Govt. of India.

Foreign Dept., *Camp Bhugwan Talao*, Feb. 11.—The regtl. order issued by the officer com. the Bhopal levy, appg. Lieut. and adjt. E. Temple to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties, fr. 21st ult., is confirmed by H.E. the Gov. gen.

Fort William, Feb. 15.—The Pres. in Council is pleased to make the following changes and appointments in the Oude commission :—

Mr. P. Carnegie to be dep. comr. of Sultanpore.

Maj. Evans to be dep. comr. of Lucknow.

Capt. Reid to be dep. comr. of Fyzabad.

Lieut. Perkins to offic. as dep. comr. of Sultanpore, dur. abs. of Mr. P. Carnegie.

Mr. C. Lindsay to offic. as dep. comr. of Hardui.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, asst. comr., is posted to Lucknow.

Mr. W. Knighton, assist. comr., is posted to Lucknow.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. J. T. Newall, asst. to agent Gov.

gen. for the States of Rajpootana, has leave, on m.c., fr. Oct. 29 last to Feb. 28.

Maj. H. J. Brockman, 2nd asst. to comr. of Mysore, has leave for 20 days, fr. 10th inst., to Madras, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

#### SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY PENSIONS.

Read copy of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 1 of 1861, dated Jan. 8, to address of the Govt. of Bombay.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that paras. 3 and 4 of the above-mentioned despatch, being a reply to the inquiry of the Govt. of Bombay, with reference to the applications from Messrs. Compton and Ketterer, officers attached to the Supreme Court at that presidency, as to whether the fees received by them, and which constitute the principal emoluments of their offices, should be regarded as salary in calculating their pensions, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information :—

#### Judicial Letter, dated Aug. 6, 1860, No. 32.

Para. 3.—The intention of the rule was to extend to those salaried officers of the supreme courts the same benefits of pension as are received by similar officers in the uncovenanted service; but it was not intended to include these highly-remunerated officers of these courts, whose emoluments are derived chiefly from fees. As cases will occur, however, in which the emoluments of officers are derived partly from fees and partly from salary, upon which a question may arise as to the due application of the rule, I desire that a pension may in no case be granted when the amount of fees exceeds the salary.

4. The cases of Messrs. Compton and Ketterer must be decided upon this principle.

Feb. 18.—Messrs. W. J. Raynor and W. E. Gordon assumed charge of offices of 1st and 2nd asst. accountants general, Madras, respectively on 6th inst.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Feb. 4.—Appointments :—

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson to be sudder ameen of Jessore, and moonisul of the sudder station of that district.

Mr. F. A. Vincent to be commissur. for suppression of dacoity and asst. gen. superint. of thuggee in Behar. Mr. Vincent is vested with full powers of a mag. in the districts of Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, Champaran, Tirhoot, Patna, Moonglyr, and Bhagulpur.

Feb. 5.—Mr. W. Kemble, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dinapore, is vested with powers of a dep. coll.

Feb. 6.—Mr. O. Toogood to offic. as mag., coll., and salt agent of Balasore.

Mr. S. F. Davis to offic. as commissur. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div.

Feb. 8.—Mr. C. P. Bruce to be a sub asst. to the commissur. of Assam.

Feb. 9.—Mr. J. R. Anderson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is transf. to Tirhoot, in which district he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Feb. 12.—Mr. J. D. Gordon to be jun. sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. W. Cornell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore.

Feb. 9.—Leave of absence :—

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, offic. mag. and coll. of Patna, for 1 mo., making over chg. of his office to Mr. J. Goughgan, who will offic. as mag. and coll. of Patna, dur. abs. of Mr. Bainbridge.

Mr. F. J. Earle, civil asst. surg. of Purneah, for 4 weeks, to enable him to rejoin his app.

Mr. H. S. Thompson, principal sudder ameen of Burdwan, for a fortnight.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. S. Delpratt, civil asst. surg. of Hazareebaugh, on 3rd Dec. last, is cane. from 2nd inst., the date on which he returned to his duties.

Feb. 13.—Mr. H. C. Richardson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell, offic. mag. and coll. of Midnapore, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. F. Tucker to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Bhagulpore, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rungpore.

Mr. C. B. Skinner to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Baraset.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore.

Mr. F. H. Pellow to chg. of sub-div. of Khoordah.

Mr. J. Cooke, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is transf. to Shahabad, in which district he will exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Feb. 12.—Leave of absence :—Mr. A. G. Macdonald, mag. and coll. of Rungpore, for 6 weeks, prep. to retiring from the service.

Feb. 11.—Appointments.—Mr. C. E. Pyster to be medical officer of Sandoway.

Feb. 16.—Mr. W. Ivey, 2nd cl. asst. rev. surveyor in the 2nd or S. D. survey, to be a 1st cl. asst. surveyor.

Mr. J. R. Pringle, 3rd cl. asst. rev. surv. in the 1st or northern div. survey, to be a 2nd cl. asst. surv.

Mr. A. Smart, 3rd cl. asst. rev. surv. in 4th or western div. surv., to be a 2nd cl. asst. surv.

Mr. J. K. Moran, 1st cl. sen. sub-asst. rev. surv. in 3rd or eastern div., to be a 3rd cl. asst. surv.

Mr. C. P. Brownfield, 3rd cl. jun. sub-asst. rev. surv. in 1st or northern div. surv., to be a 2nd cl. sub-asst. surv.

The above appointments will take effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. C. Seer, offic. jdg. of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat, to be a judge of that court.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, absent on leave, to be comr. of rev. and circuit of Chittagong div.

Mr. E. F. Trevor, offic. comr. of rev. and circuit of the Cuttack div., and superint. of the tributary mehals, to be comr. of rev. and circuit of the Cuttack div. and superint. of the tributary mehals.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to be sec. to the Board of Revenue, but to cont. to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Nulda div.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to be junior sec. to the Board of revenue, but to cont. to offic. as sec. to the Board of revenue.

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be mag. and coll. of Jessore, but to cont. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mymensing.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Dacca.

Capt. H. B. Incey to be princ. asst. to the comr. of Cuttack at Sunbulpore.

Mr. W. C. Brunton to offic. as superint. of Customs, preventive service, Calcutta.

Feb. 18.—The priv. leave, for 1 mo., to Rev. A. B. Spry, offic. chapl. of the cathedral, is confirmed.

Feb. 15.—The unexp. portion of the leave granted to Mr. H. C. Richardson, mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore on 23rd ult., is cane. fr. 11th inst., the date on which he resu. ch. of his duties.

Feb. 19.—The servs. of Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, are placed at disp. of the Punjab Govt., in exch. for those of Mr. H. G. Paynter, Bengal C.S.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Camp Ranee-ka Talao*, Jan. 28.—No. 151a.—The notification on No. 3236a, dated Dec. 29, 1860, in which 3 mo.s' priv. leave, on m.c., was granted to Mr. J. R. Best, mag. and coll. of Muttra, is cane.

Fifteen mo.s' leave is granted to Mr. J. R. Best, mag. and coll. of Muttra, to Eur., on m.c., with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, from Feb. 16, or from any subsequent date upon which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 154a.—Mr. H. Dundas Robertson is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra dur. abs. on leave of Mr. J. R. Best, or until further orders.

No. 158a.—Mr. S. S. Melville, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is posted to the dist. of Furruckabad.

*Camp Benares*, Jan. 29.—No. 166a.—Rev. J. Baly is appd. to offic. as chaplain of Allahabad dur. abs. of the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, on leave.

Jan. 31.—No. 178a.—Rev. Father Paul, Roman Catholic chaplain of Ghazepore, has been appd. to be asst. Roman Catholic chaplain at Benares.

*Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Camp Benares*, Feb. 5.—No. 136a.—Mr. Velters Berkeley, principal sudder ameen of Jhansie, is invested with special powers of an asst. mag. within the p. ruznahs of Jhansie and More, including the city of Jhansie.

Feb. 9.—No. 106.—Mr. P. Campbell, customs patrol of Arail, is appd. to be a dep. mag. within the jurisdiction of the Arail teeset area, and is invested with special powers of an asst., and with authority to receive and try charges.

*Police (Military) Dept., Feb. 7.—No. 111a.—Mr. W. B. Peppin*, offic. adj. of the Benares divisi. police, is appd. to act as comdnt. of Mirzapore district police batt., as a temp. measure.

No. 112a.—Mr. A. W. Master, offic. adj. of the Mirzapore district police batt., is appd. to offic. as adj. of the Benares divisi. police.

Feb. 2.—No. 115a.—Capt. Clay, comdnt. of the Seonce police batt., and offic. comdnt. of Sangor batt., will assu. charge of his substantive appt. from the 1st inst.

Mr. Vickers, adj. of the Sangor police batt., is appd. to offic. as comdnt. of that batt. dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Dickens, or until further orders.

Feb. 8.—No. 121a.—Capt. H. D. Manning, comdnt. of the Azamgarh district police, is appd. to offic. as comdnt. of Benares divisi. police batt. dur. leave of Capt. J. Cockerell.

*Police Dept., Feb. 8.—No. 127a.—The servs. of Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas*, 4th Eur. regt. and district superint. of police at Muttra, are reduced at disposal of the Govt. of India, in military dept.

Capt. G. A. Harrison, 3rd Madras N.I., is appd. to be district superint. of the 3rd grade at Muttra.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 8.—No. 147a.—Mr. C. W. Moore*, asst. to the coll. of Ghazepore, is vested with powers of a dept. coll. under Act X. of 1859.

*General Dept., Feb. 1.*—No. 185a.—The appt. of the Rev. T. W. Shaw, notified in orders dated 8th ult., No. 40a, to be chaplain of Moradabad, will have effect fr. date on which he was relieved of his duties as chaplain of Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. A. Stamper.

No. 191a.—Mr. J. F. Goulding, head mast. of the Govt. school at Ajmere, is apptd. to offic. as superint. of that school, and insp. in dept. of public instruction in Ajmere circle dur. abs. of S. W. Fallon.

Mr. T. Conlan, 2nd English master in the Govt. College at Agra, is apptd. to offic. as head master of the Govt. school at Ajmere.

No. 194a.—Special leave for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. J. H. Carne, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Mahoba, who has resigned the service, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

*Feb. 5.*—The underment. gentlemen are apptd. members of a special central examination committee which will assemble at Agra:—

Mr. R. B. Morgan, judge of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, president.

Mr. J. Loan and Mr. M. R. Gubbin, judges of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. E. M. Wyllie, offic. extra judge of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, comr. of the Agra div.

Mr. A. Ross, offic. judge of Agra.

Mr. C. Pearson, offic. principal of the Agra College.

Mr. J. Simson, registrar of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, who will also be secretary to the committee.

*Feb. 6.*—No. 229a.—The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, offic. judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will conduct the current duties of the office of the comr. of the Jubbulpore div. dur. leave of Maj. W. C. Erskine.

*Feb. 8.*—No. 239a.—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Dr. J. D. Wylie, civil asst. surg. of Muttra, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 240a.—Dr. J. F. N. Wise, of the 3rd troop 3rd brig. horse art., is apptd. to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Muttra dur. leave of Dr. Wylie.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Feb. 4.*—Appointments.—Maj. G. Hutchinson, offic. mil. sec. to Punjab Govt., to be insp. gen. of the Punjab organised constab., but to continue to offic. as mil. sec., in add., till relieved by Maj. Lawrence, c.b.

Capt. J. W. Younghusband, 8th Bombay N.I., to be dep. insp. gen. of the Umballah circle, which will comprise the Trans and Cis-Sutlej divs., &c., the Delhi div., and the Hissar and Rohtuk dists. of the Hissar div. The hd. qrs. of this circle will be at Kusowlie, with the commissr. Cis-Sutlej states.

Capt. G. McAndrew, 47th N.I., to be dep. insp. gen. of the Lahore circle, comprising the Lahore and Unrisur divs., and the Sirsa dist. of the Hissar div.

Capt. H. N. Miller, 1st Bombay fus., to be dep. insp. gen. of Rawul Pindee circle, comprising the Rawul Pindee and Peshawur divs.

Capt. R. N. Tronson, 2nd Eur. Bombay fus., to be dep. insp. gen. of the Mooltan circle, comprising the Mooltan div., and such portion of the Derajat div. as shall hereafter be assigned.

To be dist. superint. of police.—Capt. W. Wyld, 3rd Eur. L.C.

Brev. maj. A. S. Smith, 24th N.I.

Capt. C. F. Smith, 39th N.I.

Capt. T. Staples, 58th N.I.

Lieuts. W. W. Boddam, 16th N.I.; H. Ewart, 25th N.I.; O. Menzies, 35th N.I.; A. Goldney, 50th N.I.; H. Collett, 53rd N.I.; C. McNeill, 60th N.I.; R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I.; W. Hamilton, 61st N.I.; B. C. Urquhart, 39th N.I.; R. H. Wall, 14th N.I.; H. A. W. Waterfield, 14th Punjab inf.; G. W. Manson, 34th N.I.

Ens. J. S. Tait, unposted.

To be asst. dist. superint. — Messrs. C. Aldridge, C. M. A. Kelly, J. Allsop, J. Barlow, J. McAndrew, T. A. O'Connor, W. W. Green, G. Jamieson, J. Ross, J. C. Ryley, and F. L. Edwards.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 5.*—App.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, asst. engr., is apptd. to offic. as exec. engr., Peshawur div., from the date of Capt. Pollard's dep.

*Mily. Dept., Feb. 4.*—Leave.—Lieut. C. W. Hawes, comdt. of cav. and offic. 2nd in com. of the guide corps, fr. 1st Feb. to 31st March next, on m.c., to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. under new regs.

*Feb. 5.*—The Bunnoo station order, dated 31st Dec., 1860, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green comdg., dirg. Lieut. G. B. Crispin, 5th Punjab cav., to offic. as station staff officer dur. leave of Ens. L. Gustavinski, is conf.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 2.*—Leave.—Mr. Dep. Asst. comr. W. Smallman, sub. engr., West Sirhind div., public works, has 1 mo.'s priv. leave from Feb. 15 to March 15, 1861.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 4.*—Leave.—Capt. N. Thomas, superint. of the Pangee timber agency, has obtained leave of abs., on private affairs, to Lahore, fr. the 8th to the 15th Feb., 1861.

*Feb. 7.*—No. 237.—Posting.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, asst. engr., 2nd class, lately transf. fr. Nagpore to the

Punjab, is posted to 7th div. Grand Trunk road, and will be employed on the Kalka road.

*Feb. 8.*—No. 244.—Posting.—Lieut. B. Lovett, of engr., app. a prob. asst. engr., and att. to the Punjab, is posted to the Lower Sirhind div. of public works.

*Rev. Dept., Feb. 8.*—No. 224.—Prom.—Mr. W. Synnott, asst. patrol, customs dept., fr. 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect fr. 23rd of Dec., 1860.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 7.*—No. 247.—Transfer.—Mr. J. Beames, asst. commissr., fr. the Goojrat to the Umballah dist.

*Feb. 8.*—No. 257.—The servs. of Mr. H. G. Paynter, asst. commissr., Peshawur, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, in exch. for those of Mr. C. J. Powlett, b.c.s.

No. 260.—Leave.—Mr. W. E. Blyth, dep. commissr., Jhung dist., has leave for 1 yr., to Eur., on m.c., and 8 weeks' prep. leave, with effect fr. 10th April next, or fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 262.—Transfers.—Capt. B. T. Reid, dep. commissr., fr. the Jhelum to the Ferozepore dist.

Capt. J. Bristow, dep. commissr., fr. the Mozuffargurh to the Jhelum dist.

Capt. J. M. Cripps, dep. commissr. (on leave to Eur.), fr. the Ferozepore to the Mozuffargurh dist.

Capt. F. R. Pollock, dep. commissr., fr. the Rawulpindee to the Dehra Ghazee Khan dist.

Capt. Pollock will continue to offic. as commissr. of the Rawulpindee div. until further orders.

No. 257.—Appt.—Capt. H. Mackenzie, offic. dep. commissr. of Rawulpindee, is apptd. a dep. commissr. of the 3rd class, and posted to the Dehra Ishmael Khan dist.

Transfer.—Capt. P. Maxwell, dep. commissr. (on leave to Eur.), fr. the Dehra Ishmael Khan to the Googaira dist.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Jan. 28.*—Asst. surg. R. Moir is apptd. to med. ch. of the station of Nynce Tal, v. Asst. surg. J. M. Cumming.

*Jan. 29.*—Brev. Lieut. col. C. Prior, late 64th N.I., is apptd. to do gen. duty in Lahore div.

Capt. C. S. J. Terrot, late 29th N.I., is apptd. to act as inter. to 89th foot, to join, on being relieved from his duties with the 6th drag. gds.

This cancels the G.O. 22nd inst., directing Capt. Terrot to do duty at Meerut.

Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, late 30th N.I., is directed to join and do duty with Shahjehanpore levy.

Ens. F. Knowles, 19th foot, doing duty with 24th Punjab inf., is directed to join his regt., his servs. being urgently required.

Leave of absence:—

Sirmoor Rifle Regt.—Brev. col. C. Reid, from Feb. 25 to March 15, to presy., on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Veteran Est.—Capt. H. Michell (dep. comy. of ordnance), from Feb. 1 to Nov. 15, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

*Jan. 30.*—Maj. C. R. Browne, of the late 60th N.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Ferozepore, instead of at Jullundur.

Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman, late 45th N.I., is permitted to do gen. du. at Jullipore, instead of proceeding to Bareilly as directed in G.O. of 11th inst.

Lieut. C. P. Hunter, late 5th Eur. inf., is directed to do gen. duty at Benares.

The following orders issued by the officer comdg. the British forces in China are confirmed:—

*Dated Nov. 8 last.*—Directing Lieut. G. Stewart, late 17th N.I., and Ens. E. P. Ommanney, late 49th N.I., attached to 2nd batt. 60th rifles to return to India, doing duty with 19th Punjab inf., till arrival of that regt. at Calcutta.

*Dated Nov. 14 last.*—Sanctioning exchange of regts. between Lieut. G. C. B. Taylor, 1st Sikh irreg. cav., and Lieut. F. P. Luard, of Fane's horse.

*Dated Nov. 15 last.*—Removing Lieut. W. G. Keppel from 15th Punjab inf. to Fane's horse, as doing duty officer.

*Dated Nov. 17 last.*—Permitting Lieut. C. S. Maclean and C. M. MacGregor to resign their apps. as doing duty officers with Fane's horse, and attaching them to 1st Sikh irreg. cav., till arrival at Calcutta.

Directing the undermentioned officers, whose servs. are no longer required with the force, to proceed to Hong Kong and embark for Calcutta:—

Maj. gen. Sir R. Napier, Bengal engr.

Capt. H. F. Brooke, 48th foot.

Maj. M. Dillon, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, asst. q.m.r. general of the army.

*Jan. 31.*—Capt. J. W. Smith, of the late 22nd N.I., recently returned from furl., is permitted to do duty at Umballah.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on 10th inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee.

Lieut. F. D. M. Brown, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. W. Macdonald, late 25th N.I., actg. adjt. Kamroop regt.

Ens. H. Woodhouse, late 30th N.I.

Capt. W. B. Peile, late 38th N.I., doing duty with recruit depot, Barraekpore.

Capt. G. C. Lloyd, late 56th N.I., officiating stud dept.

Lieut. E. W. de Lonsada, late 11th N.I., doing du. with the Lahore light horse.

Ens. F. H. Thomas, gen. list, doing du. with H.M.'s 5th fus.

Ens. A. J. T. Welchman, gen. list, doing du. with 6th Bengal Eur. inf.

Lieut. W. Rawlins, 17th Madras N.I., divl. adjt. and officiating dist. comdt. of Oude milv. police.

Lieut. T. R. Sadlier, 49th Madras N.I., doing du. with 20th Punjab inf.

Cornets M. H. Court and H. A. Fletcher, of the gen. list, attached to 6th Carabineers, will remain at Meerut and do duty with 8th hussars, on its arr. there.

The following presy. div. order, directing med. arrangements, is confirmed:—

*Dated 10th idem.*—Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. J. Williams, ret. from furl., at disp. of dep. iuspector gen. of hospitals, Lahore circle.

The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—  
*Dated 9th inst.*—Directing Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, late 30th N.I., to proc. and do duty at Benares, instead of joining the Barraekpore recruit depot.

*Dated 10th idem.*—Directing Ensign J. R. McK. Homfray, attached to H.M.'s 6th, to proc. and do du. with H.M.'s 5th fus.

*Dated 14th idem.*—Directing Lieut. H. G. Young, Bengal art., ret. from furl., to proc. and do du. with Dum Dum art. depot.

*Dated 16th idem.*—App. Ensign C. Young, gen. list, to do du. with 6th Eur. inf.

*Dated 15th idem.*—Directing the undermentioned young officers, on the gen. list, to do duty with corps specified opposite their names:—

Cornet A. W. G. Brebner, H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Cornet F. H. Huth, 1st Eur. L.C.

Ensign F. W. Williams, H.M.'s 85th regt.

Ensign A. G. Hartshorne, H.M.'s 48th regt.

Ensign E. C. Jackson, H.M.'s 72nd regt.

Ensign J. W. Ridgeway, 4th Eur. inf.

*Dated 17th idem.*—Directing Capt. R. A. Napper, late 55th N.I., ret. from furl., and Lieut. H. De Brett, do. du. with recruit depot at Barraekpore, the former to proc. and do duty at Lahore, and the latter at Meerut.

Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, late 13th N.I., to do du. with Barraekpore recruit depot.

Leave of absence:—

1st Batt. Art.—2nd Capt. G. M. Dobbin, adjt., from Feb. 10 to April 10, to presy., prep. to applying for furl., under new rules.

Late 37th N.I.—Brev. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, from Nov. 21, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861, to remain at presy. on private affairs.

*Feb. 4.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson are placed at the disp. of the Lieut. gov., Punjab.

#### PREPARATORY LEAVE.

*Feb. 1.*—The statements of services called for in the order marginally noted [G.O., Aug. 21, 1860] are not to be furnished with applications for preparatory leave, but with applications for furlough only.

*Feb. 2.*—Major E. Hardinge, H.M.'s 80th foot, is app. comdt. of Nynce Tal convalescent depot, v. Major J. Drysdale.

Under the provisions of G.O., No. 585, Sept. 24, 1852, Lieut. H. H. Murray, Bengal art., is perm. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from date of his joining, to Nov. 1 next.

The following removals and postings in the med. dep. are directed:—

Deputy inspector gen. J. C. Brown, c.b., is removed from Lucknow to Sirhind circle.

Offic. deputy inspector gen. G. S. Cardew to assu. chg. of Lucknow circle.

Asst. surg. J. Brown, 2nd asst. surg. presy. general hospital, is apptd. to med. chg. of Alipore regt., in add. to his other duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rohilkund field force order, dated 5th inst., app. Ensign W. S. Walter, 42nd highlanders, to offic. as station staff dur. abs. of brig. maj. on duty.

Benares station order, dated 18th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, 1st troop 1st brig. H.A., to res. med. chg. of divisional and brigade staff and station native hospital; also to receive chg. of depot hospital from Surg. T. Hastings, 63rd N.I.

Meerut art. div. order, dated 22nd inst., directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes to assume med. chg. of div., consequent on the dep. for Calcutta of Surg. W. F. Mactier, M.D.

Lahore div. order, dated 24th inst., directing Asst. surg. Woolhouse to proc. to Ferozepore, and relieve Asst. surg. T. R. Williams, H.M.'s 88th regt., from med. chg. of transfers late 5th Eur. inf., proc. to Mooltan, and to ret. thence to Meean Meer.

Oude div. order, dated May 2 last, directing Lieut. H. M. Wemyss to cont. to offic. as brigade maj., in add. to his other duties.

Agra garr. and station order, dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. O'Brien to do du. with 8rd Eur. regt.

Artillery regtl. order, dated 22nd ult., appg. Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, M.D., to the med. ch. of the head qrs. of the regt., and establishments attached.

Meerut div. order, dated 28th ult., directing Ens. H. A. McNair, late 29th N.I., to do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Leave of absence:—

H.M.'s 27th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Simeon (adjt. 23rd Punjab inf.), from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, on m.c.

66th or Goorka L.I.—Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop (do. du. 8th irreg. cav.) for 1 mo. in ext. fr. Feb. 5, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages.

Feb. 1.—The following orders are confirmed:—  
By Lieut. E. Lightfoot, comdg. a detach. of 20th Punjab inf. at Kishinagurh, dated Nov. 8 last, appg. civ. asst. surg. J. Elliott to med. ch. of the detach.

Meerut div. order, dated 24th ult., directing the undermen. officers, do. du. with H.M.'s 35th foot, to join and do du. with corps confirmed:—

Lieut. W. J. Cochrane, late 68th N.I.; Ens. C. H. T. Marshall, E. J. Webber, S. B. Home, 4th N.I.; and E. R. Cox, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus.

The following Allahabad brigade orders, making medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 19.—App. Asst. surg. G. R. Pemberton to med. ch. of a detach. of recruits proceeding to Futtehgarh.

Dated 27th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. M. W. Mott to afford med. aid to 4th comp. 6th batt. art., in add. to his other duties.

By Maj. A. C. Anderson, com. Cawnpore levy, dated Dec. 13 last, directing Ens. A. Fitzgerald to rec. ch. of adjt.'s office fr. Lieut. Franks.

Presy. div. order, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, ret. from furl., to proc. and do du. with 4th Eur. L.C.

Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, ret. from furl., to proc. and do du. under the dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals, Lahore circle.

Artillery regimental order, dated 24th ult., directing Lieut. H. G. Young, late 5th comp. 8th batt., ret. fr. furl., to join and do du. with 1st comp. 6th batt.

The order issued by Brev. col. J. L. Dennis, H.M.'s 52nd foot, dated 18th Oct., assuming com. of Seal-  
kote brigade, with effect fr. 2nd idem, is confirmed.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Purneah station order, dated 10th ult., directing Civ. asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck to afford med. aid to Bhagulpore hill rangers.

Benares station order, dated 24th ult., directing the underment. officers of the gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 70th, to do du. with 19th foot:—

Ensigns M. O. Boyd, A. Landon, and H. Beal.

Leave of abs.:—Late 53rd N.I.—Lieut. R. N. Evans, do. du. with 38th foot, fr. Dec. 29, 1860, to date of embarkation; to remain at Pres. prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Feb. 9.—Capt. C. F. Hicks, late 5th Eur. inf., is permitted to do gen. du. at Dinapore.

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson is app. to med. ch. of 3rd tr. 3rd brig. horse art.; to join.

The serv. of Lieut. G. T. Skipwith, engr., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in public works dept.

The serv. of Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Punjab police.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, late 27th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Roorkee.

Ens. H. S. Marshall, gen. list, att. to H.M.'s 6th foot, is directed to do du. with 20th Punjab inf.

The G.O. dated 23rd ult., appg. Ens. T. H. T. Drake, gen. list, to do du. with 82nd foot, is cancl. He will remain att. to 90th foot.

The Pres. div. order dated Dec. 1 last, directing the underment. officers to proc. to Gwahatty by Govt. steamer, at the public expense, and to do du. with the 2nd Assam L.I. batt., is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Lieuts. H. I. Wheler, late 38th N.I., and W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

Fyzabad station order, dated Sept. 10 last, directing Asst. surg. R. D. Burn, royal art., to afford med. aid to brigade staff, v. Civ. asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Gawler, comg. troops at Darjeeling, dated 2nd ult., directing Surg. W. Keates to assu. med. ch. of wing 73rd N.I. and mil. police.

Gwalior dist. order, dated 5th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. Richardson, 12th Punjab inf., to med. ch. of 2nd co. 6th batt. art. at Jansie.

Nagode station order, dated 17th ult., appg. Sergt. McAllister, H.M.'s 97th foot, to act as barrack sergt. during temp. abs. on du. of Barrack sergt. J. Watt.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 21st ult., appg. Lieuts. T. D. Madden and J. Forsyth, 17th Punjab inf., the former to act as station staff, and the latter as superint. of police and bazars, in add. to their other du.

Feb. 8.—Brigdr. J. Welchman is rem. fr. Dinapore to Gwalior com., and directed to join at once.

The underment. officers of H.M.'s 70th regt. are directed to rejoin their corps, under orders to proc. to New Zealand:—

Cols. T. J. Galloway, brigdr. comdg. at Peshawur, and T. Chute, ditto at Allahabad.

Cpts. P. F. de Quincey, maj. of brig. at Barrackpore, and O. J. Travers, Lahore L.H.

Ens. J. McPherson, barrack mr. at Dum Dum.

The underment. officers are directed to join their respective corps under orders for England:—

5th Regt.—Col. P. M. N. Guy, brigdr. comdg. at Sealkote.

24th Foot.—Col. W. G. Brown, brigdr. comdg. at Delhi.

87th Regt.—Col. E. C. W. M. Milman, brigdr. comdg. Rohilcund f. f., and Lieut. M. A. Borthwick, Darjeeling depot.

With reference to G.O. dated Feb. 7, 1860, 2nd Capt. A. Darling and Lieut. E. H. Elliot are to be considered as having joined the 4th trp. 1st brig. H.A., the former on 11th of January, and the latter on Feb. 13.

The C. in C. is pleased to appt. the foll. officers to do du. with convalescent depots dur. the ensuing hot season:—

Landour.—Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, 2nd Eur. L.C.; P. H. K. Dewaal, late 34th N.I.; and Lieut. W. Howey, 42nd N.I.

Nynee Tal.—Capt. J. D. O'Baring, late 55th N.I.; and Lieut. J. A. Tillard, Bengal art.

The servs. of Lieut. H. DeBrett, late 57th N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. for employ. in the survey dept.

The servs. of Lieut. R. T. Hare, art., are placed at disposal of Govt.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. W. L. Samuells, late 11th N.I., to join and do du. with Sirmoor rifle regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. ord., dated Nov. 30, directing Lieut. M. W. Gataker, arr. with a detach. of late 5th Eur. inf., to rejoin the Mynpoorie levy.

Meerut station ord., dated 24th Dec., directing Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau, 1st brig. H.A., to proc. to Allygarh, and rel. Asst. surg. J. H. T. King, 27th regt., from med. ch. of a detach. late 5th Eur. inf., en route to Roorkee.

Allahabad brig. ords. confirmed:—

Dated 2nd ult.—Directing Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy to ass. med. ch. of 4th comp. 6th batt. art.

Appg. Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer to med. ch. of a detach. of recruits, until rel. by Surg. T. B. Reid, 92nd highlanders.

#### ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 7.—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to cancel Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Section I.VII., military regulations, and to substitute the following:—

Art. 3.—Non-commissioned officers of H.M.'s Indian army who may be recommended by their commanding officers for admission into the Bengal Military Normal School, will, if found eligible, be received into that institution for the purpose of being trained as schoolmasters for the army, under the following conditions:—

1. No non-commissioned officer beyond twenty-five years of age, or of more than seven years' military service, will be accepted as a candidate for admission.

2. During their residence in the school, they will continue to be borne on the strength of their corps, and will be allowed to retain their pay, subject to the following deductions for their maintenance in the school:—

Sergeants .....4 rupees per mensem.

Corporals .....2-8 " "

3. They will retain and wear their regimental clothing and necessaries, and will keep up their kit complete out of their pay; they will also take with them to the normal school their greatcoat, coat, shako, arms, and accoutrements.

4. If at any time after admission into the normal school they are found not to be qualified for the duties of schoolmaster, they will be sent back to do duty with their regiments.

5. Should the candidate ultimately attain the rank of schoolmaster, the time spent at the normal school will not count as either military or schoolmaster service; but, as heretofore, it will continue to be reckoned as military service should he fail and be returned to his regiment.

Art. 4.—When they have completed their education, and are certified fit for appointment as schoolmasters, they will be transferred to the unattached list, in view to their being appointed to such garrison or regimental school of the Indian army as H.E. the C. in C. may direct.

Art. 5.—They will be required on their appointment as schoolmaster to sign a declaration relinquishing half their military service previous to their being admitted into the training institution; understanding also that the remaining half will only reckon towards pension, and not towards any increase of pay which may be allowed for service as army schoolmaster.

Art. 6.—In recommending non-commissioned officers for admission to the normal school, H.E. the C. in C. expects commanding officers will bear in mind the great importance of the moral influence and example of the schoolmaster, and forward the names of those only who in this respect are unexceptionable.

Art. 7.—The number of students at the normal school will be fixed from time to time, according to circumstances.

#### Commissariat Expenditure.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HON. THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, UNDER DATE OF JAN. 28, 1861:—

Read Military Letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 389, dated Oct. 24, 1860, paras. 7 and 8, regarding the expenditure of the Commissariat Department for 1858-59.

Read Report of the Military Finance Commission, No. 3,309, dated Dec. 28, 1860.

Resolution 1. The Bengal commissariat expenditure of 1858-59 amounted to little short of four millions sterling, and a hope was expressed by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State, in reviewing the report, that the result of the investigations of the Military Finance Commission would enable the Government of India to bring this expenditure, which he justly characterises as "enormous," within reasonable limits.

2. It appears from the report of the Military Finance Commission, now before Government, that the total commissariat expenditure of 1858-59 was for all India upwards of £6,730,000. This has been closely approached by the expenditure of 1859-60, which was £6,470,000, and the expenditure of the current year will also appear excessively high, not owing entirely to the actual charges of the year, but partly to the settlement of arrear charges of former years.

3. The Military Finance Commission bear testimony to the exertions of the commissaries general, and of many of their subordinates, to reduce these enormous charges, and they bring to notice that the power to do so rests only in part with the officers of the commissariat department.

4. This is greatly owing to the system whereby a variety of miscellaneous charges have been imposed on the commissariat department, over which the commissary general and the executive officers of the department could exercise little or no direct control; the commissariat department in such cases being simply bound to comply with the requisitions of other departments whereby the commissariat disbursement have been greatly enlarged, and the enormous expenditure classed under the head "commissariat" has been viewed as if incurred to the full extent for its own departmental purposes, and under its own departmental direction and control.

5. It is resolved, therefore, to relieve the commissariat department from bearing the entire responsibility of this large miscellaneous expenditure, and to place on those who originate the demands the responsibility for the extent of their requisitions, thereby confining the responsibility of the commissariat department to disbursements proper to those specific services for which the commissary general directly incurs expenditure on account of his own department, and to the rates at which the demands of other departments are met. The expenditure incurred on account of supplies to other departments, as well as the payments made by the commissariat for supplies directly procured by other departments, will hereafter be exhibited separately in the accounts.

6. With a view to check the supplies of barrack furniture and barrack conveniences to be provided by the commissariat department, their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in India and of the armies of Madras and Bombay will be requested to cause an estimate of barrack requirements for the troops to be at once prepared by the quartermaster-general of the army for the remaining portion of this year, and for the year next ensuing, the same being transmitted to the respective commissaries general for incorporation in their estimates. Further, to control expenditure, an estimate of barrack expenditure will in future be prepared by the executive commissariat officer, and laid monthly before the commanding officer of the station, with such remarks thereon as the commissariat officer may think necessary to offer. This estimate is to be thoroughly examined and reviewed by the commanding officer before being ordered to be complied with, and at the end of each month the actual expense incurred on account of these supplies is to be submitted to the same officer for his examination and approval, which he will record on the documents themselves, making a written report in cases of disapproval.

7. The documents thus authenticated are to be forwarded as vouchers with the accounts of the supplying officer, and it is to be understood that the responsibility for the supplies, as well as for the attended expenditure, will rest with the commanding officer until finally recognised and passed by the audit department, the responsibility for the rates at which the supplies have been made resting on the commissariat officer.

8. A similar course is to be pursued in regard to hospital supplies.

9. Each medical officer is to submit a monthly estimate of his probable demands as respects quantities, the rates at which the articles are procurable being affixed thereto by the local commissariat officer, the respective responsibilities of these officers being as above indicated in the cases of barrack supplies.

10. At the end of each month a statement of the actual expenditure incurred on the estimate is to be



submitted to the medical officers, who, after comparing it with the estimate, will signify his approval or otherwise.

11. These documents will then be submitted to the deputy inspector general, who, after careful scrutiny as to the property of the quantities and the charges, will record his opinion, thus enabling the auditor of commissariat accounts to verify the charges and fix responsibility wherever necessary.

12. In the same manner all expenditure incurred by any department on the requisition of any office will be submitted by the head of the department for the approval of that officer, who will signify such approval by attaching a certificate to that effect under his own signature, and the responsibility for the expenditure, with the exception of the rates as above stated, will rest with him until the charge is finally admitted by the audit department.

13. Thus the responsibility for charges for supplies incurred by the commissary general for other departments will be equitably distributed between the commissariat department and the officers who make the demand.

14. The commissary general and the examiner of commissariat accounts will, in communication with the military finance department, issue to the authorities under their control such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the arrangements for insuring the strict economy herein enjoined.

15. H.E. the C. in C. in India will be requested to impress on all officers under his control the necessity for exercising the most careful supervision over the demands made by them on the commissariat, and to explain fully the system now ordered. A similar request will be conveyed through the Governments of Madras and Bombay to the C. in C. of those presidencies.

### Duties of Magistrates in the Interior.

(COPY.)

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

TO THE CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

It appears from the returns submitted by the sessions judges, in accordance with the court's circular No. 8, dated the 3rd Sept., 1860, that many of the magisterial authorities in the interior are in the habit of preparing the narrative and abstract of the evidence of the witnesses in each case, prescribed by Circular Order No. 7, dated the 27th June, 1859, from the vernacular record of the case, instead of doing so from their own notes.

2. The object which the court had in view when they issued their circular No. 7, was that magisterial officers should discontinue the pernicious practice of recording the evidence of witnesses by means of mohurirs, while they themselves were otherwise engaged, and should instead examine each witness  *viva voce*, giving their whole attention to him and nothing else, and take down notes of his evidence in their own language while the mohurir recorded it at length in the vernacular, and that they should eventually prepare their abstract and narrative alluded to above without ever having occasion, or very rarely, to refer to the vernacular record at all.

3. The preparation of an abstract of the witnesses' evidence from the record, after the case has been closed, is mere waste of time, and the court therefore direct that all magisterial officers shall for the future take down notes of the evidence from the mouth of every witness they examine at the time he delivers it, the mohurir writing it at length in the vernacular at the same time; and that the practice of allowing mohurirs to write down the evidence of witnesses while the presiding officer is occupied with other business be henceforth strictly prohibited, and that the original notes of the witnesses' evidence (or copies of them if they are not tolerably legible) be filed with the record, instead of a fresh abstract being made to accompany the narrative, as required by the Circular Order alluded to above.

4. The carrying out of these rules will enable the magisterial authorities to curtail their proceedings considerably, by rejecting at once all worthless and irrelevant evidence, now so frequently recorded at length by the mohurirs, and by confining the examination of the witnesses to the point at issue, and by stripping their depositions of all verbiage, whilst the increased value of the evidence so taken, the complete insight they will by this course obtain of their cases, and the readiness and facility with which they will consequently be able to decide them, will more than compensate the magisterial authorities for any additional trouble that may be imposed upon them, by giving full effect to the court's orders.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. B. LAWFORD, Registrar.  
Fort William, Feb. 8th, 1861.

### Reorganisation of the Punjab Police.

Feb. 4.—Proceedings of the Govt. Punjab, in the Police Dep.—Read again the undermentioned papers:—

\* Nizam-ud-Awalut.—Present;—H. T. Raikes, C. B. Trevor, G. Loch, and H. V. Bayley, Esqrs., judges; and C. Steer, Esq., officiating judge.

Letter No. 1,659, dated May 7, 1860, from the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., with the Gov. gen. to the Sec. to Govt., Punjab, Military Dept.

Letter No. 305, dated May 28, 1860, from the Sec. to Govt., Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

A Bill for the regulation of police within any parts of the British territories in India to which it may please the Gov. gen. in Council to extend its provisions.—Read a second time in the Legislative Council, on Oct. 6, 1860.

Letter No. 764, dated Nov. 19, 1860, from the Sec. to Govt., Punjab, to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., with the Gov. gen., and its inclosures.

Letter No. 839, dated Dec. 14, 1860, from the same to the same.

Resolution.—The amalgamation of the civil with the military police having been completed in the Lahore division, and in two districts of the Umritsur division, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. desires to introduce a similar system into all other divisions, that of the Delhi:at only excepted.

2. The arrangements in the Lahore division have been governed by the principles laid down in the Bill for the Regulation of Police now before the Legislative Council, with such modifications in detail as the circumstances of the Punjab provinces render necessary. The reformed system has been in operation under most careful supervision for some months, and the experience obtained will much facilitate its introduction into other divisions.

3. Subject to the sanction of the Supreme Govt., the following grades of officers will be constituted for the superintendence of the organised constabulary:—

1 inspector gen. of police.

4 deputy inspectors gen.

1 district superintendent for each district.

1 asst. district superintendent for each district.

4. The Judicial Commissioner, under whose direction the dept. of civil police has hitherto remained, will make over charge to the officer appointed inspector gen.

5. The Inspector gen. will become the head of the police dept., and correspond with the civil Sec. to Govt., with the Commissioners of Divisions, and the deputy inspectors gen. He will be responsible for the speedy introduction of the new system and for the efficiency and good conduct of the whole force.

6. During the transition from the old to the new system, he will be guided by the advice and great experience of the late head of the dept., Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., on whose sound judgment and cordial co-operation his Honour can confidently depend.

7. The Commissioners of Divisions will give effect to the measures determined on by the Inspector gen., in consultation with the Judicial Commissioner, for the immediate introduction of the new system, and his Honour anticipates much advantage from the careful supervision which their experience will enable them to give to all its details.

8. The officers who will be appointed deputy inspectors gen. have personally examined the working of the constabulary in the Lahore division, and will be able to afford the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners much information.

9. The Commissioners will impress upon the district officers the duty which devolves upon them of assisting the district superintendents of constabulary with their counsel and suggestions. Without the most friendly co-operation the superintendents will at first be able to effect but little. His Honour also expects that the superintendents will freely avail themselves of, and conform to, the suggestions made for their guidance by the Deputy Commissioners.

10. The Lieut. gov. trusts that the organisation of the new force will be completed in all the divisions concerned by the end of March next.

11. Officers of both depts. will bear in mind that the reorganisation of the police on the principles declared in the Draft Act of the Legislative Council, is a measure which has the full concurrence of the Supreme Govt. The Lieut. gov. relies on the intelligent and energetic co-operation of his subordinates of every grade in forming, by the fusion of the separate bodies of police which have hitherto existed in these provinces, an efficient, disciplined, and inexpensive constabulary.

12. A few detailed rules for guidance are under preparation, and will be circulated hereafter.

### The Pegu Military Service.

Camp Steemannabad, Jan. 26.—No. 20a.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following resolution:—

Resolution.—Read Memorandum of the Military Finance Department, No. 2,735 of the 29th Oct., 1861, by Col. Balfour, C.B.

Read Memorandum on the Military Establishment of the Pegu and Tenasserim Provs. at pp. 9 to 17 of the printed report on British Burmah, by R. Temple, Esq., C.S., and Lieut. col. Bruce, C.B., dated Dec. 13, 1860.

The present strength of the military force in Pegu is given in these papers as follows, viz.:—

Three horse batteries and six companies of artillery, two companies of sappers and miners, twelve regiments of infantry, European and native, with the proportion of staff and establishments, ordnance, commissariat, and medical, and two steamers held in reserve for the transport of troops, the whole being maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 64,65,000.

2. With an organised police force, such as is intended to be maintained in the province, it is considered desirable and practicable to withdraw the troops entirely from the minor stations, as well as the outposts occupied at present by the Pegu sapper battalion, and to concentrate the military forces at the four principal stations—viz., Rangoon, Moulmein, Tonghoo, and Theyet Myo.

3. This arrangement admits of a very considerable reduction of the forces now in Pegu, and the following establishment will, for the future, be maintained, viz.:—

One horse battery and two reserve companies of artillery, two regiments European infantry and four regiments of native infantry, with a due proportion of staff, establishment, and stores, the estimated cost of which is Rs. (29,95,000) twenty-nine lacs and ninety-five thousand, showing a saving of about (35) thirty-five lacs of rupees annually on the present establishment.

4. This force will be divided amongst the four stations named, in the following proportion:—

Rangoon.—One company artillery, one wing European, and one regiment native infantry.

Moulmein.—One regiment native infantry.

Tonghoo.—One company artillery, with four mountain guns attached for pony draught, one wing European, and one regiment native infantry.

Theyet Myo.—One horse battery, one regiment European, and two regiments native infantry.

The troops will accordingly be withdrawn from the following stations—viz.:—

Pegu, Promé, Tavoy, Heuzada, Shooeghyeen, Bassein, Meecoung, Mergui, and Meenday.

Under arrangements which will be concerted between the commissioner of Pegu and the maj. gen. commanding the Pegu division, all the force in excess of the establishment to be thus maintained will be withdrawn to its own presidency, under instructions which will be communicated to the authorities in Pegu by the Madras Government.

5. The horses of the two batteries which are to be withdrawn from Pegu will not, however, be sent to Madras. The battery to be retained at Theyet Myo is to be completed with the best horses of the other two batteries, and a surplus, calculated at the ordinary number of remounts for two years, will also be attached to this battery. A sufficient number of horses are to be sold off for the mountain guns at Tonghoo, and the remainder are to be sold as soon as practicable.

6. The mountain guns will hereafter be provided with pony draught by local purchase, as casualties occur amongst the horses.

7. The Government of Madras is requested to decide whether the head quarters of the battalion of artillery shall be retained in Pegu or sent to Madras, and they will also make such provision for the extra attendants and for maintaining the harness, &c., with the mountain train as may be deemed necessary.

8. All the native regiments in excess of four (including the Pegu sapper battalion), which are to be maintained for the present, will be withdrawn by the Madras Government in communication with the local authorities in Pegu. The men of the regiments thus withdrawn, if passed by a medical committee as healthy and efficient soldiers, are to be allowed to volunteer for the three line corps remaining in Burmah, to such extent as will give the latter a temporary additional establishment of two hundred privates, with a due proportion of non-commissioned officers, provided the total strength is not thereby increased beyond eight hundred privates per regiment. The families of men so volunteering will, if willing to go, be forwarded at once to Burmah at the Government expense; and on the eventual withdrawal of these regiments, the men will be permitted to rejoin their original corps should they desire to do so. But in event of Government adopting the suggestion of the report for raising local regiments for service in Burmah the men so volunteering will have a preference. Their places are not to be filled up in the meantime in the regiments from which they volunteer. The results of the volunteering will be separately reported by the maj. gen. commanding for the information of the Government of India.

9. The Madras Government is requested to communicate with the commissioner of Pegu and with the military finance commission on the subject of the proposal at page 13 of the printed reports, and to favour the Government of India with its opinion on the financial and other bearings of the proposition that the native troops to be retained in the provinces to the east of the Bay of Bengal should consist of local corps belonging to the Madras army, and under the orders of the C. in C. of that presidency.

10. The diminution of the force will admit of a considerable and proportionate reduction of the staff

and of the ordnance, commissariat, medical, and pay departments, and also of camp equipage, cattle, bearers, &c., and the Government of Fort St. George is requested to take this matter into consideration and to give effect, without delay, to such measures of reduction as may be practicable.

11. The number of pieces of ordnance now maintained in the province will be reduced, at least to the extent proposed in the report, and those to be kept up for the future will be distributed in such proportion and in such localities as may be fixed upon by the maj. gen. commanding the division, in communication with the commissioner.

12. All the ordnance stores in the province being largely reduced, the provision of a suitable arsenal will be facilitated, and the commissioner, in communication with the military authorities and department public works, will be able to submit plans for a proper building for the ordnance departments, properly protected.

13. The ordnance depots at Moulmein, Shooegyeen, and Bassein will be abolished. That at Mecaday will be removed to Theyet Myo, and the establishment of this, as well as of the depot at Thonghoo, will be reduced by the withdrawal of all artificers, the depots being placed under the officers commanding the artillery at those stations, with a suitable allowance and a few lascars.

14. If necessary, the Madras Government will make some addition to the regimental artificers sufficient to keep up the extra pieces of ordnance, and will allow the officer commanding the artillery to appoint at Theyet Myo and Thonghoo any warrant officer or sergeant of the ordnance department whose services may be found desirable to render the establishment more efficient.

15. The reductions thus carried out in the military forces in Pegu will in a great measure obviate the necessity of executing some of the public works for the accommodation of the troops now in contemplation, and thus render it less difficult to carry out the proposed reductions in the public works department. That department will also be relieved, for the future, from the duty of providing accommodation for the native troops, the arrangements for which will be left in the hands of commanding officers of regiments, under rules which will be laid down for their guidance by the local authorities in communication with the Madras Government.

16. All the other suggestions contained in the report and in memo. above referred to are approved, and the necessary orders for carrying them out will be issued by the several authorities concerned.

In closing this resolution the Gov. gen. desires that the cordial thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to the officers upon whose careful and well-judged suggestions the resolution is founded.

The mission entrusted by the Gov. gen. to Col. G. Balfour, C.B., president of the military finance commission; R. Temple, Esq., C.S., president of the civil finance commission, and Lieut. Col. H. Bruce, C.B., one of the police commission, was one which the recent services of these officers in the preparation of measures of economical reform and their thorough acquaintance with the objects and views of the Supreme Government well qualified them to perform; as the clear and practical reports which have been submitted, singly or jointly, fully prove. Lieut. Col. A. Phayre, the commissioner of Pegu and Gov. gen.'s agent, and Maj. gen. J. Bell, commanding the Pegu division, have given aid quite as valuable towards the attainment of the desired object, and the Government of India is indebted to these officers for the prompt and efficient manner in which, whilst duly regarding the claims of the provinces under their charge, they have furthered the interests of the State at large.

The experience and sound judgment of the C. in C. of Madras, Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., have been of material assistance in combining a scheme of reduced military expenditure with efficiency in the Eastern provinces, and to his Excellency, as also to the late commissioner of Tenasserim, Capt. Hopkinson, and to the officers at the head of the military and public works departments in the Eastern province, the Gov. gen. desires to offer his acknowledgment of their valuable services.

### Counting Service on Leave.

*Mily. Dept., Fort William, Feb. 12.—No. 103 of 1861.*—Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that when officers who have not volunteered for the duty are ordered to proceed to England in charge of troops round the Cape, they will be allowed to count as Indian service the difference of time occupied on the voyage round the Cape and that by the Red Sea.

This rule is applicable to the three Presidencies.

### Cash Balances.

*Fort William, Feb. 7.*—In continuation of notification, No. 2, dated the 4th ult., the following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government treasuries in India, at the close

of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	1858. December.	1859. December.	1860. December.
Government of India	Co.'s Rs. 290,16,232	Co.'s Rs. 4,48,17,933	Co.'s Rs. 3,38,10,496
" Bengal	94,63,180	1,26,20,588	1,47,32,448
" N.W.P.			
" Oudh	1,85,08,182	2,41,47,351	2,59,72,530
" Punjab	1,06,83,596	1,80,36,917	1,17,67,939
" Madras	1,56,19,441	1,68,22,209	1,11,66,950
" Bombay	1,59,81,482	3,09,10,439	2,1,75,306
Total	9,92,67,113	14,73,55,437	12,62,25,869

Memo.—Bullion remittances from London and subscriptions to the 5½ per cent. loan were received to a large amount in 1859-60. No remittances from London have been received in 1860-61. The 5½ per cent. loan was closed on the 14th February, 1860.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Public Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 18.*—Lieut. col. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., to act as private sec. to H.E. the Gov.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 15.*—Appointments:—

Mr. P. Gonsalves to be dep. coll. and mag. 4th cl. to have charge of salt dep. in North Canara, v. Surappa, pensioned.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez to be dep. coll. and mag. 4th cl. in South Canara, and to have charge of treasury.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 18.*—Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st N.I., now employed in public works dept. of Nagpore, has passed colloq. test in Telugu.

*Feb. 19.*—Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow, dep. chief eng. N. circle, delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. col. Boileau on 14th inst.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 19.*—Mr. G. T. Beauchamp delivered over charge of Civ. and Sess. Court of Tanjore to Mr. R. B. Swinton, sub. judge, on 14th inst.

*Med. Dept.*—Senr. 1st class asst. surg. W. Traill to be surg. fr. 8th Nov., 1860, v. Kevin, ret. Senr. 1st class asst. surg. J. Kirkpatrick to be surg. fr. 28th Dec., 1860, v. Magrath, dec.

2nd capt. J. R. J. Robertson is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., under old regs.

The undermt. officers are perm. to ret. fr. the serv.:

Dep. insp. gen. of hospits. E. W. Eyre, on a pension of £500 per annum, fr. the date of sailing of the ship *Barham*.

Surg. W. Hilbers, on a pension of £191. 12s. 6d. per annum, fr. 31st Dec., 1860.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. S. Hodgson, 2nd L.C.—arr. at Bombay on 10th Feb., 1861.

*Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 22.*—Appts.:—Mr. T. Majoribanks, tashildar of Bandar Taluq in Kistna district, to act as dep. coll., dur. abs. of Mr. W. E. Jellicoe on leave, and to do du. in the Kistna district.

*Judicial Dept.*—Col. Brown, 6th L.C., to be a joint mag. of dist. of Coimbatore; to join immediately.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Capt. H. T. Molesworth, F. trp. horse brig., to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

Mr. C. T. Longley to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vizagapatam.

The Rev. B. S. Clarke is perm. to ret. fr. H.M.'s serv., fr. date of embark. for Eur.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 22.*—Mr. W. Hodgson, sub judge of Salem, delivered over ch. of the court to the act. civ. and sess. judge on 18th inst.

The 3 mo. priv. leave granted to Mr. Ratliff, civ. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, under date 1st inst., is cane.

The priv. leave granted to Lieut. col. H. Colbeck, sen. mag. of police, will commence from or after 1st, and not from April 15 next.

*Mily. Dept., Feb. 22.*—No. 56 of 1861.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. alterations of rank:—

39th N.I.—Lieut. S. H. Mackay to take rank from Aug. 30, 1860, in succ. to Johnson, prom.

Lieut. G. H. Oakes to take rank from Sept. 2, 1860, v. Keade, dismissed the serv.

The undermt. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Maj. gen. J. Bell, inf., on furl. under old regs.

Maj. J. Temple, 12th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Maj. W. Bisset, 15th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. A. C. Grant, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. and adjt. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras. This cancels the furl. granted to this officer in G.O. Feb. 12, 1861, No. 46.

Lieut. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, 44th N.I., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Capt. R. James, 3 d L.I., is perm. to proc. to Egypt with leave for 8 mo., fr. date of dep., under old regs.

The prep. leave to Maj. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., 2nd asst. in Mysore commiss., notified in G.O., 5th Feb., 1861, No. 39, is to be considered to have effect fr. 12th idem.

The servs. of Capt. G. Smart, 21st N.I., are tempy. placed at disp. of the Gov. of Straits settlements, for app. as offic. asst. resident councillor at Penang.

The undermt. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., fr. date specified against their names:—

Lieut. C. James, 43rd N.I.—Feb. 20.

Lieut. F. D'Arcy, 32nd N.I.—Feb. 20.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. A. T. Searle, 32nd N.I.—arr. at Madras on Feb. 19.

The undermt. gent., who arr. at Madras on Feb. 19, 1861, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to ens.—Mr. A. Hamilton.

### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements of corps are ordered:—B comp. 1st batt. art., from Moulmein to Fort St. George.

D comp. 1st batt. art. art., from Rangoon to St. Thomas' Mount.

A comp. 2nd batt. art., from Thonghoo to Rangoon.

Hd. qrs. 3rd batt. art., from Rangoon to Bangalore.

B comp. 3rd batt. art., from Mount to Bangalore.

D comp. 4th batt. art., from Rangoon to Bellary.

No. 3 batt., without horses, from Rangoon to St. Thomas' Mount.

No. 4 batt., without horses, from Thonghoo to Bellary.

No. 5 batt., from Mount to Bangalore.

Half A comp. gun lascars, from Mount to Bangalore.

Half B comp. gun lascars, from Rangoon to St. Thomas' Mount.

Half D comp. gun lascars, from Thonghoo to St. Thomas' Mount.

Half F comp. gun lascars, from Moulmein to St. Thomas' Mount.

Half H comp. gun lascars, fr. Rangoon to Bellary.

E and F coms. of sappers and miners, from Thonghoo to Dowlaishweram.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Chooltry Plain, Feb. 4.*—The undermt. officers have been examined in Hindoostanee lang.:—

Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell, 7th N.I., Bangalore;

Lieut. H. E. Ryves, 19th N.I., Secunderabad; Lieut. G. H. Mottet, 19th N.I., Secunderabad; Lieut. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th N.I., Secunderabad; Asst. surg. T. A. Sanderson, M.A. and M.B., med. dept., Bolarum.

—Qualified for the gen. staff:

Lieut. J. G. D. Walker, 6th L.C., Bangalore; Lieut. V. E. Law, cav., do. du. 1st L.C., Trichinopoly;

Lieut. R. T. Hammond, art., Trichinopoly; Lieut. N. D. Robertson, 19th N.I., Secunderabad; Cornet H. H. F. Gifford, 1st King's D.G., Bangalore; Ens. R. J. McGhee, 6th N.I., Bangalore; Ens. W. M. Davey, 1st royals, Secunderabad.—Creditable progress.

Bt. capt. V. J. Shortland, 24th N.I., Henzidah;

Lieut. J. K. Clibbey, 18th N.I., Cannanore—qualified as adjt.

Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, art., Lieut. C. Randall, 25th N.I., Ens. J. H. Gausson, inf., do. du. 74th highlanders, Ens. A. C. Mottet, inf., do. du. 19th N.I., Ens. C. J. B. Harris, 48th N.I., Asst. surg. J. McD. Houston, med. dept.—passed the exam. prescribed for officers of comps. and for med. charge (Jan. 30, 1861.)

*Feb. 18.*—Leave of absence:—

Surg. maj. J. Peterkin, 16th N.I., Madras, s.c., prep. to obtaining m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. and adjt. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., pres. m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. W. S. Bailey, 1st Madras fus., do. du. sappers and miners, from Feb. 11, 1861, for 20 days—priv. leave.

*Feb. 20.*—With the sanction of Govt., Lieut. G. S. B. Hewetson, 34th L.I., adjt. of the inf. volunteer guards, is app. a member of Presidency Hindoostanee Examining Committee.

Lieut. S. Crozier, 43rd L.I., is app. a member of Presidency Hindoostanee Examining Committee.

Leave of absence by the authorities in China:—

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th grens., do. du. 21st N.I., fr. Dec. 20, 1860, for 3 mo., to Madras.

Surg. maj. H. Smith, 21st N.I., fr. Dec. 26, 1860, for 3 mo., to Madras.

—

**KHAKKE CLOTHING.**

No. 17.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. directs that when the Khakke clothing now in use requires to be replaced, officers and men of H.M.'s Indian forces adopt the white tunic, agreeably to the sealed pattern that will be transmitted to officers comdg. regts., &c., by the superint. and agent of army clothing; in the mean time, should recruits or others require new clothing, white will be supplied of the same pattern as that now in use.

The Khakke clothing will be gradually abolished

in the Eur. regts. of H.M.'s Indian forces; and for the future the summer clothing of the Eur. soldiers shall consist of two suits of white corresponding in pattern and material with that now ordered to be introduced.

The summer clothing now authorised is to be supplied to recruits on their arrival at Madras by the superintendent and agent for army clothing. But it is to be understood that one suit only of this clothing is served out gratis: for the other suit the soldier is to pay.

White helmet-covers and pugrees are to be worn with the white tunic, those in use being worn out.

The general orders as per margin [G.O. June 26, 1858, No. 71, and G.O. Sept. 24, 1859, No. 98] are cancelled.

Feb. 22.—The foll. removals are ordered in the art.:

Lieut. W. H. Caine, fr. 3rd batt. D co. to H.A. D co.; to complete the estab.

Lieut. H. P. Lane, fr. 3rd batt. D co. to H.A. D co.; to complete the estab.

Lieut. I. Ketchen, fr. 2nd batt. C co. to H.A.; to have effect fr. date of embarkation for Eur. of 2nd Capt. P. D. Horne.

Lieut. F. C. Trevor, fr. D co. 1st batt. to do du. horse brig. dur. abs. in Eur. of 2nd Capt. M. C. Lawson.

Lieut. E. W. Childers, D co. 5th batt., to do du. horse brig. dur. abs. in Eur. of Lieut. G. A. Goldingham.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. A. Hamilton is app. to do du. with 1st Madras fus.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. Acton, 2nd N.I., Madras, m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Capt. W. C. J. F. Bird, 40th N.I., in continuation, Pres., m.c., prep. to sea and Australia.

Lieut. and adjt. C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I., till Aug. 15, Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. and adjt. W. Hands, 36th N.I., Pres., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. J. N. Wilson, 39th N.I., fr. Feb. 12 to July 31, Nilgiris, m.c.

### Court Martial.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. ADAMSON, 23RD L.I. At an European General Court Martial held at Rangoon, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1860, James Adamson, asst. surgeon of the 23rd L.I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.:

Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Rangoon, on the evening of the 22nd of October, 1860, at an entertainment given on the occasion of the Dusserah festival in the lines of the 23rd L.I. by the Hindoos of the regt., been in a disgraceful state of intoxication, and thereby necessitated his being carried to his house by certain officers of his regt.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed H.M.'s Indian Army. Rangoon, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment commensurate with the crime of which they have found the prisoner guilty, beg leave respectfully, but earnestly, to recommend the case of Asst. surg. Adamson to the merciful consideration of the confirming authority, on account of his services and the ill health under which he has been suffering for some time past, and which was afflicting him at the time the offence charged against him occurred.

The sentence of the Court was approved and confirmed by Sir P. Grant, but with regard to the recommendation of the Court H.E. remarked:—

"The C. in C. regrets that he cannot accede to the recommendation of the Court. This is not the first occasion on which the habits of Asst. surg. Adamson have been brought to notice; and serious results are very liable to arise from intemperance in a medical officer."

Accordingly "Asst. surg. James Adamson is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Rangoon, which is to be reported to the Principal inspector general medical department and to Army head quarters."

### BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 26, 1861.—No. 90.—Asst. surg. J. Welsh is app. port surg. of Bombay.

No. 91. Promotion:—

H.M.'s 16th N.I.—Ens. R. Westmacott to be lieut., fr. Feb. 20, v. Knight, transf. to invalid pension list on 19th idem.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Feb. 25.—Leave of absence:—16th N.I.—Lieut. E. R. Goode, fr. Feb. 9 to Feb. 28, to Gogo and Sea Coast, on m.c.

Bombay, Feb. 26.—The undermen, officers of regt. of art. are att. for instruction to the school of musketry at Poona:—

Lieuts. P. H. Harcourt and G. E. Hancock.

Feb. 27.—Lieut. Godfrey, art., is app. to com. of European detach. proc. to Kurrachee per ship *Caroline Coventry*.

Leave of absence:—

18th N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Berton, fr. March 6 to May 1, to North Concan.

### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 22.—No. 30.—Mr. Rogers having been app. by the pol. agent in Turkish Arabia, with the cognizance of the Govt. of India, to offic. as vice consul and British agent at Bussorah, is per. to perform at the same time the duties of clerk in ch. of the *Comet*.

No. 31.—Mr. H. J. Arabin, midshipman, having completed five years, and passed the examinations required to qualify for a lieutenant's commission, is prom. to mate from date on which he passed in the last branch of his exam., viz. Feb. 7, 1861.

Feb. 25.—No. 32.—Lieut. M. A. Sweeney, I.N., comg. Bengal surveying brig *Mullah*, has furl. to Eur., for 6 mo., under new furl. regs.

No. 33.—Mr. A. C. Dando, actg. master of the *Euphrates*, has been per. to res. the serv. fr. 15th inst.

Feb. 26.—No. 34.—Asst. surg. J. Welsh is app. port surg. of Bombay.

No. 35.—Mr. H. Ellis, mate, I.N., ret. fr. England on 16th inst. in the ship *Janet Mitchell* with the per. of the Sec. of State for India.

### Reduction of Charges made for Government Stationery.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the appointment of a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, for the purpose of considering and reporting on the practicability or otherwise of effecting a reduction in the charges on account of stationery supplied to the several departments of Government:—

President: Mr. F. Hutchinson, coll. of Bombay, in charge stationery dep.

Members: Mr. N. Spencer, asst. sec. to Govt. in military dep.; Mr. J. L. Hynes, 2nd asst. to the accountant gen.; Mr. W. Maidment, asst. to examiner of commissariat accounts.

All heads of departments are hereby requested to afford the committee all the information it may require from them.

H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Sec.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1861.

### BIRTHS.

BAKER, the wife of Joseph, son, at Serampore, Feb. 20.

BARTLETT, the wife of J. H., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

BAYLEY, the wife of Col. James W., 20th Madras N.I., daughter, at Vellore, Madras, Feb. 3.

BELL, the wife of Robert J., son (stillborn), at Agra, Feb. 3.

BLACKER, the wife of W. H., daughter, at Gooty, Jan. 26.

BROWN, the wife of Capt. J. F., ship *Regina*, of a daughter, at Madras, Feb. 19.

BRUCE, wife of Capt. A. J., 14th Madras N.I., daughter, at Bangalore, Feb. 17.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Capt. J. P. W., comdnt., 1st Sikh inf., son, at Bunnoo, Punjab, Feb. 7.

CHESNAGE, the wife of George C., asst. surg. 2nd brig. H.A., daughter (still-born), at Meean Meer, Punjab, Feb. 6.

COUTTS, the wife of James C., son, at Hong Kong, Jan. 11.

D'SILVA, the wife of C. E., daughter, at Millabastreet, Feb. 20.

FAREWELL, the wife of Capt. W. T. F., daughter, at Wellington, Feb. 16.

FRAZER, the wife of Dr., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

GEDDES, wife of J. J., Chartered Mercantile Bank, Madras, son, at Madras, Feb. 21.

GRAY, the wife of Charles J., son, at Kidderpore, Feb. 17.

GREEN, the wife of J. P., son, at Colpetty, Feb. 20.

HARPER, the wife of Surg. H., daughter, at Arcot, Feb. 18.

JAHANS, the wife of E. D. H., daughter, at Cawnpore, Feb. 18.

MATHESON, the wife of Major, com. Benares horse, son, at Dinapore, Feb. 18.

MELVILLE, the wife of P. S., c.s., son, at Jullundur, Feb. 19.

MURRAY, the wife of Major, comdnt. Murray's Jat horse, daughter, at Sultanpore, Benares, Feb. 10.

NEWMARCH, the wife of John, daughter, (since dead,) Feb. 21.

PEARSE, the wife of Sidney C. E., daughter, at Barrackpore, Feb. 15.

PERERA, Mrs. James A., son, at Hendelle, Colombo, Feb. 22.

PURDON, Mrs. James, son, at Hong Kong, Feb. 3.

SCOTT, the wife of Capt. J., 66th Goorkhas, daughter, at Jullundur, Feb. 17.

SMITH, the wife of Lieut. H. C., adj. 8th irreg. cav. daughter, at Seetapore, Oude, Feb. 8.

STILL, the wife of E. A., son, at Canton, Feb. 8.

WHISH, the wife of Lieut. H. E., daughter, at Mynpooree, Feb. 13.

WILLIAMS, the wife of Capt. Edward, Bengal Engrs., son (still born), at Roorkee, Feb. 9.

### MARRIAGES.

ALVES, Francis D., to Josephina E., daughter of J. B. Daniell, at Colombo, Feb. 11.

CHAMBERLAIN, William E., to Mary A. E. Murphy, at Bombay, Feb. 8.

DOUGLAS, George, to Mary Hara, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

PATRON, W. H., Scinde Railway, to Rachel, daughter of Lieut. G. Scott, dep. asst. comr., at Kurrachee, Feb. 24.

KELLY, J., Ensign, unatt., to Mrs. A. Martin, eldest daughter of Capt. W. M. Wright, H.M.'s Madras European Veterans, at Madras, Feb. 20.

FABER, H. R., Esq., Madras Engineers, to Mariana Georgina, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. B. Fookes, of Thame, Oxfordshire, at Secunderabad, Feb. 18.

### DEATHS.

BAYLEY, Mary Ann, wife of Col. James W., 20th Madras N.I., at Vellore, Madras, Feb. 8.

BOCK, Maria E., wife of R., at Colombo, aged 33, Feb. 25.

CAFFAREL, Jeanne F. J., wife of E., at Goosery, aged 66, Feb. 13.

EVANS, Annie R., infant daughter of H., at sea, Jan. 5.

GEE, Mary E., at Hong Kong, Jan. 24.

GORDON, Lieut. Hamilton T., Bengal engrs., on board the *Dwarkanauth*, Feb. 14.

LOURENS, Mr. J. A., at Colombo, aged 24, Feb. 24.

MATTHEWS, Edward, at Hong Kong, aged 51, Feb. 14.

MAYNE, George R., at Mysore, aged 34, Feb. 15.

MAYNE, Margaret M., daughter of G. R., at Mysore, aged 9, Feb. 13.

MORENO, Eliza B., wife of S., at Chittagong, aged 45, Feb. 11.

SHERRINGFORD, Agnes E., infant daughter of C. A., at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

TURNER, George C., at Shanghai, Feb. 2.

SIR E. CREASY AT CEYLON.—Sir E. Creasy, returning thanks at an anniversary dinner of the Ceylon Planters' Association, on the 16th ult., spoke warmly of the good feeling which exists amongst the advocates in that colony. He added:—"I was told to prepare myself for something very different out here. I recollect a learned friend of mine, who was supposed to be well acquainted with colonial scenes, saying to me, 'Well, I suppose you will do like other colonial judges. In six months you will be in a paper war with the governor; you will have indicted your attorney-general for libel, and suspended half your advocates and proctors for contempt of court.' Gentlemen, this was a pleasant prospect for a quiet man. I replied, 'Well, I do not know what may happen, but I have now had four years' judgeship at the Middlesex Sessions, and I have never had a quarrel with anyone there, and I do not exactly see why I am to begin quarrelling when I get to the tropics.' Still I might feel a little uneasy on the subject. I could not tell how permanent the calorific effects of the Red Sea might be on my constitution and temper; and I shuddered at the thoughts of finding something like Hong Kong in this island. But I soon discovered on landing that it would be hard indeed for me to find or even to pick a quarrel here. The executive authorities of every rank with whom I have been in communication, my colleagues on the bench, the members of the bar, and every officer of the courts have shown the same urbanity, the same friendly desire to assist a new comer, and to make my duties as little irksome as possible, and the discharge of them is rather a pleasure than a toil. I recognise a similar good feeling here, and I once more sincerely thank you for the honour which that good feeling has led you to confer on me this evening."

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOTAH having applied for permission to increase his forces from 13,000 to 20,000 men, the Governor-general has informed him that he could not sanction more than 15,000 men.

## Official Papers.

## REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY.

TO THE HON. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The select committee appointed to consider the Bills to provide for a Government paper currency have the honour to report that they have received the communications noted in the margin.\*

They have gone carefully through the Bill and have made certain amendments therein, which are contained in the copy of the Bill annexed to this report.

In order to explain the nature and object of the more important amendments, it is necessary to refer briefly to the circumstances which have occurred since the Bill was read a first time and printed.

It then embodied, in the form originally proposed by Mr. Wilson, the scheme of that lamented statesman for the establishment of a great and novel system of paper currency throughout India.

The leading features of that scheme consisted in the issue, at various circles into which India was to be divided, and through the agency of an independent body of commissioners, of a paper circulation of notes, from 5 to 1,000 rupees, based on a reserve, partly of specie, and partly of securities, in a proportion which might fluctuate from time to time, but was in no case to fall below that of one-third of specie to two-thirds of securities.

This scheme, which was fully explained by Mr. Wilson in a most able minute and speech, gave rise to many comments, but his untimely death makes it impossible to know how far he might have been disposed to modify it; and the Bill was read a first and second time with a distinct understanding on the part of members of the Legislative Council, that they were not to be considered as committed to its detailed provisions. In the meantime a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for India, objecting to the principle on which the Bill was founded, of issuing notes against a fluctuating reserve of securities, and stating the opinion of the home Government, that the principle ought to be the same as that adopted in England, of permitting issues of paper only against actual coin or bullion, with the exception of a certain limited amount, to be defined by law, below which it might be reasonably supposed that the paper circulation could never fall.

Your committee concur with Sir Charles Wood in thinking this principle safer and more applicable to the circumstances of India.

It is the principle sanctioned by experience, and by a great preponderance of authority in England, and it presents the great advantage of securing a paper currency absolutely identical, beyond a certain safe limit, with the metallic currency which it displaces, and free from those risks which, under the most able management, must attend an extensive issue, by the Government, of promissory notes, based on a large proportion of securities, which, in times of difficulty, might be almost inconvertible.

It is an advantage also that, under this plan, the temptation will be diminished for the Government to force the circulation of notes further than the country is prepared for them; and that the necessity will be removed for frequent interference of the State with the money market by the purchase and sale of securities.

Your committee have accordingly amended the Bill by striking out the 10th and 11th sections, and introducing a clause, declaring that all issues of notes shall be made against actual coin or bullion, with the exception of an amount, in no case to exceed four crores of rupees, which may be issued against securities.

They have fixed on the sum of four crores as the *maximum* limit, because this is very nearly the amount which may be issued in excess of actual specie by the present banks, under their existing charters.

The Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay are authorised to issue, in the aggregate, notes to the amount of five crores of rupees, with a reserve of one-fourth of their total liabilities in specie to meet their notes and other demands; and your committee have thought it right that the mercantile community should have an assurance that the present amount of authorised issue should not be curtailed as might practically be the case if a lower limit than four crores were adopted.

Within this limit also we think that the Government, whose general credit and cash balances are, by the words which we have introduced, made distinctly responsible as well as the special reserve may be safely trusted so to regulate their issues as not to endanger the payment of their notes, for which purpose it will be essential that they should not at first exercise the full power of issuing up to the four crores against securities, but should proceed with great caution, feeling their way gradually, and always maintaining an ample reserve of specie. Be-

yond the issue of four crores no issue whatever will be permitted, except against actual coin or bullion in the vaults of the Mint or local treasuries, unless the Legislative Council should hereafter see fit, after experience of the working of the law now proposed, and full discussion and consideration to pass a further law on the subject.

This fundamental change in the principle of the issue of notes makes several changes necessary in the machinery of the Bill.

When the function of commissioners is reduced to the simple one of giving notes for specie or specie for notes, it is obviously unnecessary to provide for an expensive staff, or to make them independent of the Government.

The masters of the Mint may probably be the commissioners at the presidency towns, and the ordinary collectors may act as deputy commissioners at other places.

In certain cases it may be advantageous to use the agency of banks, especially at the Presidency towns, or at large places of commerce, where branches may be established.

Such an agency would in no respect alter the character of the issue, which would remain that of the Government, who would retain the exclusive possession of the reserves against which the notes were issued; but the banks would simply act as agents, for the purpose of greater economy and convenience in paying or issuing Government notes to the general public.

Accordingly, instead of the section obliging the Governor-general in Council by a certain day to divide all India into circles, and to appoint deputy commissioners in each, we have substituted sections giving a discretionary power, except as regards the Presidency towns, which are to be the centres of separate circles, of appointing from time to time such circles as may be found expedient, and of making such arrangements with Government offices, banks, or other persons, as may be necessary to facilitate the issue and payment of notes. As regards the circles, we are disposed to leave much discretion to the Government in exercising the power of creating them, as experience only can show to what extent it may be necessary to resort to it.

It is clearly impossible to make notes issued at one place payable everywhere, as this would entail the necessity of keeping a reserve adequate for the whole circulation at each point, and it is difficult to enact that notes shall be a legal tender at an extreme distance from any place where cash can be legally demanded for them.

Hence has arisen the necessity for circles; but it cannot be denied that the division of India into separate circles would be in many respects an evil, and that it would be very desirable that an uniform circulation should be established over as wide an area as possible.

We are not without hopes that, under the arrangements contemplated, this may be, to a considerable extent, attained, and that, as confidence is extended, Presidency notes, if received at the Government treasuries, may, with the aid possibly of an auxiliary gold currency, become practically such a general medium of exchange throughout India as to supersede, in a great measure, the necessity for local notes.

With reference to the question of gold we have introduced an important amendment.

Without attempting to discuss the questions which have been raised respecting a double standard, or to depart in any respect from the principle of a sole silver standard, we have thought that it would be a considerable advantage to provide for the possible application, in India, of the principle as regards gold which is applied in England in regard to silver.

In England, where gold is the sole standard, the Bank of England are authorised to issue not exceeding one-fourth of their gold coin and bullion against silver.

We have given a power of issuing up to one-fourth part of that portion of the circulation of India, which is represented by actual coin or bullion against gold coin or bullion, at a rate to be fixed by the Government, from time to time, and not altered without six months' notice.

With ordinary prudence the Government cannot lose, by taking a limited amount of gold at a price to be fixed by itself, while it may be a great convenience to commerce, in many cases, to know that gold can be made available as money at a certain fixed rate.

Nor is it impossible that, if a certain fixed minimum value be thus given to gold, and it can be freely taken at the Government treasuries at this rate, the superior convenience of gold and its adaptation to native wants, may give it a higher value, and thus, in course of time, a considerable auxiliary gold currency may be introduced. Should these expectations not be realised, no harm will have been done, and the clause will simply remain a dead letter, showing that, with a sound paper circulation superadded to silver, nothing more is wanted.

Your committee have anxiously considered another point, namely, what should be the lowest denomina-

tion of notes which should be issued as a legal tender?

The disadvantage of issuing two sorts of notes, one of which should be a legal tender and the other not, seemed to be such that it was desirable to make all the notes uniform in this respect.

This being so, your committee have thought that, on the whole, it would be more prudent not to authorise at present a lower denomination of notes than for Rs. 20.

With a circulation of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes, it appeared to several members of your committee that there would be considerable risk of exciting suspicion and discontent among the mass of the community, who might be compelled to take payments in an unaccustomed medium, for which they could not very readily obtain change without loss.

If, under the proposed provisions as to gold, that metal should come into general circulation, the use of small notes would be, in a great measure, superseded by a medium which, from its intrinsic value and power of uniform circulation, must be admitted to possess some important advantages over any form of small note currency.

If, on the other hand, those apprehensions would be groundless, and after a short time, when the public are familiarised with the larger notes, a spontaneous demand should arise for notes of a smaller denomination, it will be easy to introduce a Bill, extending the limit below Rs. 20.

The other amendments are merely matters of detail which will be seen by reference to the Bill.

Your committee have been unanimous in adopting the amendments now submitted to the Legislative Council, and they trust that the Bill, as it now stands, will be found to embody a safe and practical scheme for extending to India the benefits of a circulating medium better adapted for her wants and for the rapid expansion of her trade and industry than that which she at present possesses, of a purely metallic silver currency.

The two last sections of the Bill have been omitted, because the penal code seems to contain similar enactments.

S. LAING.  
H. B. E. FRERE.  
H. B. HARRINGTON.  
H. FORBES.  
A. SCOTCH.  
C. J. ERSKINE.

Feb. 16, 1861.

**RAILWAYS IN INDIA.**—At the close of the last official year on the 30th of April last £26,415,056 had been expended on railway works in India. It is estimated at the India-office that a further sum of £8,375,223 will have been expended in the course of the present official year when it ends on the 30th of next month, making in the whole £34,790,279—about a tenth of the paid up capital of all the railways of the United Kingdom. It was estimated at the beginning of the Indian official year that at its close on the 30th of April next there would be £1,978,390 standing to the credit of the railway companies, but it is now calculated that £454,478 will have been advanced to them beyond the amount paid by them, making a difference of £2,432,877 to the Indian Government. Of the large expenditure of the current year about £6,000,000 will be in India.

**RED SEA TELEGRAPH.**—The Government having at length provided the necessary funds, the warrants for the guaranteed dividend on the shares of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, which has been nearly two months in arrear, were issued on the 27th. Of course they were not accompanied either by apology or compensation for the loss of interest at the rate of 8 per cent. sustained by the claimants during the period of default, the Government being virtually out of the reach of the steps that would have been taken against a private individual in any similar case. Both the shareholders and the public will be glad to consign the incident to oblivion, satisfied to rely that a sufficient warning has been given to prevent any future English Minister from appealing to the law officers of the Crown as to the propriety of questioning on technical grounds a liability contracted openly in the face of the whole country, and actually resting on a document prepared by official hands.—*Times*.

**THE BAILEY GUARD MEMORIAL.**—The subscriptions for the erection of a memorial to the defenders of the Bailey Guard, Lucknow, amount to Rs. 6,548. A meeting has been held to quicken the payment of the money subscribed, before deciding on a plan.

\* Despatch from the Sec. of State for India, dated 26th of March, 1860. From Sec. to Govt. of Bombay, dated 20th August, 1860, and enclosures.



## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.

## MR. LAING'S CURRENCY BILL.

It has at last been discovered that the late Mr. James Wilson was not infallible. We have no wish to detract from his real merits, or in any way to tarnish the memory of the dead, but we cannot forbear to express our heartfelt satisfaction that his successor has not adopted his very empirical notions on finance. Unsited for any country, Mr. Wilson's projected scheme would certainly in India have proved a stupendous failure. But peace be with his ashes. He died in the faithful discharge of his duty as a servant of the State, and all differences of opinion may now well be buried in his premature grave.

Mr. Laing's measure is unquestionably safer and more practical, though defective in many of its details. The *minimum* value of the notes, for instance, seems scarcely low enough to meet the requirements of native traffic. It is assumed that twenty rupee notes in India are analogous to £5 notes in England, and in one sense the analogy may hold good, but considering the minute character of the dealings of native shopkeepers the experiment of ten rupee notes might very safely be tried, and would prove of immense convenience to the numerous class of small traders. However, a promise is held out that should the mercantile community hereafter appeal to the Legislative Council for the issue of other notes than those now proposed, a change will be introduced to meet the requirements occasioned by the extension of confidence.

Again, the total amount of the first issue seems absurdly small. It is confined, indeed, in the first instance, to the Presidency towns, but what are four millions in three such cities as Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay? It is scarcely sufficient to impart even a fillip to trade. If a larger amount cannot be hazarded it is hardly worth the trouble, or the risk of unsettling men's minds and inspiring them with unjust suspicions. After a time the issue will be increased and extended to the Mofussil, but the timidity and tentativeness now displayed are likely to create apprehensions which would have been mastered by a bolder and more comprehensive measure. Mr. Laing even apologises for so large a sum as four millions, and thinks it might perhaps be better to "gradually creep up to that sum." On this ground we would do battle with him, for no "creeping" policy will ever answer in India.

The existing Presidency Banks are to be the banks of issue, and this arrangement is certainly better than if the Government were to enter into business, as it were, on its own account. At the same time it must be confessed that the general management of those banks

hitherto has not been such as to give a very exalted notion of either the financial or commercial knowledge of their managers. Possibly Mr. Laing may take some precautions to insure the better regulation of these institutions for the future, and to provide for their management being entrusted to men of business habits and training.

The proposed encouragement of a gold currency is in every way to be commended. There is abundance of that precious metal in the country, but at present it is foolishly wasted on ornaments, instead of being employed as a convenient medium of circulation, far less cumbersome than silver, less variable in value, and less subject to wear and tear. But it is needless to repeat the arguments for a gold currency with which the readers of this journal have long been familiar, and we cannot but think that on the day when the natives are made to appreciate the advantages of this standard of value, an immense impetus will be given, both to the internal trade and external commerce of the country—but that day, we fear, is not yet nigh at hand.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE Lord Mayor of London has narrowly escaped losing a splendid opportunity of connecting his name with a truly great and philanthropic movement, and as it is he has deprived himself of the credit of taking the initiative. Had he asked counsel of his own heart, instead of consulting with merchants and others, who know nothing of India but its products, he would never have returned such an unsympathetic, such an un-English answer to the appeal of the Calcutta Committee. It is very true that there have been many demands of late on the charity of individuals, but clarity is an expansive virtue, and the more it gives the more does it desire to give. Benevolence soon becomes a habit, and is never satisfied without a field for its active exercise. Besides, it was an insult to a wealthy and Christian nation to close the door upon a starving people without first taking some steps to ascertain what was indeed the state of public feeling on the subject. It is absurd in such extreme cases as this to stickle for precedents, and to turn a deaf ear to such an appeal as that from Calcutta because a few mercantile houses were reluctant to sign a requisition to the chief magistrate of the City to convene a public meeting. His lordship must be well aware that a meeting of the kind in question would be attended not only by City men, but by influential and wealthy persons from all parts of the metropolis. It is really intolerable that the national character should be jeopardised through the stinginess of half-a-dozen individuals, far more engaged in accumulating money upon earth than in laying up treasure in heaven. The three tailors of Tooley-street were not more ridiculous or presumptuous. Possibly, indeed, the Lord Mayor's counsellors may have been ignorant of the extent of the calamity that is weighing so heavily upon many millions of their fellow-subjects, and this ignorance may entitle them to an acquittal on the charge of hardness of heart, though it does not exonerate them from that of presumption. The less they know, the more guarded they should have been in the advice they tendered. But it was barely possible that they could have been

ignorant of the dreadful sufferings of the starving natives, for this reason, that Colonel Baird Smith took care to back his application by explanatory papers, which his lordship must certainly have submitted to his unpitied friends. Assuredly, one would have thought that the terrible details they contained would have melted the stoniest heart. Are we to understand that not one of these evil advisers, while dissuading Lord Mayor Cubitt from calling a public meeting, presented him with a cheque for £100, or even for £50? There is no mention of any such contribution in his lordship's original letter, which merely expresses a readiness to receive and remit any sums of money that may be forwarded to the Mansion House; but neither is there any allusion to his lordship's own benefaction, which we assume, as a matter of course, was nevertheless sufficiently handsome to mitigate the harshness of the refusal which the magistrate was capable of penning, but which the man was incapable of ratifying.

The Press, however, has viewed the matter in a more liberal light, and has taken upon itself to redeem the laches of London's Lord Mayor. The leading journal trusts that at least £50,000 may yet be spared from the superfluities of the rich and the modest hoards of the industrious. That there will be much difficulty in raising this considerable sum of money we do not imagine for one moment; but four times that amount might be had, and at once, if the managers of the Mutiny Relief Fund rightly understood the nature of the trust reposed in them. The public subscribed nearly half-a-million sterling for a particular purpose, but it proved that a quarter of a million would have been sufficient, for at this moment there is a balance in hand of very nearly £230,000. Let £30,000 be set aside for the discharge of all existing claims—and it is far more than will be needed—and let the remainder be applied without delay to the relief of those starving millions in the North-West Provinces. Or, if the managers hesitate to apply to one purpose money that was subscribed for another, let them advertise in the papers that such is their intention, and that those who object can have their money returned to them; and we boldly affirm that not a single objection would be made from any quarter. A new fund, however, is now to be raised, and we shall be happy to publish in this journal the names of such contributors as may think proper to confide their benefactions to the care of its proprietors.

## THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF FAMINE.

At a public meeting lately held in the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the starving population of the Upper Provinces, one of the speakers somewhat wandered from the legitimate question to inquire how far the Government were answerable for the present calamitous affliction. He admitted, indeed, that neither Lord Canning nor the late Court of Directors were guilty of withholding the rains, but he accused the Viceroy's predecessors of having sanctioned a policy which, in its fruits, has tended to increase the sufferings of the wretched peasantry. The total destruction of the talookdaree system, and the utter annihilation of the native gentry, have deprived the poor cultivators of their natural friends in times of necessity. The great landed pro-

prietor, for his own sake, if from no higher motive, would have furnished employment to the extent of his means, and have otherwise assisted the most helpless and indigent. The Government, no doubt, is acting in this spirit, but all official machinery is stiff and cumbersome, and the people themselves would rather have recourse to one of their own race, under whose shadow they had lived from their infancy, than to any alien, however kindly his disposition, however courteous his manners. These talookdars would certainly have been of immense service to the Government at the present moment, but as, in Napoleonic phrase, they have "ceased to exist," it is useless to waste our own or our readers' time in deploring evils that are past a remedy. There is, however, a means of preventing, or at least of greatly mitigating, the recurrence of such a dread visitation as that which is now depopulating and laying waste the fairest provinces of India. Water is confessedly the one thing needful, and it is also the one thing that is most abundant. All that is needed is to disperse and direct this productive power over the vast area at present inadequately supplied. At one time the Indian Government were fairly open to the reproach of neglecting to supply its subjects with even such channels of irrigation as had been constructed in the times of the Mohammedan rulers. Most of these old aqueducts had become encumbered with rubbish, and had fallen to decay, but a few of them were still in a condition that required only a moderate outlay to be restored to their former usefulness. But even this moderate outlay could ill be spared while campaigns rapidly succeeded one another, and one war was scarcely terminated before a second broke out on another frontier. And some of these wars, certainly those that have been most onerous, were waged for imperial purposes, and at the instigation of the home Government, so that in reality the Directors were not nearly so remiss as their enemies love to represent them. In spite of all difficulties and drawbacks, numerous and magnificent works of public utility were successfully completed, and others brought to a very advanced state when the mutiny abruptly closed all peaceful labours. Now, at length, these labours may be resumed, and with redoubled energy, for the power of the whole British empire shields and protects India. The mere profits on the supply of water are enormous. Exclusive of the increased land-tax, the Eastern Jumna Canal pays 13 per cent. on the original outlay, and the Western 27 per cent.; while the Coleroon dam in Tanjore yields 23½ per cent., in addition to £60,000 a-year in increased revenue. Everywhere the effect of artificial irrigation is magical. A line may oftentimes be drawn with mathematical precision between watered and unwatered lands by merely following the shades of verdure.

"Go along the Eastern Jumna Canal," says a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, "and mark the bands of fertility that run along its banks on either side. See the land densely populated, and covered with the highest species of cultivation. Go into the villages to whose lands the water reaches, and mark how the brick house takes the place of the mud cottage. And see in Murwar how the influence of water has produced physical, social, and moral results that seem indeed magical. Dixon gave water to the fields, and order took the place of disorder, wealth took the place of poverty, industry took the place of crime. Villages rose up amidst the barren waste, and cities stood up in the wilderness. Civilisation took the place of barbarism. And if the mere money return speak with the most potent voice, look at Southern

India, Tanjore, and Tinnevely, and see how the tide of wealth rolls in after the spreading waters. Truly water seems the very light of the picture. Take it away, and the picture darkens; the fields become waste, and villages depopulated; men fade off from the face of the land. Restore it, and the picture lightens; the fields again laugh with greenness; on it comes once again a happy and contented people, secure in their industry."

The great Ganges Canal, 810 miles in length, still demands the expenditure of nearly £300,000, but this sum will be the saving of the Doab in future years. Upwards of five millions of acres will be irrigated by means of this gigantic undertaking, which cannot be too speedily completed. Other works of equal comparative utility, if of inferior dimensions, are in progress in other parts of India, but retarded by lack of means, because it is from the revenue that the capital is furnished for these purposes. This system, however, cannot be a sound one. There is no reason why the people should be taxed for the mere benefit of the Government, even though they may ultimately derive some advantage from the appropriation of their money. It has been proved beyond a doubt that all works of irrigation pay an enormous interest on the capital invested. Why, then, does not Government raise money by loans for this specific object? There would be no difficulty in obtaining two or three millions at 5 or 5½ per cent., which, properly laid out, would, in a few years, give in direct returns at least 20 per cent. per annum, besides employing many thousands of labourers, reclaiming and rendering taxable tens of thousands of acres of uncultivated land, and dispensing far and wide the elements of peace, prosperity, and happiness. We maintain, as we have all along asserted, that canals are far more necessary to India than railways—the latter may be an advantage, but the former are a necessity. It is therefore most desirable that all works of this kind now in hand should be pushed forward with the utmost rapidity, and that new works should be fearlessly commenced wherever they can be shown to be practically beneficial.

#### INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting was held at the Mansion-house, to devise immediate measures for the alleviation of the distress consequent upon the famine prevailing in India. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were:—The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Baron Rothschild, M.P., Sir A. Rothschild, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Vansittart, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. W. Dent, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Alderman Meech, Colonel Sir Herbert Edwards, Mr. Westmacott, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, Captain W. J. Eastwick, Mr. Alderman Allen, General Sir Robert Vivian, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Colonel H. M. Durand, Sir James W. Colvill; Lieutenant-General Fox, Sir Frederick Halliday, Lieutenant-Colonel Norman, Lieutenant-General Sim, Mr. Joseph Tritton, Mr. J. G. Frith, Major-General Alexander, Sir Ranald Martin, Major-General Tremeneere, Colonel Baker, Mr. William Gladstone, Mr. T. Hankey, and Major-General Mansell.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the chaplain to the Lord Mayor,

The CHAIRMAN said that few words were required from him on the subject of the meeting. The fact was patent before them that a great part of our Eastern empire had been devastated by a visitation of Providence unparalleled in severity during the present generation. Occupying the position he did, he rejoiced when he saw that he had a fair opportunity of asking the assistance of

his fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen in devising measures for the relief of the sufferers from the famine.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said: My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I shall submit to the meeting the resolution which has been placed in my hands, and the purport of which is as follows:—

"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the distress arising from the devastating famine in the North-Western Provinces of India, and being desirous of aiding the noble exertions of the Relief Committees of Calcutta and Bombay in their endeavours to relieve their fellow-subjects in India, now reduced to a state of appalling destitution, feels called upon publicly to record its sense of this calamity, and sympathy with their suffering fellow-subjects."

I apprehend I am right in saying that this is a meeting which, large as it is, has been called at a moment's notice. The subject, however, on account of which we are met is one which does not require much deliberation, nor, I trust, do the citizens of London generally, and the leading persons in all classes and all pursuits whom I have the satisfaction of seeing in this room, require much time to consider whether they shall step forward to save from the horrors of famine their suffering fellow-creatures in India. I have not come here to-day because I felt it binding peculiarly on me, or because I had any peculiar qualification for assisting in the high purposes of the meeting. I was desirous that such a meeting, for such a purpose, should not pass without the appearance of at least one member of her Majesty's Government to testify on his own behalf, and I am certain, not less on behalf of every one of his colleagues, their hearty approval of and warm sympathy with the object for which you are assembled. Though the knowledge of the famine has come somewhat suddenly upon us, yet the features of it are so broad and so appalling that they must at once speak for themselves. No fewer than 1,500,000, as we are told on, I believe, the most authentic and undoubted authority, have nothing under Providence but the hand of charity to depend upon to save them from the horrors of premature death. Here I think we have at once such a basis of fact, such an ample justification for our assembling together, such a ground for an appeal to the whole people of this country, whom on these occasions the city of London appropriately leads, that nothing that can be said, even by those who are better informed than myself, can add much to the force of the ideas conveyed by those few simple words—a million and a half of men, women, and children depend upon charity, not for the means of subsistence in the enlarged sense in which we are accustomed to use the term, but for the bare means of escape from a horrible and otherwise inevitable death. The ties which connect us with India are of a nature that renders this appeal still more becoming and still more forcible than when it is considered upon general grounds. I am not one of those who hold that it is to our connection with India and other dependencies that England owes her material greatness, wealth, and prosperity. I am strongly and deeply convinced that the sources of our greatness lie within the shores of these little islands, and not beyond them. But, at the same time, no one who is capable of appreciating what belongs to the welfare of mankind can fail to see that, whatever may have been our original views, we have undertaken an immense responsibility with respect to our transmarine possessions, and have come under the conditions of a sacred trust towards them which we cannot but discharge. One of these terrible calamities now stares us in the face, and I ask, on every ground, whether as men or philanthropists, as citizens or Christians, we ought not to rush forward to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us. For though, no doubt, we set a high value on our commerce with India, as on our commerce with the world; though it is, no doubt, a fertile source of wealth and power to this country, yet we have more to do with India than to unite it in the bonds of commercial intercourse with ourselves, valuable as those relations are. We have to carry to India more than the wealth which our shores produce. We are under an obligation to her which we never

can acquit by the mere exercise of political right and sway over the multitudes who inhabit that country. The residents in India have it in their power, each of them, to become a living sermon, to be, as it were, an apostle, by his own life and conversation exhibiting before all the people what are the doctrines of Christianity by letting them know what are its practical effects. By following the example of the Saviour, who was content to spend his time and toil on earth in assuaging the miseries that beset human life, we may, I trust, do something to convince our suffering fellow-subjects that the religion we profess is indeed a religion of love, and by means that can excite no suspicion and no angry passion we may do something to win them towards it. My whole purpose has been to bear willing and hearty testimony to the importance and urgency of the object for which we have been called together, on behalf of myself and of those who, with myself, form, for the time, the Administration of the country. I earnestly commend it to your cordial support, and I venture further to express a hope that this meeting is to be, not the accomplishment, but only the beginning and starting point of a great work, that the words that sound within these walls may echo from one end of the country to the other, and that we shall be enabled to bear something like a national testimony of sympathy, and to make something like a national offering to alleviate the pressure of one of the severest visitations which have been sent on any portion of mankind within the memory of any now present.

Mr. KINNAIRD, M.P., in seconding the resolution, concurred with the right hon. gentleman in regarding the meeting as of an important missionary character, and in believing that the effects of the moment would not be limited to the material condition of the people of India. According to the latest intelligence from India the calamity was rapidly and fearfully increasing. The *Friend of India* said—

"It is certain at this moment that to the number of people previously stated as the population of the famine-stricken districts must now be added about 3,500,000 more, making the whole, in round numbers, about 7,500,000. And of these we believe we may take about 2,500,000 as representing the proportion at present wholly incapable of self-support, either from want of means to purchase food or from physical incapacity."

The Government were, he believed, doing all they could to meet the appalling distress, as they were in duty bound to do, as the chief owners of the soil. The visitation would at least have the effect of drawing attention to the importance of works of irrigation and general improvement in India. He was confident that the people of England would not fail to give liberally out of their abundance for the relief of their famishing fellow-subjects in India.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Sir E. RYAN, in proposing the next resolution, expressed his deep sympathy for the people of India, among whom he had spent many years, and he urged upon the meeting the necessity of promptitude in sending in contributions. The first mail left on the 3rd proximo, and many lives would be saved if a considerable sum could be despatched by it. He trusted therefore that the public would not delay in responding to the appeal now made, but would send in their subscriptions immediately. He moved the following resolution:—

"That, in consideration of the extreme urgency of the case, and the necessity for adopting immediate measures for alleviating the misery now so unhappily existing, this meeting most anxiously entreats the benevolent contributions of its fellow-citizens and the public at large, and recommends that subscription lists be opened, and that all the London and provincial bankers be requested to receive and remit such contributions to the Lord Mayor, and that the amounts as collected be despatched by each mail to India."

Alderman FINNIS, in seconding the resolution, remarked that there never was a stronger case for sympathy and assistance, and expressed his hope that the British public would deal as liberally with the ryots of India as with the sufferers from the mutiny.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. CRAWFORD agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in believing that the movement would be only commenced by the present meeting, and that the appeal made from the metropolis would meet with a hearty response from every part of the kingdom. Upon the Government of India, as the universal landowners, the great burden of the calamity in the North-West Provinces necessarily fell; and he was glad to believe that they were doing all they could to alleviate the misery of the natives. He hoped the public of this country would second the efforts of the Government by their spontaneous liberality. He moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that all the cities and towns of the United Kingdom should be invited to co-operate with the committee now appointed in their efforts to carry out the above object."

Mr. VANSITTART suggested that the subscriptions raised in this country should be sent direct to Mr. Edmonstone at Agra and Sir R. Montgomery at Lahore, instead of by the circuitous route to Colonel Baird Smith at Calcutta. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. DENT wished to state that the Government were doing all they could for the sufferers by the famine. They had made arrangements to provide work for those who applied for it, and had opened central stations for the distribution of food. They had also doubled all private contributions, and left them to private associations to distribute.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GREGGON mentioned that every £5 which was now subscribed would provide food for five natives for three months. He hoped no time would be lost in sending out money, as he feared that if they were not very prompt it might arrive in India too late to do much good. He moved the appointment of thirty-six gentlemen as a committee, the chief of whom were:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P. (President), the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Clanricarde; Mr. Bonomy Dobree, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Alfred Latham, Deputy Governor; Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot, Member of the Council of India; Sir Erskine Perry, ditto; Sir F. Currie, ditto; Captain W. J. Eastwick, ditto; Mr. J. E. Willoughby, ditto; Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Baron Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gregson, M.P., Mr. J. Bates, Sir F. Halliday, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Sir J. R. Martin, Mr. William Dent, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Mr. Alderman Finnis.

Mr. J. A. ARBUTHNOT seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE proposed, and Colonel Sir HERBERT EDWARDES seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairmen, which was carried unanimously.

#### SCINDE RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that all the materials and appliances necessary for the construction and working of the line had now arrived at Kurrachee. The cuttings and embankments were in such a state of forwardness that they might probably be already completed throughout the entire length between Kurrachee and Kotree, leaving to be finished only the side trenches, water drains, and slope trimming, the progress of which would not interfere with the traffic of the line. On the 26th of January the permanent way was laid over the Bahrun Viaduct, and an engine with a train of materials passed over it. This viaduct consisted of thirty arches. It was built of hard white durable stone found on the spot, and which had a very handsome appearance when dressed. The Bahrun was 1,782 feet long, and, with the exception of the Muller, the longest viaduct on the line. In the month of October, 1859, several hundred persons were conveyed by the railway to witness the ceremony of laying, by the Commissioner in Scinde, the foundation stone of the Muller Viaduct, the most extensive engineering work on the line. This viaduct was composed of Warren's iron girders, of 80 feet span, resting on stone piers,

and is 1,860 feet in length. The ballasting of the line was all but completed, and was of excellent quality, and the outlay for maintenance promised to be exceedingly moderate. Telegraphic communication had been established for several months between Kurrachee and Kotree and the intermediate stations on the railway. The locomotive repairing shops were completed, and the smiths' shops and foundry had been at work for nearly five months. Engines, carriages, and trucks were ready in sufficient number for the expected opening this month. Although the terminal and other stations would not be finished for the opening of the line, sufficient temporary accommodation would be afforded for both passengers and goods. The harbour improvement works, so important to the railway, were being energetically carried on by Government. The external and internal trade of Scinde continued to increase in the most satisfactory manner. Since the last report a further sum of £83,000, raised by debentures, had been paid to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, making, with £250,000 previously raised, in all £333,000, being to the extent of the present borrowing powers of the company for the purposes of the Scinde Railway. The financial statement showed, that from the commencement the sum of £1,329,000 had been received, and that the sum of £1,164,000 had been expended, leaving a balance of £160,000.

#### PUNJAB RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that since September last 12,000 tons of permanent way material and a large quantity of rolling stock had been despatched to Kurrachee, and the ironwork of every description necessary for the construction and working of the railway was either contracted for or in course of delivery for shipment to India. The earthwork on the section between Lahore and Unrisur was of excellent quality, and the only two bridges on this section were in a forward state. By a prompt fulfilment of their engagements by the native contractors for the supply of ballast and sleepers this most important section would be speedily completed, and opened for the accommodation of the public. The whole of the ironwork had been for some time on the spot, and the platelayers despatched from this country to put it together had arrived. The Unrisur station designs had received the sanction of Government, and the Mean Meer and Atarree stations were all but completed. The works at the Great Central station at Lahore had been greatly advanced during the past half-year. The earthworks remaining to be completed between Lahore and Mooltan were inconsiderable, and beyond Mooltan to Shere Shah they were so far advanced as to be within a short distance of the Cheenab river, at which spot the interchange of traffic coming from Kurrachee for the north, and *vice versa*, would be effected. Last month a call of £5 per share was made payable on the capital of this railway, which was well responded to. No other call would be made on the proprietors during the current year. A considerable proportion of the shares were now fully paid up, and payments would continue for the present to be received in anticipation.

The capital account showed that £903,531 had been received, and £676,923 expended, leaving a balance of £226,608.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.—Messrs. Mowlem and Co., contractors, of Grosvenor-wharf, Pimlico, have set to work a number of masons and labourers, at the south-east corner of Trafalgar-square, and immediately facing Northumberland-house, for the purpose of erecting a statue to the late lamented General Havelock. The statue is to be of full length (in bronze), similar to that of General Napier at the west end of the square, and is executed by the well-known artist, Mr. Behnes, of Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park, who designed that of Sir Robert Peel, in Cheap-side. The pedestal will be of solid blocks of Dartmoor granite; that immediately supporting the statue will weigh about eight tons, and the

whole weight of the structure, when completed, will be between forty and fifty tons. On the pedestal in front of the statue it is believed to be the intention to engrave the gallant General's name, the regiment to which he belonged at the time of his death, and a list of his glorious victories during his brilliant campaign in India. On the back will be recorded the names of the regiments that served under his command at the ever-memorable relief of Lucknow, and in other engagements. The workmen have had much trouble at getting at solid ground, for the purpose of laying the foundation for so heavy a mass. In digging down they came upon an old dung-pit and cess-pool, supposed to belong to the stables of old Carlton house, which is said to have stood upon this spot in times gone by. It was thought that three feet would have been quite far enough to go down, but in consequence of these discoveries they have had to go down a distance of about seventeen feet before anything like solidity was obtained.—*Globe*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 22. Comiston, Gordon, Ceylon; Spanker, Lachlan, Akyab; W. W. Smith, Clare, Calcutta; City of Tanjore, Topping, Calcutta; Armide, Looat, Mauritius; Ena, King, Mauritius; Albert Carrier, Reynes, Calcutta.—23. Cleveland, Waun, Whampoa; Altheia, Jackson, Maulmain.—25. Amicus, Noel, Cochín; Avondhu, Cunningham, Cochín; Blanche Moore, Nichols, Calcutta; Juliet, Drummond, Mauritius.—26. Tyne, Morris, Colombo.—27. Princess Somawaty, Maula.—28. William J. Morris, Jackson, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 27, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Maj. Balfour. For ALEXANDRIA.—Comdr. G. Norman, R.N.; Miss Evans. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas, Mr. J. P. Hornby, Mr. H. H. Swan, Col. G. Poon, Ena. P. Murray, Ena. Brown, Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mrs. J. Burges and infant, Mr. J. A. Collett, Mr. R. A. Prideaux, Mr. T. Booth, Mr. Carter, Mr. Fulton, Asst. surg. Gregory, Mr. Atherden. Per str. Euxine, from MARSEILLE, April 5, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Hogz, Capt. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mrs. Rimington and two children.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BALMAIN, the wife of Major, Madras Artillery, of a son, at Bath, March 19.  
GRAHAM, the wife of Dr. H. W., civil surgeon, Akyab, of a daughter, at Ashburnham Vicarage, Sussex.  
SHAKESPEAR, the wife of William, 8rd Madras Cavalry, of a son, March 21.

## DEATHS.

CARNEGIE, Patrick Ogilvy, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, Deputy Lieutenant for Carnarvonshire, at Cefumine, Pwllheli, N. Wales, aged 57, March 22.  
LAING, William G., late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Medical Service and the Nizam's Cavalry, at 13, Victoria-terrace, Exeter, aged 61, March 23.  
WHEELER, Capt. Cornelius, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Bath-terrace, Camberwell New-road, Kensington, aged 80, March 25.

## India Office,

March 27, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Fordyce, Art.; Brev. maj. W. A. Mackinnon, Art.; Capt. W. Delane, Art.; Capt. R. W. T. Russell, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. V. J. Hodson, 4th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. C. S. Lane, 56th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Ens. J. E. Baines, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Maj. T. Thompson, 84th N.I.; Maj. gen. C. Clemons, Inf.; Lieut. col. J. O. E. Ludlow, Engrs.; Capt. J. R. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Capt. F. T. Garrard, 27th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. D. Macpherson, C.B., 6th Eur. Regt.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. H. Drury, 27th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. C. Hailes, Art.; Capt. W. Wilson, 1st N.I.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. Carden, 50th N.I., 6 mo.; Brev. maj. T. E. Kennion, Art., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. G. T. Rooka, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Brev. maj. F. A. O. Kane, 15th N.I., 6 mo.

## TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. J. E. Verner, late 60th N.I.

## TO RETIRE ON HALF-PAY.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Roome, M.D., Med. Estab.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859 60 .....	—	—	100½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)....	—	—	93½
per Cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1845-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	77

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bill is 2s.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	220½	1
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	99½	1
	India 5 per cent. Scrip. ....	100	1
	India 5½ per ct. Paper 4 p. ct. ....	77½	1
	India 5 p. ct. India 4½ p. ct. Paper .....	93½	1
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	100 to 99½	1
	India Stock Debentures, 1856 .....	95½	1
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	95	1
	India 5 per cent. for account....	100½	1
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	19s. dis.	1
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	22s. dis.	1
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	92 to 93
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	18	—
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	4½ to 5
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	99 to 100
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	97 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864 .....	all	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 1865-70 .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Jubbulpore .....	all	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	94 to 95
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	18	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	82 to 84
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	92 to 93
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	86 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	10	2 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	78 to 80
40	Australasia .....	all	63 to 65
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	20½ to 21½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	33 to 34
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	60 to 62
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	2½	1 to 1½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	1½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	8	4½ to 5½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	67 to 69
50	Ditto New .....	25	10 to 11
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	18½ to 19
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.—We are glad to observe the handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 by the District Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Bengal to the Famine Relief Fund. The correspondence will be found in the usual place.

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## INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

At a PUBLIC MEETING held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, on Thursday, the 28th March, 1861, the Right Hon. WILLIAM CUBITT, M.P., the Lord Mayor, in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—  
1. Moved by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, seconded by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.:

"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the distress arising from the devastating famine in the North-Western Provinces of India, and being desirous of aiding the noble exertions of the Relief Committees of Calcutta and Bombay in their endeavours to relieve their fellow-subjects in India, now reduced to a state of appalling destitution, feels called upon publicly to record its sense of this calamity, and to express its sympathy on the occasion."

2. Moved by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, seconded by Mr. Alderman Finnis:—

"That, in consideration of the extreme urgency of the case, and the necessity for adopting immediate measures for alleviating the misery now so unhappily existing, this meeting most anxiously entreats the benevolent contributions of its fellow-citizens and of the public at large, and recommends that subscription lists be opened, and that all the London and provincial bankers be requested to receive and remit such contributions to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and that the sums so collected be remitted by each mail to India."

3. Moved by R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., seconded by W. Vansittart, Esq., M.P.:

"That this meeting is of opinion that all the citizen towns in the United Kingdom should be invited to co-operate with the Committee appointed at this meeting in their efforts to carry out the above object thereof."

4. Moved by S. Gregson, Esq., M.P., seconded by J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq.:

"That in order more effectually to promote the object in view, the undermentioned noblemen and gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a committee, and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be requested to act as President."

5. Moved by the Right Hon. the Marquis of Clanricarde, seconded by Colonel Sir Herbert B. Edwards, K.C.B.:

"That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for convening the same to inaugurate this important work."

President—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Clanricarde, M.P.

Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England.

Alfred Latham, Esq., Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., Member of the Council of India.

Sir F. K. Currie, Bart., Member of the Council of India.

Capt. W. J. Eastwick, Member of the Council of India.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Member of the Council of India.

Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Trevelyan.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan.

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Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P.

Mr. Alderman Finnis.

Mr. Alderman Rose.

Mr. Alderman Gabriel.

Henry Ghinn, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

The Committee beg to state that the next *Marseilles* mail for Bombay will be despatched on Wednesday next, the 3rd proximo, when the sums already received will be remitted, together with such contributions as may be transmitted before that date; and the Committee urgently appeal to the public to make the total sum as large as possible.

The Committee will meet at the Mansion-house, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions may be remitted to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, or paid to any banker in the United Kingdom.

S. R. GOODMAN, Secretary, pro tem.

Mansion-house, March 28, 1861.

## LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
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2 Sauce Latties.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 13 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Lattie.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0 0
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 481.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	March 8	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Feb. 18
Madras .....	" 5	Bombay .....	March 12
Agra .....	" 7	Ceylon .....	" 3
	China (Hong-Kong) .....		Feb. 18.

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 2d. | 2 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails to China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

If the Bombay mail of the 12th March fail to bring us any news of much general interest, that deficiency is atoned for by the importance of the official documents that have thus come to hand. Foremost among these is the Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, relative to the supply of Indian cotton. The disruption of the American Union threatening to diminish for a time the supplies usually drawn from the Southern States, the Indian authorities have wisely turned their attention to the prevention of inconvenience and loss to the Lancashire millowners, and, indeed, to the entire population of these islands. Every facility is, therefore, to be afforded for the cheap and expeditious transport of cotton from the interior to the sea-coast, and much benefit is expected hereafter to arise from "the solution of questions connected with the tenure of land, and with the law regarding contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce, which are now under the consideration of Government." In the meantime, the agents of respectable firms at the Presidency towns are authorised to cash their bills at the Government treasuries in those parts of the country where no private banks at present exist, and every information and assistance are to be afforded by the local officers to agents of the mercantile community who may be sent into the cotton-growing districts. In addition to this, the cart and pack-bullock tracks are to be so far improved as to enable an ordinary load of cotton to be conveyed at the rate of two and a half or three miles an hour. Metalled roads and bridges will follow in due course, and thus the severance of the United States may prove one of the most potent instruments in the development of the vast natural resources of India, and the gradual regeneration of its inhabitants—we mean in a moral and social, and not in a religious sense.

A second official report gives some valuable information on the state of the opium crop, which is far from encouraging, except to holders of the drug. Owing to the protracted drought and strong westerly winds, the poppy flowers have sustained serious injury—the petals being blown away; and it is expected that the out-turn of the current season will be considerably below the average.

The warrants for the distribution of the Pegu and Delhi prize-moneys have at length appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*—the former after nine years' delay—and rejoiced the heart of many almost despairing expectants. The

amount of the one is about £35,000; that of the other about £360,000.

The final arrangements for the amalgamation of the two armies seem at last to be in a fair way of being brought to a conclusion. A special commission has been appointed to consider and report on that vital question, and it is understood that with them rests the completion of the long-canvassed scheme. Major-general Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., is the President, with Colonel G. Balfour, C.B., Madras Artillery, Colonel V. Eyre, C.B., Bengal Artillery, Major G. T. Chesney, Bengal Engineers, and Colonel D. M. Coghlan, Bombay Artillery, as coadjutors.

The court-martial on the Cairo rioters have terminated their lengthened proceedings, and incurred the severe displeasure of the Commander-in-Chief by consulting their own feelings rather than looking to the evidence. The charges and finding in each case will be found elsewhere, together with Sir Hugh Rose's severe but not unmerited reproof.

The campaign in Sikkim is already at an end. The Dewan has submitted unconditionally, the 3-pounder gun captured from Dr. Campbell's party has been sent in, and the Sik kimites are offering sucking pigs to their conquerors for two rupees each.

The famine is widening its area, and its ravages are becoming day by day more terrible to witness. Several letters containing frightful details of horrors are given in another part of this paper, and prove the urgent need for large and prompt assistance from this country. The Relief Fund now amounts to £25,180, including a munificent donation of £500 from her Majesty and an equally liberal contribution of £200 from the Prince Consort. The two cities of Calcutta and Bombay have between them subscribed and paid up as large an amount, and we may therefore regard the Home Fund as still in its infancy.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Dealtry, Bishop of Madras, a prelate, "distinguished by apostolic zeal, charity, and singlemindedness." His successor, we presume, will be Archdeacon Pratt.

A serious accident is reported to have befallen Sir Robert Napier, the military member of the Calcutta Council. His horse appears to have rolled over on him, crushing him severely.

There is no longer any doubt as to the acceptance by the Duke of Newcastle of the Vice-royalty of India. His Grace was spoken of before Lord Canning went out, as the successor of Lord Dalhousie, and may consider himself as peculiarly fortunate in having escaped the responsibility attendant on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny. We trust our fellow-subjects in the East will duly appreciate the honour of being governed by a Duke.



What matter if he be utterly ignorant of the country and the people he undertakes to rule—is he not a Knight of the Garter? Lord Elgin might possibly have been a better choice, but then he is neither a Duke nor a K.G., and actually does know something of eastern questions and manners. As for Sir John Lawrence, he was not to be thought of for a moment, being not so much as a simple Baron, and having besides the insuperable disadvantage of being thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the post. His Grace of Newcastle is said to be an honourable, upright, well-meaning, industrious head clerk, a steady worker on routine principles, and generally amenable to reason, except when suffering from a sudden attack of petulance and obstinacy, which he is thought to mistake for dignity and indication of character. The Calcutta clique, as soon as they have learned to make allowance for these occasional outbursts of temper, will spare the Duke all unnecessary trouble, even to the dispensation of patronage; and are not likely to raise any obstacles to Simla becoming the ducal residence for the greater portion of the year.

#### BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Delta*, with the heavy portion of the mails, &c., left Malta at five A.M. on the 1st, and may be expected at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The *China* brought the mails from Bombay, and the *Norna* those from the Mauritius, both arriving at Suez on the 28th March.

#### OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Massilia*, from Southampton on the 20th of March, reached Malta at two A.M. on the 30th, and sailed at noon the same day.

The *Vectis*, from Marseilles on the 28th of March, arrived at Malta at eleven P.M. on the 30th, and left Alexandria at five o'clock next morning.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. H. G. Monk, H.M.'s 56th regt., at Colaba, March 7.

BENGAL.—Maj. William M. Tritton, Bengal invalid estab., at Mussorie, aged 55, Feb. 16.

MADRAS.—Capt. William C. J. T. Bird, 40th Madras N.I., at Madras, March 1.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES, from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cope and infant, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. MacLeod and four children, Mrs. Von Citter and companion, Capt. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Agar, Mr. Good, Mr. Culling, Mr. Steven, Mr. Lawrence, Lieut. Beddingfield, Lieut. Cunningham, Capt. London. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Morton. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Hunt. From ADEN.—Lieut. Berthon. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Chabert, Manfroit, Sola, Buxton, Lieut. Forster. From MALTA.—Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. Laws, Mr. Maschkin.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Delta*, April 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Small and two children, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald and infant, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Cazalet and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Smith and six children, Mr. R. Taylor, R.N., Mrs. Godby and infant, Mrs. Travers and friend, Lieut. E. Swinton, Capt. Hunter, Mrs. Fuller and two children, Mrs. Price and four children, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. R. Nystron. From ADEN.—Mr. Cheek, I.N., Lieut. Keays, Mrs. Keays, and two children. From HONG KONG.—Comd. Fairholme, R.N. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Gaskell, Mrs. Sullivan and six children.

HER MAJESTY'S 57th FOOT.—In consequence of the breaking out of small-pox on board the ship *Victory*, which was engaged to convey the depot of H.M.'s 57th Foot to New Zealand, the men have been transhipped to H.M.'s steamer *Prince Arthur*, which will leave Bombay for the place of destination on the 11th March.

CORN IN YOUNG EGYPT.—The *Sindian* gathers from the reports from the various collectorates in the province, that the rubbee crops are most luxuriant, and great hopes are entertained of the coming harvest. Dissatisfaction is, however, expressed in several districts in the rise in the price of grain; in Thurr and Parkur, badjree is sold at Rs. 08 per kurwar. Cutch is drawing off large quantities of grain, and the Roree people complain of the extent of the exportations to Jessulmeer. Copper coins are very scarce in Roree, half anna discount being charged on a rupee.

## BENGAL.

### INDIA THE FEEDER OF LANCASHIRE.

Four of the Cotton States of America have seceded from the Union. It is almost certain that the others have followed their example. Through what seems at first an unmixed evil good will be wrought for the world in the abolition of slavery, and for India in the transfer to her cultivators of the English cotton market. And accordingly important meetings have been held in the manufacturing districts of England, with a view to secure a permanent supply of cotton from India and Australia. Even should the secession of the Southern States not be completely effected, or should those who have already left return to the bosom of the Union, England must look to other markets than America. Not only has the confidence of Lancashire in the permanence of the supply been rudely shaken, not only is any system which raises cotton by slave labour liable to perish in an hour, but there is a worm at the root of Southern peace which will never be removed. The real ground of Mr. Lincoln's election as President, and of the disruption of the Union, is the determination of the North that no Slave States shall ever share the great unsettled territories of the Republic which lie to the west, and stretch along the Pacific. The South knows that already its system of cultivation is exhausting the soil, and that it must have room to grow. The North will hem it in till it abandons slavery. A time must come, Union or no Union, when the Slave States will cease to export even the present amount of cotton which they yield, while they will fail, as they have already failed, to keep pace with the growing wants of England. Lancashire turns to India. India must be ready to supply its immediate need, even as its cotton-producing capabilities are fitted to grow with the most gigantic demands.

What is the amount and the value of the trade whose very existence is now imperilled and which India can save? In Lancashire alone 400,000 men, women, boys and girls, are engaged in the cotton manufacture. A sum of £10,653,000 is annually paid to them in wages, at the average rate of 10s. 3½d. a week each. There are 28 millions of spindles and 300,000 looms employed, involving in that one county the sinking of 52 millions sterling of capital. There were 2,210 cotton factories in the United Kingdom in 1856, a number which has been since increased. The progress of this trade is still more wonderful than its present condition. The import of cotton in 1806 was 261,000 bags; in 1850 it was 2,200,000 bags. The declared real value of cotton manufactures exported has risen from £18,814,000 in 1844 to £33,421,000 in 1858. The extreme price of Sea Island raw cotton was, in 1818, 4s. per lb., and is now 9½d. per lb.; for Orleans it was 1s. 9d. and is now 4d. The weekly consumption by England of raw cotton is 48,136 bales, which in 1860 came from the following countries:—

America	...	...	...	40,954
East India	...	...	...	3,255
Brazil	...	...	...	2,065
Egypt and West Indies, &c.	...	...	...	1,862

In the century which has elapsed since the invention of the spinning jenny by James Hargreaves, the value of the manufacture has increased from the fifth of a million to thirty-five millions sterling. It is this gigantic trade which is at stake. It is to this and even a larger extent that India must supply the place of America. Australia and Africa will for the next half century be able to do little. In the next ten years India may do all.

For the export of cotton from India to Great Britain is but a part of what it sends to other countries. While in 1858 the export to England was 132,722,576 lbs., from Bombay also in 1859-60 it was 321,264,017 lbs., valued at about 5½ millions sterling. Bombay exports to China more largely than to Great Britain, because the Chinese give a higher price. And if this is the case from the chief cotton port of a country which has no good roads, and few irrigation canals, the self interest of whose natives has not been called into play, yet who grow enough

of cotton for the wants of 200,000,000 of people besides what they export, can it be said that India will never take the place of the States to Lancashire? But more than this. It is a remarkable fact that new products have been developed, and a new and purely native trade has been created during the last ten years. Starting with 1835, the first year when the effects of the opening of the trade to India were felt, what do we find? Up to 1839 the average annual exports of cotton from India to England were 46 million lbs., in the next decade they rose to seventy-five millions, and in the last to 135 millions. Against 153,994 cwt. of Indian sugar imported into England in 1833, we have to set an average of 1,500,000 cwt. of recent years, the value in 1857 being nearly two millions sterling. Against 179,370 cwt. of rice sent to England so late as 1853, we sent 3,571,600 cwt. in 1858, of the value of above one and a half million sterling. For 2,000 bushels of linseed sent to England in 1838 we sent 3,333,000 in 1858, valued at £1,148,500. So with rape, hides, jute, and sheep's wool, a trade in all of which has sprung up recently. And not merely has there been a vast increase in quantity, but a remarkable improvement in quality. A few years ago rice could compete in the English market only under a "protecting" duty of 1½d. a pound. Now, without protection, it is fast supplanting the American. India, through England, supplies the Continent of Europe. Since the Crimean war India has been slowly pushing both Russia and America out of the European market.

In 1854 America exported	Rice.	Sugar.
to the value of ... Dols.	2,634,127 ...	690,744
In 1858 only ... ..	1,870,578 ...	575,786

while the export of molasses fell off in similar proportions. If since 1840 India has created a great trade in sugar, rice, linseed, hides, hemp, and wool; if by its better qualities and lower prices it is supplanting America; if high prices have led to an improvement both in cultivation and preparation in these six articles, what will not the same causes effect for cotton? And if the Slave States have nearly exhausted their present soils; if the Free North refuses to allow them to touch the unsettled virgin lands of the West, what may not India accomplish as her substitute, with wealth yet undeveloped by capital, with crops which cannot reach a market for want of roads, with soils whose only want is water to make them the most fertile in the world?

Facility of communication between the high table land of the interior and the coast is all that India wants to make it at once and for ever the feeder of Lancashire. With a strange pertinacity Manchester men have clung to plans for teaching the natives of India how to grow a staple which flourished and which they manufactured into exquisite fabrics in the days of Herodotus. Self-interest alone will teach them, as it has done in the case of rice and seeds. Manchester grows at the protective duty on cotton yarn, which has led to the establishment of so many mills in Bombay. But it will most effectually play into the hands of native manufacturers if it is to prate, as it has done for the last ten years, of teaching the native. What will that teaching, if it is received, amount to? Not merely to tilling the soil and cleaning the raw staple, but to manufacturing it into yarn. Do the Manchester men want that? In 1812 the cost per lb. of cotton yarn was 2s. 6d., in 1858 it was 11d. In India the cost was 3s. 7d., and it is so to this day. Improved manufacture alone has made the difference, and teaching will amount merely to a removal of the difference. All teaching attempts, whether by Government or private companies, have failed. Bombay has abandoned the former in disgust after squandering on them a million sterling. Societies and private firms, both in Calcutta and Bombay, still cling to the latter. It is a waste of power. Roads and railways, and in a lesser degree irrigation canals, are wanted; self-interest will accomplish the rest. Let all Manchester men, with capital, with tongue, with pen, by all means in their power, create these. A great system of roads connected with the G. I. P. Railway, which is opening up Berar, now wholly ceded to us, and

with the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which will lay open Ahmedabad and Surat, is wanted. When that system is created, and these and minor railways are perfected, India will become the sole feeder of Lancashire, and Bombay the capital of Asia.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FAMINE RELIEF ASYLUMS AT DELHI.**—Sir Robert Montgomery visited the Relief Asylums at Delhi on Friday, February 22nd, at mid-day, accompanied by the members of his staff, all the civil officers, and nearly all the members of the General Relief Committee. The Lieut.-governor proceeded to visit the asylums, to learn, with his own eyes, the confirmation of the reports he had received of the deep distress abroad. There are three great asylums at Delhi outside the city; one at the Khodseah Bagh, the original relief house, which admits only the most aged, infirm, and feeblest objects of compassion, as well as the latest arrivals, who are committed to the civil surgeon for treatment. In this there were some eight hundred. The second place is the great enclosure of the Eedgah, in which from six to eight thousand receive a meal a-day. The third refuge is outside the Delhi gate, where from three to four thousand assemble daily. This was visited first. Almost, if not entirely, middle-aged women with sickly young children formed the assemblage, of whom half were widows. The last pinches of want were not discernible here, as timely relief had been afforded, and had begun to tell. Brigadier Brown had formed the groups into regimental dispositions with great precision. No hurry, or noise, or confusion. All received their tickets, presented them at the door, obtained their meal, flour, and salt, and went on their way, poor things, into their lonely unfriendly homes to eke out their scanty day's meal, the next morning again to congregate at the same poor-house. If these people were not fed, in three days they would infallibly fall into the condition of the second class of sufferers, which we will hereafter describe. After minutely inquiring into all details connected with the first section, so excellently organised and superintended by the Brigadier, the Lieutenant-governor proceeded to the Eedgah. As he came to the gates a crowd of miserable objects yelled outside for admittance within the precincts. These had been excluded as being fit for work. The yell outside subsided as the gates were closed, and a melancholy scene presented itself. One-half the enormous area was completely covered by wasted files of human beings. In every direction, and in every posture of apathy, disease, despair, and prostration, were lying about the hollow-eyed wretched victims of the dreadful visitation, almost too far gone even to care to creep among the long rows of rags, squalor, and half nakedness. Sir Robert paced slowly down the lines in amid almost unbroken and painful silence, pausing now and then before some gaunt and wan figure to ask whence he came, to be answered only by mute gesture or exhausted effort at articulation. Out of more than six thousand not one could be pointed out as fit for a quarter of an hour's ordinary work. It was painful enough to reflect, after viewing the remnants of human beings whom charity had reached, upon the thousands who must have been and must be perishing in the highways and bye-ways daily. The distribution of chuppatties and dall to this gathering takes four hours a day. Lalla Mahesh Das aids largely out of his own purse in the support of these people, and Mr. O. Wood, assistant commissioner, aids zealously in the charitable but painful business of superintending the alleviation of so much human suffering. Each of the homeless beings, as they receive into their tattered shreds of garments their food, pass out through the wicket to lie about and nestle among the rocks and stones until the next morning—not a few perhaps to die in the interim. Each has a wooden ticket bound round his right wrist, which he is not to remove. The men's tickets are oblong, the women's square, and the children's

hexagon. Thus no one can present a stolen ticket and get double food. Nor can he possess more than one, as it is tied to his wrist, and by no other way of presentation, and at no other than at the appointed time, will the bearer be entitled to food that day. They enter until 12 A.M., doors are then shut; they are mustered and inspected at 1 P.M., and food is distributed until all have received. Those fit for work are daily eliminated, and sent off to work with passes. His Honor expressed himself completely satisfied with the arrangements, and after desiring that the rule should be relaxed this once, on the occasion of his visit in favour of the vociferous crowd outside, passed on to the third and last central asylum. This is enlarged from the original poor house which has always been in existence at Delhi. The peculiarity of the last mentioned asylum at the Eedgah is, that hope is afforded that many will recover after a week or a fortnight, and pass out again fit to earn sustenance by daily labour. But at the Koodseah Bagh it is almost past hope. Here death steps in and relieves daily from eight to nine of their sufferings. The spectacle of human woe here exhibited surpassed all that can be written about it, and adequately justified the earnest appeals for aid, as well as the munificent responses to those appeals. With their skeleton shapes, just covered by skin, hanging in thick wrinkles, the famished are brought in, some to struggle into life, most to die from the mere effort at eating. The hideous and repulsive aspect of these cases is utterly lost in the unbounded sympathy felt, as well as the request that more cannot be done to arrest the scythe of the destroyer. All the arrangements are admirably conducted by the respected Assistant of the Treasury, Mr. De Gruythers. Many hundred imploring beings owe their lives to the humane and disinterested exertions of one who had to flee from the infuriated mob at the first mutiny, and for weeks suffered every privation and misery with his family in the jungles. Is there any sense of shame or gratitude among the Asiatics? Will the spectacle of returning good for evil in this and many other instances, on the part of the British community and Government, though only a few years after the city and district were doomed to retributive justice and confiscation for the greatest crimes, coming forward with sympathy and aid in the cause of common humanity, in order to rescue its inhabitants from misery and death, leave no lesson upon their minds?—*Mofussilite.*

**THE FAMINE AT AGRA.**—I have just come in from witnessing a feeding at Shahgunge. This is almost the first I have seen of the famine. I was agreeably disappointed in seeing the crops bordering the Grand Trunk Road on the way up on the whole appearing so well, the result of irrigation. Through the Mynpoorie and Agra districts, up to this place, the fields of grain appear more promising than I had expected to see them. But when we crossed the bridge, and came near the Fort, we were in the midst of thousands of half-starved looking creatures, carrying earth for two cowries a basket. About 18,000 are thus employed on Government works, the strong earning more than the weak and half-famished, who in the struggle for subsistence have little chance of life; and, to aggravate the matter, the depraved creatures who are appointed to oversee and pay them often keep back half the price, in a way that can seldom be detected, filling their pockets daily with the money given to feed the hungry. But this morning I shall not soon forget, although I was told the condition of the people was more favourable, fewer ill, and more dead. At Shahgunge, in a large enclosure, is a cooking-house to supply the aged, infirm, blind, &c., unable to work, many of whom have come from great distance to get food. For twenty years I have seen so much hypocrisy in professional beggars that I am ashamed to say my heart has been rather hard at the sight of rags, and the cry for pice. But there was no sham, it was real deep distress, men, women, and children crying for hunger, that had reduced them almost to shadows. They are fed about nine o'clock every morning, and at that feeding place alone upwards

of 1,400 rupees are expended monthly. The greatest care is exercised in keeping out those who are able to work, who are fed in other places, or rather employed in public works and paid. A physician stands at the entrance examining each person that enters. Without this care the numbers would be doubled, even quadrupled. Nearly half who attempted to enter this morning were turned away, some of them, too, wretched, hungry creatures, who afterwards made a rush to get in, and in the attempt nearly killed two or three children. Professional beggars are not ashamed to come and seek in this way to be fed. The blind are allowed to pass in, but the doctor is obliged to look carefully at their eyes. I saw the doctor this morning turn away a woman who was feigning blindness. Others profess to be lame or cripples, and he had to examine their limbs. Women with children in their arms are usually admitted, and some women have been detected in borrowing children to bring in, as a ticket of relief. At first tickets made of small bits of tin, with a certain mark impressed on them, were issued to those who had been inspected and "passed" by the doctor. But these were soon abandoned. The strong took them from the weak, and others went and forged counterfeits. A daily inspection is therefore necessary before giving out food. After this morning's scrutiny 1,048 were fed. To each man four chuppatties, equal to half a seer, are given; to each woman three, to a boy two, and to a child one. Some reach the place, from long distances, in such a state that their stomachs are too weak to receive food. To such three tablespoonfuls of rum and water and dhal are first administered. Others are ill of dysentery and diarrhoea, and for these medicines are at hand, with a native doctor to administer them. The members of the committee take turns in superintending the distribution of food. Some poor creatures, coming in from great distances, reach the place just after the distribution, and have to wait twenty-four hours before they can be fed. Here, indeed, is suffering. —*North West Gazette.*

**AN EYE-WITNESS ON THE FAMINE.**—A correspondent who has lately travelled through the districts of Etawah, Agra, Allyghur, Boolundshuhur, Meerut, and Delhi, thus bears witness, from personal observation, that the general statements which have been published of the extent and severity of the suffering from famine are in no wise exaggerated. Absurd stories, such as that of the travellers who came upon some people roasting one of their children, have crept in as they will at such times when the morbid imagination of the weak people becomes duly excited, but I have seen no grave statement which paints in too sombre colours the suffering which exists. In Etawah, though the rain crops were short and prices in consequence rose rapidly, yet as there is fair prospect of a rubbee crop, especially in the eastern part of the Zillah, and as employment is plentifully afforded by the railway, there would be but little real distress but for the immigration from the other less favoured districts. In the Agra district the distress is increasingly felt as you proceed westward, but it is not till you reach the Allyghur district that the severity of the suffering becomes so painfully evident. In Allyghur they had during the whole season but two days' rain, and from thence to Delhi, through the Boolundshuhur and Meerut districts, you traverse miles of uncultivated plain, desert as far as the eye can reach, excepting an oasis some three or four fields deep round each village. Over the greater portion of this country the rubbee has not been sown. In some cases the sowing has been delayed, waiting for rain; in others, where water was obtainable, want of seed has prevented sowing, the seed grain having been consumed for food, and the bunnias refusing to advance with so slight a prospect of a remunerative crop. Most useful, because productive, relief has been afforded by the Meerut Committee in advancing grain for sowing. As over probably three-fourths of the area of those districts the rubbee crop may be regarded as an entire failure, the prospects for the future are dark indeed. Between Allyghur and Delhi the railway

works give employment to about 15,000 people, and the works being commenced by Government will give employment to many more; but it is to be remembered that in these parts one of the effects of the suppression of the mutiny was to leave a very large number of widows and orphans, and further, that the able-bodied, the bread-winners, have emigrated from these districts in shoals for Gwalior and other native States. The result of these combined causes has been to leave a most undue proportion of the old and infirm, women and children. Public works bring no relief to such as these, and to keep them alive they must be fed by charity, exacting, of course, such labour as they are able to perform, which, prostrated as they now are by want of food, would be merely nominal. I would not write one word to check for a moment the flow of those liberal contributions by which the call for aid has been, and is being, met; but it is, I think, a matter for grave consideration whether the extent of present and probable distress is not beyond the means of private charity to do more than slightly alleviate. In one of your late numbers you calculate that the districts referred to, including Mozuffernuggur, Muttra and Saharunpore, a population of 1½ millions, will be dependent upon external aid for employment and food. I do not know how far your estimate of total population is reliable, but if it be so to any extent, the number at which you arrive as having been fed, is, I think, within the mark—and of that number there will be, not thousands, but hundreds of thousands, unable, from mere physical incapacity, to earn a living, even if employment be offered. What can our contributions, liberal though they may be, do where such numbers are concerned? Therefore it is that whilst I would advocate liberal and prompt donations to alleviate present misery, for the action of Government is necessarily slow, I would point out the inadequacy of private charity effectually to relieve such wide-spread misery, and would urge upon Government the necessity of taking further measures towards the fulfilment of that paramount duty of a State—the providing that none of its subjects may perish from absolute want.—*Friend of India.*

DARJEELING, Feb. 22.—The force under Lieut. Colonel Gawler was on the 17th on the Teesta river, eight miles below Bhemsong, in the Sikkim territory. He left Namchi on the 14th, and encamped below the summit of Mount Tendong with a company of the 6th, and the Sikhs, with some rockets. Next morning Captain Impey, with a company of the 6th, the artillery, forty Sikhs, the Sebundy Sappers and baggage were to move over from above Namchi to Temi, while the force with Colonel Gawler took the main ridge to the north before daylight, and came down this ridge to near Yangang or Neongang. All the Sikkim fighting men bolted across the Teesta and cut one of their bridges. Colonel Gawler went down to cut another at a point at which he did not intend to cross, with the view of depriving the enemy of the means of spying his movements or annoying him. He was met by a flag of truce, and a man named Lassa Khajee, who was known to be desirous of coming over, presented himself. He asked Colonel Gawler not to cut down the bridge, as there would be a fight if it were attempted, but on the colonel informing him that he was prepared for that, he said he would order his men to cut down the bridge, and on the request of Colonel Gawler gave orders to destroy some stockades there also. On this the guards of the Sikkim rajah walked out of the stockades—a large number of tall men with guns and pouches and some jinjalls. Lassa Khajee's unarmed men then pulled down the stockades and cut away the bridge. Diplomatising, bartering, and friendly overtures are now the order of the day. Large presents of oranges have been made to Mr. Eden, which proved most acceptable, as the sun is rather hot in the valley, with a cold wind, however, blowing from the north east. A dip in the Teesta creates unmis-takeable sensations, the water being melted snow. The enemy are most civil, offering to float over sucking pigs on bamboos for a consideration of two rupees. Neh is a stockaded position, I believe, in

advance on the hither or right bank of the Teesta, but diplomacy will probably save us the toil and the trouble of taking it. The eyes, I might add the lungs and legs, of our troops have been pretty well opened to the nature of the country by their march over Tendong, Mount Ararat, as it is usually called. An officer here, who was in the Nepal war, says that Nepal is a bowling-green in comparison to Sikkim. The experience gained even in such a small raid as this will be of vast advantage to our locomotive and supply departments, on any future similar occasions that may arise. As for Darjeeling itself, it will never do to leave it in the defenceless state of bygone years. We require a wing, or at least three companies of Europeans, fifty Artillery and a few guns, a wing of Renny's Sikhs, and Murray's Sappers increased to 250 men. When the new cart road is finished, and easy communication established with the plains, there will be no difficulty in feeding such a force, say 1,000 men in all, and we of the station should feel comfortable and assured against aggression. Not only in a military point of view, but for the protection of our commercial interests, a respectable permanent force is called for up here. In the culture of tea alone no less than from 16 to 20 lakhs of rupees have been laid out, and thousands of acres of land have been rendered productive in themselves as well as in the payment of revenue to the Government. A great portion of this land has, I fancy, been bought out and out in fee simple, but that does not exonerate our rulers from affording us due protection against spoliation.—Feb. 25.—The war is over, and the gun that the sappers had to leave behind them on their retreat from Sikkim, I hear, came into camp on the 23rd, with about twenty of the missing sepoy of Captain Murray's corps; and further, I hear the Hon. Mr. Eden has made the rascals accept his terms. Talking about this to one of the oldest natives here, he says the Dewan is at the bottom of this peace, which will be broken before the rains are over. He further told me the people are aware we are not going to keep up any force here, and they, the bhootas, merely wanted time, and they would annoy the residents here more than ever.—*Englishman.*

FYZABAD, Feb. 19.—For the last ten or twelve days the grain market of Fyzabad has become a little cheaper than what it was a month before, i.e., the rate of Attah is now 20 seers a rupee, Dall 18 seers, and Gram 21 seers, whereas they were at 19, 17, and 20 seers per rupee, respectively. But this little cheapness in grain has been more than counterbalanced by an unexpected rise in the rate of exchange of copper pice. Two weeks before, Gorruckpore coppers sold here at 20 gundahs per rupee, but now they are selling at 18½ gundahs per ditto, being six pice less. The natives of this place do not use Company's coppers, except for the purpose of buying postage-stamps, &c.; and, as Gorruckpore pice are used by them for all other purposes, every man now suffers a loss of one rupee for every twelve rupees that he has to expend, which is really very hard, although the cunning shroffs may profit by it. The cause of this, I hear, is, that this being a propitious month for marriages and other ceremonies of the Hindoos, an unusual and heavy demand upon coppers has therefore made the market scarce; but, although such an excuse on the part of the avaricious Bunneahs may appear to be reasonable, yet six pice less per each rupee is too much, and this nefarious way of making money ought at once to be checked.

SIKKIM.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following intelligence respecting the Sikkim expedition, under date of the 23rd Feb. Since the 18th we have been encamped on the banks of the Teesta, where hostilities are for the present suspended, and where, I believe, some understanding will be made. Negotiations are at present going on, and I believe they were to have a week to consider, four days of which have elapsed. On Colonel Gawler's party first making their appearance here, some arrows were fired at them by Bootias, but the Lepchas were seen endeavouring to prevent them, in which they succeeded; thus showing that these people are at any

rate friendly to us. Since then they allow our men to bathe in the river with impunity, coming down in large parties, and watching us from the opposite bank; they carry on conversation across, and have sent oranges, fowls, &c., into our camp. A great many of them carry rifles, and some are dressed in a species of uniform; one old fellow (who seems to take great interest in our movements, watching us for hours together), wears enormous red epaulets on a blue coat, I suppose the uniform of the body guard. The two cane bridges were still standing on our arrival here, guarded by a strong stockade, but on Colonel Gawler's telling them that he would fire, if the latter was not instantly destroyed, they complied with his order, and on his also hearing that Lasso, whose house was burnt down at Namchi, was there, he sent for him, and he also soon made his appearance, and is now in our camp. He, however, came alone, leaving his followers behind, and all attempts to obtain information from him were unavailing; so I am afraid the tale of his being carried away forcibly and his house being burnt by the Bootias is false, and that in reality he is our enemy, and most likely destroyed his house, thinking it would be useful to us. The 6th Regiment have had really some hard marching, both fatiguing and harassing, making dours on all sides, without the enemy making a stand, which is trying to the temper of the men. Everybody and everything seems to be on the other side of the river; the villages are all deserted, the cattle driven away, and nothing left but the standing crops. Two companies of the 6th are at Temi, about seven miles from this, situated on the spur of Tendong, the view from which is most magnificent, a splendid glimpse of the snowy range and River Teesta winding for miles through the lovely valleys, the hills on either side being dotted with picturesque villages. The climate also is delightful, though rather chilly before day-break and after sun-set. The thermometer to-day at twelve o'clock, noon, was 61 deg., and at seven o'clock p.m. 41 deg. There is not a single case of sickness in camp. As it is generally believed that we shall march to the capital, Tumlong, whether they comply with our wishes or not, we are all anxiety for a move. P.S.—5 p.m.—I have just time to tell you, before the dawn goes, that the Bootias have brought in the three-pounder gun lost by Dr. Campbell's party in November, and also the prisoners taken by them. We all expect that the affair will be settled to-morrow.

DELHI, Feb. 22.—The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab arrived yesterday; a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Vellinghur battery at noon to announce the event. His honour has much to do and much to see; the foundation stone of the Delhi Institute has to be laid, and there is a great deal requiring the attention of a man like Sir Robert Montgomery, whose keen eye may detect some faults that all the ingenuity of native officials and favourites, backed by their European superiors, will not be able to conceal. The weather is becoming warmer daily, and only the mornings and evenings are pleasantly cool. There are, I am sorry to say, no signs of rain. The meeting of the inhabitants on Wednesday morning for the purpose of organising a public dispensary resulted in the formation of a joint-stock company for the sale of drugs, chemicals, soda water and lemonade; of one hundred shares, at Rs. 50 per share, nearly all of which were taken up within a few hours. During the interim, and pending the arrival of the stock from England, the public will obtain their physic from the Government store as usual, by paying for the same. A temporary reading-room belonging to the Delhi Institute has been opened out in the public garden close to the spot on which the new building is to be erected.

KISHNAGHUR, Feb. 25.—Ever since Mr. Lushington passed through this district, the ryots have been much worse. The cause no one can divine. There is one observation which the authorities have used to the ryots, imprudent in itself, and unjust in its consequence, namely, "you must pay your rents, you can sow indigo or not, as you like." This, of course, the ryots take to

mean, don't sow indigo at all; such throughout has been the construction put by them upon it. Now, the language either of a judge or a justice of the peace in England would have been, "you must pay your rents, and if you are indebted on indigo account, you ought either to pay up the balance, or work it off in indigo." The ryots, after receiving advances the past year did not grow indigo, and I feel satisfied that Mr. Grant himself must admit that to that extent at least the ryots are indebted to the planter. Mr. Larmour reflects severely upon Mr. Herschel. That Mr. Herschel joined this district with his mind deeply prejudiced against the planters, he, himself will, I think, admit, and the course he in consequence pursued, and the bias he displayed was immediately taken advantage of by the ryots, which resulted in almost ruin to many of the planters, but I am disposed to consider that his views are much changed, and his late conduct does not bear out Mr. Larmour's censure. In truth, in the capacity of collector, he has been working early and late to get the planters their rents. It is true it has not done much good, but really it is no fault of his, further than that he raised the storm and now cannot allay it. The district is in a much worse state than ever, and my servants told me this morning that the feelings of the ryots were as bad, if not worse, than they were at any time last year. One thing is certain; nothing but an old experienced and determined magistrate will ever quiet this district.—*Englishman*.

THANESUR, Feb. 22.—We were visited to-day by Mr. Macleod, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and the Rev. Mr. Sloggett, Secretary of the Famine Committee at Lahore. They inspected our poor-house and found it in a flourishing condition, and were highly pleased, and promised to pay Rs. 1,000 a-month from the relief fund for the maintenance of this *kherat khana*. After that they examined the boys of our school, and were very well satisfied with the head master, moulvees, and the pundit. They quitted us the same day after a few hours' rest. The atmosphere is cool enough to be pleasant, however sometimes the winter shows its fangs as if to bite. Clouds still tantalise us now and then. The market is still unfavourable, although we hear that the price of grain has fallen in the adjacent districts.

LAHORE, Feb. 22.—While I am writing, the guns of the citadel are thundering forth a salute, as Sir Robert Montgomery leaves the capital for the purpose of visiting the eastern districts of the province, and those portions of the Punjab which it has pleased the Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, to afflict with famine and drought. The contributions to the fund, which we Punjabees have formed for the relief of the unfortunate people dwelling in these parts, are coming in with gratifying promptitude, speaking eloquently, if our native neighbours would but deign to hearken to it, of the charity and lovingkindness that spring from a creed of whose purity and loveliness they have but a faint conception. But although the assistance up to this date rendered by the community has been liberal and speedy, it must be obvious to all who are acquainted with the dreadful circumstances of the case that in order to produce any appreciable impression on the famine-stricken masses, the relief extended to those whose lines have fallen in pleasant places must be ampler and more sovereign. Would it were possible to furnish you with a sketch, approaching the truth in even some small measure, of the really deplorable and appalling condition of these houseless and breadless unfortunates, but the severity of the affliction is so terrible and the extent of country desolated so vast, that language fails to convey aught but a very vague and indifferent idea of the horrible agonies to which hundreds of our fellow-creatures are daily falling victims. It is only by placing together, side by side, the private communications of friends who are on the spot or in the neighbourhoods that one can form any conception of the acuteness of suffering and extent of misery daily witnessed and experienced in those parts. From one of several now before me, I

learn that children are being sold by their starving parents at the rate of two annas a-head; the purchasers, I am told, contemplate "employing them when grown up, as domestic servants, educating them in the Christian religion, or having them instructed in some useful branch of art, so that when sent out into the world again they may be able to earn their bread by honest labour." But why multiply extracts? Is it not sufficient to know that mothers have eaten their offspring, that wives have satisfied the raging demands of hunger with the flesh torn from the bodies of their dead husbands, and that all the ties of life are torn up by the roots and scattered to the winds. It is a question whether, in the ungovernable madness of their appetite, they have paused till life was really extinct in those whom they have devoured. Narratives of individual privations and sufferings are carefully excluded from the official reports; a piece of folly, for which the authorities and the secretary to the Relief Fund cannot be too severely condemned. Doubtless there are hundreds of Europeans in India whose benevolence and humanity are deeply stirred by the bare fact that masses of their fellow-mortals are without a morsel and a roof; but there are thousands also, who, without being deficient in tender-heartedness or commiseration, pour forth their contributions with greater alacrity and liberality when those feelings have been worked upon by individual instances, which reveal the cruel intensity of the distress now prevalent. General assertions and statements carry with them a vague indefiniteness, which in too many instances pass by without scarcely touching the heart, but a single well-authenticated instance (and unfortunately in the present case there are several such) of human beings satisfying the invincible cravings of hunger by eating their own offspring, stirs the Christian breast effectually. The advantages are obvious. It is not too late yet to adopt this course. The statements put forth by the correspondents of public journals in Upper India, are doubtless sufficiently thrilling to shake the soul of a stoic, but unfortunately they do not bear with them the weight of an official information; and as, moreover, the experience we had during the mutinies has already shown that these writers do not hesitate to give a colouring to their assertions, which a strict regard for veracity would reject and condemn, the public have come to regard with doubt and misgivings that which, for anything we know to the contrary, is the truth *pur et simple*. All this would be obviated by the issue of instructions to commissioners and district officers to furnish the authorities, with a view to publication in the newspapers, with details of such instances of individual distress, and the issues to which it had led, as come to their knowledge. Whilst thus shutting out the over-colored and exaggerated narratives of mendacious scribblers, the resources of the several funds would be materially augmented, and the numbers rescued from a terrible and lingering death proportionately increased. The native aristocracy of the Punjab are all busy in anxious preparation for the arrival of the Maha Rajah Duleep Sing, who is at present at Calcutta. That many associations of a varied character will be awakened by the presence of this young man in the political capital of this province, is of course beyond question. His supposed relationship to the late Runjeet the Magnificent, the change in his religious belief, his alliance by marriage with an English family, his long residence in England, and the marvellous experiences acquired thereby, will all have a share in rousing curiosity, and rolling back the gorgeous past to contrast it with the insignificant present. But that the pulse of the Sikh people will throb the faster, or their imaginations play with fantastic expectations of recovering their ancient supremacy in the land of the five rivers, is altogether absurd. The bare fact of the young Prince being a beef-eating Christian is sufficient to cut away from him all hopes, if there be any, which the stalwart sons of ancient Pentipotamia may entertain of resuscitated independence under his leadership and guidance. I do not mean to assert positively, that the numerous Sikh sol-

diers now in our service do not cast a "longing, lingering look" on times that are no more, or that they despair of the advent of that day, when the old familiar flag will once more flaunt the breeze to the equally familiar shout of "Wah Goorejee kee Futteh," but that they expect to accomplish these desirable and glorious ends under the auspices of M. R. Duleep Sing is so tangibly ridiculous, that it is a wonder how the most superficial thinkers can entertain the idea. All such brilliant aspirations are swallowed up in the horror caused by a recollection of the abominations to which this young sprig of royalty does most incline.—*Bombay Times*.

BAREILLY, Feb. 24.—The sub-committee of the Relief Fund have set to work; and labouring parties are to be seen both in the civil station and in cantonments, filling up gaps, removing rubbish, or clearing away dilapidated buildings, for some time an eyesore to the public. The commissioner has returned from his tour, and will doubtless submit his report of the state of his division, as personally witnessed by him. The rich plains of Rohilkund never presented such a barren aspect as at present, and though distress is felt more severely at Delhi and Meerut, the scorched fields in contrast in the mind's eye with their wonted luxuriance, gave Rohilkund as lamentable an appearance as that of the most distressed district.

BURRISAL, Feb. 22.—I trust you will agree with me that the facts I am about to mention deserve the utmost publicity, that those persons through whose culpable negligence they occurred, and whom, I fear, no present law can touch, may at any rate be exposed to the comments of the press. Yesterday three boats arrived here from Calcutta, laden with coolies, on their way to Cachar to be employed by the Silchar Tea Company. In these three boats, of less than three hundred maunds each, upwards of a hundred coolies were crowded together when they started. They had been ten days on the way from Calcutta. On the sixth day cholera broke out among them; the chuprassie in charge had no medicines of any kind; the result was, ten died before their arrival here, one died last night, and two more in the last stages are expected to die hourly. The magistrate had them all taken out of the boats, and sent immediately to the Charity Hospital, but for which timely measure the rate of mortality must have been fearfully increased. They naturally refuse to proceed further on board these boats, which they consider to be plague-stricken. I do not, of course, imagine that the European agents of the company for which these coolies were procured were aware of the miserable manner in which the poor wretches were crowded together, but they are morally responsible for the carelessness which could admit of its taking place, and for the deaths which were its inevitable consequence. It is not merely on grounds of humanity that this bad business is to be regretted, but also for the sake of the planters generally. The great want in Cachar is labour, to supply which, immigrants from Burdwan and other populous districts are being slowly imported. The system is quite in its infancy as yet, and to carry it on in this manner seems most suicidal; for what must the effect be on the minds of the relations of these poor wretches when they hear the story—bad enough in itself—told with native exaggerations? Anything rather than to induce them to help to plant tea in Cachar.—*Englishman*.

TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The ship *Daniel Rankin*, bound for New Zealand with a detachment of H.M.'s 70th Regiment, left Calcutta on the 24th February in tow of a steamer.

A CHARGE OF FORGERY has been brought against Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, in the Magistrate's Court of Serampore, and he was on the 23rd February fully committed for trial. The magistrate admitted him to bail for Rs. 50,000; and for one of his umlah, named Petumber Bose, who is included in the charge, bail has been accepted amounting to Rs. 20,000. The charge is for forging and uttering an Izara pottah, in order to defraud the real Izardar.



**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** left Umballah for the Presidency on the evening of the 28th of February, and was expected to reach Calcutta about the 8th of March. He will be accompanied or immediately followed by several of the Head Quarters officials, including the Adjutant-General of the army, the Military Secretary, aides-de-camp, &c. His Excellency intends remaining at the Presidency for two months, but his stay will much depend upon the working of the new Indian Amalgamation Commission, with reference to whose labours, as is already known, the Commander-in-Chief has been summoned to Calcutta. It is to be hoped that His Excellency's decision of character, impartiality, and strong sense of justice, will expedite and simplify the labours of the commission, and tend to rid the public and the army of this amalgamation bore.

**BUNDELKUND, Feb. 20.**—A change has come over the weather lately, for instead of the heat that set in some little time back, we have been enjoying, if I may so call it, a fine cold season. The mornings are almost unpleasantly cold: 40 deg. at seven A.M. was the most at which the thermometer stood yesterday. The detachments of the 48th (two companies at Humeerpore and four at Orai) are to move on to Roy Bareilly, the regiment to Setapore. These detachments have been away from head-quarters for two years, and are thus again to be separated from the corps to which they belong. The detachment of the Shahjehanpore levy at Mahoba is also called in to Orai, which station it is believed will be reinforced by a native cavalry regiment. The barracks at Humeerpore and Orai are now useless, and simply represent so much money thrown away, though after all that can hardly be said, as they have been occupied for two years, and the troops could not have done without them; still the very large sum that they cost is an item in military expenditure which adds no small sum to the already overburdened estimates; and though, as a temporary measure, native troops may be placed in these buildings, yet as no large force of the latter can ever be at either one place or the other, a greater portion must always remain unoccupied. Clouds are now covering the sun, so we may have some rain. The crops seem getting on well, and apparently there is no want of water.

**SIR R. NAPIER.**—The *Englishman* states that Major-general Sir Robert Napier met with a severe accident when out riding on the evening of the 1st of March, from his horse falling and rolling over with him. At the time Sir Robert appeared to be severely hurt, and was removed to the house of a friend, where he is under medical care. Government would feel the deprivation of his services at the present moment should he be disqualified for returning to his important duties for any length of time; and any serious mishap to an officer so universally respected as Sir Robert Napier would be regretted by every officer and soldier who has ever served with him.

**MAHARAJA JUNG BAHADOOR** has returned to the Nepal territory. The deep streams of the Raptée and Mahan have been fixed as the boundaries of the two territories. Sirdar Seede Singh has been appointed boundary Commissioner on the part of the Goorkha Government, for the demarcation of the new line bordering on the Shahjehanpore district. Maharaja Jung Bahadoor has written to the Governor-general that he does not intend crossing into the British territories. Some inquiries having been made also as to presents and nuzzers made by the Raja of Bhootan to the Maharaja, the latter replied that he had received some elephants from the former, and that it was his intention to return some articles which would be equally valued by the chief of Bhootan.

**HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOAT For** is to be permanently stationed at Mooltan, for the survey of the Punjab rivers.

**DR. CHEVERS** is appointed to officiate for Dr. Mouat during his absence on sick leave, an appointment which should be satisfactory both to the public and the profession.

**THE RAJAH OF PUTIALA** has determined to excavate a canal from the Sutlej to Putiala, and has obtained the sanction of Government necessary for the purpose.

**MAJOR GENERAL C. A. WINDHAM**, of Crimean celebrity, and at present commanding the Lahore division, is to succeed Major-general Sir J. Hearsey in command of the Presidency division, on the departure of the latter officer for Europe. General Windham's appointment to the command of the Presidency division has, we believe, been made especially with reference to his aptitude for the command of European soldiers, and his acquaintance with their organisation, habits, and discipline; and we believe that in future the Presidency command will be conferred solely upon general officers of her Majesty's army. This appears to us to be an arrangement of aptitude, not of prejudice or injustice, at least for the present; or indeed until this tedious amalgamation shall have for some time really fused the two armies, and rendered equal the opportunities of their officers for thoroughly understanding and commanding European troops.

**AMALGAMATION COMMISSION.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to appoint a special commission to consider and report on the arrangements necessary for carrying out the amalgamation of the Indian Army with her Majesty's British forces, in accordance with Royal Warrant and with the orders of her Majesty's Government. The commission will consist of a president, members, and secretary, and will be under the direction of the military member of council. The following officers are appointed to the commission:—President, Major-General Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry. Members, Colonel G. Balfour, C.B., Madras Artillery; Colonel V. Eyre, C.B., Bengal Artillery; Major G. T. Chensey, Bengal Engineers. A member from the Bombay Presidency will be nominated hereafter. Secretary (to be nominated hereafter.) Brigadier Coghlan, who proceeded to Calcutta on the 1st March by the P. and O. steamer *Behar*, is the member for Bombay.

**DEATH OF MR. LACKERSTEEN.**—We (*Englishman*) regret to announce the death of Mr. William Lackersteene, on Friday, the 22nd Feb., at Akyab, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Although suffering for some time from great debility, it was hoped that change of air and relaxation from business would fully restore him. Few men were more deservedly popular. Kind in disposition, generous almost to a fault, courteous to all with whom he was brought in contact, Mr. Lackersteene's loss will be deeply felt, not alone by his family and friends, but by very many of a humbler class, who will now miss his very ready aid and sympathy. Mr. Lackersteene was a member of the well-known family of that name, to whose princely support the late Archbishop Carew was mainly indebted for the erection of many of the Catholic institutions of Calcutta, and which has been acknowledged by the Pope conferring honours upon them.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23. *Evangeline*, Hairlem, Liverpool.—24. *Wild Ranger*, Chase, Melbourne; C. B. Hazeline, Gilky, Liverpool; Nasree, White, Bombay.—25. *Blackburn*, Murphy, London; *Wayfare*, Curlye, Liverpool; City of Nankin, Taylor, Glasgow; Union, Small, Boston; Shaw Allum, Jalloberd, Mauritius.—26. *Deva*, Butler, Rangoon; Reunion, Skilling, Melbourne; Fulwood, Moore, Madras; Clarissa Bird, Bird, Bombay.—27. *China*, Wilkie, Rangoon; Nurbal, Geard, Cardiff; Essex, Hartz, Liverpool; Caribon, Comerion, Liverpool; Queen of the East, Bilton, London; Euxine, Wishfield, Liverpool.—28. *Colombo*, Dunn, Suez; Salem, Wall, Melbourne.—March 1. *Empress Eugenie*, Eck, Liverpool; Louis, Tahet, Mauritius.—2. *Oriane*, Youber, Bourbon; Eastern Empire, Magie, Madras; Gyptis, Alerais, Mauritius; Ariacan, Neblett, Madras; Margaret June, Russell, Bombay; East India, LeCraw, Liverpool; Jane Porter, McDowall, Greenock; City of Shanghai, Smith, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Nankin.—Messrs. W. P. Wood, A. Bryton, P. Reid, and A. W. Shield.  
Per Blackburn.—Mr. Mone, Lieut. H. C. B. and Mr. Deane.  
Per Deva.—Mr. Nicivon, Mr. White.  
Per Fulwood.—Mrs. Duncan and three children, A. H. Grotfrod, Dr. Founsworth.  
Per Clarissa Bird.—Mr. and Mrs. Angier and two children.  
Per China.—Mrs. J. Wilkie and two children, T. Robertson, H. White.  
Per Cutch Merchant.—Mr. C. H. Steward, Capt. A. Fittle.  
Per str. Colombo, from Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. McGavin, Brev. Col. Deacon, Major Richards, Mrs. Tyrwhitt and infant, Lieut. Lewin, Col. Garrett, Miss Graham, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Fitzgerald and infant, Capt. O'Brien, Asst. surg. Sullivant, Miss Cathray, Capt. Rogers, Messrs. Mathias, J.

Brown, D. Robertson, Steven, Dugdale, Hector, Lacey, Wells, Browne, Farwell, Newington, A. T. Dennis, J. E. Harvey, P. Parkinson, R. Telson, Herman Will, Grant, J. Dennis, C. W. Carr, D. Gibb, jun., Mrs. Stolkard and infant, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Dr. Wallich, Miss Owen, Mrs. Cornwallis, Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. Alcock. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Lieut. Col. Vaughan, Miss Martine, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Dr. Anderson, Major Edjell, Capt. Martin, Mrs. Heckle, Maj. Walker, Messrs. J. Kerr, Struthers, Roquebe, Hills. From SUEZ.—F. Butsch and friends, A. Memo and friend. From ADEN.—T. Manning, F. Hayes. From SYDNEY.—Maj. Hassel. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Wilkinson. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Erskine, Mr. Volubjee, Mr. Izon, Mr. and Mrs. Ezkil. From GALLE.—Mr. Smith and sister, Mr. Fleming. From MADRAS.—T. Anderson, Esq., Lieut. D. Cowie.

Per Eastern Empire.—Capt. Gray.  
Per City of Shanghai.—Messrs. J. C. Lore, J. F. Watson, W. McLardy.  
Per Fire Queen.—Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Middlemas, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bensley.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Northern Crown, Merrill, Hong Kong; Octavia, Dale, London; Asteroid, Gardner, Bombay.—17. Rip Anna Maria, Miller, Colombo; Comete, Dubuis, Bordeaux.—18. Bold Hunter, Crosby, Hong Kong; Agamemnon, Hyne, London; Sebastopol, Fraser, London; Loothea, Jackson, Bombay; Guiding Star, Hale, Sydney.—19. Crown Point, Bright, New York; Rangoon, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein.—20. City of Poona, Ducat, Muscat; Atmosphere, Lut, Bombay; Muthah, Lemon, Hong Kong; Dream, Knight, London; Peron, Guilband, Uncertain.—21. Brechin Castle, Wetherston, Trinidad; Queen Margaret, Clark, Singapore.—22. Futay Shaw Allum, Shepherd, Bombay; Foreunner, Fletcher, Demerara.—23. Matilda Wattenbach, Gaudie, Mauritius via Bourbon; Startled Fawn, Lowther, Hong Kong.—24. Duke de Malakoff, Seymour, Mauritius; Duc de Brabant, Dore, Jedduh; Malabar, Consitt, London; Bengal, Farquhar, Suez; Baltic, Gray, Madras and the Coast; Thunder, Swanson, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—25. Castilian, Proctor, Boston.—26. Louisa, Tillman, New Zealand; Sherazee, Earl, Singapore; Daniel Rankin, Rankin, New Zealand.—27. Marathon, Wilson, Edinburgh.—28. Giovannia, Opiso, Mauritius; Eugenie et Marie, Blay, Bourbon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Malabar.—Capt. and Mrs. Boileau and child, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Miss Stewart and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholls and child, Mrs. Major Phillips and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Slater and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Medland, Mrs. Becher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Crump and three children, Rev. R. Henderson and two infants, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Jones and five children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scheer and six children, Mr. Pastorelli, Rev. Mr. Innes and seven children, Mrs. Drummond and two children, Miss Thomson, Rev. Mrs. L. F. Kallberrer and six children, Miss Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Gasson, Lieut. Scott and friends.  
Per str. Thunder, for SINGAPORE.—Miss M. G. Apar, Miss E. S. Stephen, Messrs. S. S. Stephen, J. S. Scrymgeour, F. Milosh, A. Knight, S. David. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Fowler and children, Rev. F. P. Roe, Messrs. C. S. Simpson, R. T. Thurborne, G. P. Jordan, Ezra Moses, E. M. DeSilva.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 3, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent. ....	4 8 to 4 13	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	19 8 20 0	
Iditto, 5 do. ....	95 0 95 4	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	21 8 21 12	
Transfer 4 do. ....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do. ....	1 0 to 1 4	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	} Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 90
5 1/2 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 96
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100 " 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each 1800 to 1950	
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500 " 200 to 225	
Delhi Bank .....	500 " 500 to 510	
India General Steam .....	1000 " 1575 to 1600	
Ganges Company .....	500 " 600 to 625	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000 " 1725 to 1750	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600 " 600 to 625	
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70 " 68 to 70	
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445 " 565 to 575	
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700 " 1650 to 1670	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10 " par	
Assam Company .....	200 " 450 to 475	
East-India Railway Company .....	£20 " Rs. 2 dia	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000 " no sale.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75 " 69 to 70	
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100 " 126	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each, Rs.	10	6	to	10	7
Doubleons.....	32	8	to	32	17
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	15	2	to	15	3
Old Gold Mohurs.....	20	14	to	21	0
New Gold Mohurs.....	15	7	to	15	8
China Gold Bars..... per sicca wt., Rs.	16	6	to	16	6
Gold Dust (Australia).....	15	0	to	16	2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	106	0	to	106	0
Spanish Dollars.....per 100 Rs.	225	0	to	227	0
Mexican do.....	221	0	to	222	0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

THE LATE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Dealtry, the Bishop of Madras, which occurred in that city a few minutes after midnight of the 4th of March. This bereavement, not only of the Episcopal but of the Catholic Church of Christ in the proper sense of the term, will be deeply felt, not only in this country but in Europe, where the departed was well-known, cordially esteemed, and greatly beloved. As a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, which he joined about thirty-two years ago, he was a most efficient minister, and a worthy successor of the Buchanans, and Martyns, and Thomasons, and Browns, and Corries, who in their day and generation did so much for the revival and maintenance of Christianity among the British in India, and for the countenance of the missionary enterprise when it did not occupy that high place in the public regard to which of late years it has happily attained. In the bishopric of Calcutta he was long the friend, adviser, and companion of Dr. Daniel Wilson, who needed his sound judgment and experience to assist his ardent zeal. His exaltation to the see of Madras was the consequence of the warm regard entertained for him by Bishop Wilson; and the result was all that could be expected or desired. In the Southern Presidency, Dr. Dealtry was not only a moderating but an impulsive agency in all that is good. He was not only a considerable restraint on individual anti-protestant tendencies, but an acknowledged power in all evangelistic enterprises, whether conducted within or without the Church of England. His influence was used with humility and modesty, but it was not the less effective on this account. It originated mainly in his devoted piety and sound judgment; and it continued and expanded, without the accessories either of high talent or profound learning. It extended to all the classes of the Christian community, European and native, official and non-official, in whose estimation he was constantly rising till the day of his death. It was the more genuine and hallowed that it was associated with the most perfect catholicity, recognising the worth, and seeking the co-operation, of all classes of evangelical Christians, the leading members of which, near him and at a distance, were his chosen friends. His two visits to Bombay, particularly the first, and his intercommunion with the "Kirk" as well as with the "Church," are well remembered by numbers in the midst of us. They were characterised by the fraternal and paternal feelings, and the kind deportment which gained him so many friends in all parts of India, and which will long render his memory fragrant throughout our Indian empire. A suitable memoir of Bishop Dealtry is certainly a desideratum. It would doubtless throw much light on the spread of Christianity, not only in the north but in the south of India. Archdeacon Pratt, we trust, will be his successor, and will strenuously seek to follow in his footsteps.—*Bombay Times*.

COLONEL A. ROWLAND, commandant of the regiment of artillery, is about to proceed to England, the tenure of his command having expired. Colonel Rowland was one of the best officers of this arm of the service, and many will regret his leaving India.

CAPTAIN H. F. BOLTON, 12th Bombay N. I., has been appointed to officiate as an assistant commissioner, Nagpore, third class, on the full salary of that grade.

SIR PATRICK GRANT, commander-in-chief of the Madras army, has resigned his command and taken his departure for Europe, after a service in India of forty years. Few commanders-in-chief have been more generally liked than Sir Patrick, and in 1857 he only just missed obtaining a peerage. When summoned to Calcutta by the breaking out of the mutiny, he was only prevented by the utter want of transport and troops from proceeding at once to Delhi. The services he rendered to his successor Lord Clyde, by stopping at Calcutta, were probably greater than if he had gone on to Delhi, but the chance of a peerage was gone. His farewell order will be found in another column.

MALABAR COAST, Feb. 7.—There is nothing going on in this part of the world. Deliver! deliver! is resounding throughout the place, and returns of income are now quickly being filled up. The magistrates are vigorously applying themselves to this important duty, and the natives now passively submit to the calls of the assessors, and are now fast delivering up their returns. The weather is very fine, but extremely close, so much so that one can hardly venture out in the sun. One company of H.M.'s 66th Regiment, under the command of Captain J. S. Verschoye, embarked on board the steamer *Bombay* on the 23rd of Jan., for Calicut, and from thence they marched to Malleapooram for the relief of the company stationed there under the command of Captain C. Perrin. The steamer on her return brought over to Cannanore the company stationed at Calicut under the command of Captain R. H. Paget. The Bombay steamer is expected at Cannanore this month, on the 13th, when she takes one company of H.M.'s 66th Regiment, under the command of Captain E. J. Storey, for duty at Calicut, and on her return trip from Cochin to Bombay will bring over the relieved detachment from Malleapooram, now at Calicut, under the command of Captain C. Perrin, and in medical charge of Assistant-surgeon J. McCreedy, M.D., of H.M.'s 66th Regiment, who has been relieved from the medical duties at Malleapooram by Assistant-surgeon G. A. Moorhead, of the same corps. The transport *Euphemus*, from Madras, with a detail of twenty men, four women and children of the C company, 1st battalion artillery, and twenty-one women and children of H.M.'s 66th Regiment, arrived at Cannanore on Saturday last. The C company 1st battalion artillery, with horse battery attached, are now on their way from Bellary, and expected at Cannanore on or about the 15. On the arrival of the European artillery, the native artillery now at Cannanore will be removed to Mangalore. I regret to inform you that two officers of the 18th regiment N.I. (Lieutenants A. Chrystie and J. Hulleston) are under arrest, and about to be tried before a general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-colonel G. Maxwell is to be president, and Brevet major J. Keating, of the 3rd regiment P.L.I., acting deputy judge advocate, will conduct the proceedings. Lieutenant G. V. Law, 14th regiment N.I., assistant civil engineer North Canara, and Captain J. London, assistant commissary general, from Hoonsoor, proceed to Europe via Bombay on sick leave for fifteen months.—*Englishman*.

OPENING OF THE N.W. RAILWAY.—The public will be well pleased to hear that on Feb. 29 the first section of the North-West line, that to Cuddapah and Bellary, was to be opened for general traffic and passengers. The new line branches off to the north from the lately-built station of Arconum, about forty-three miles from the Royapooram terminus. The opening of this station at the point of junction will be followed by the abandonment of the former station of Company-pett, close to which it is situated. The North-West branch is now finished as far as Naggerly, distant about seventeen miles from the junction, and nearly sixty from Madras. The station-house and buildings at Naggerly are in an advanced state of progress; while those at Trittany, about half way between Arconum and the former place, are already completed and ready for the use of the public.

THE NO. 1 BATT. 13TH BRIG. ROYAL ARTILLERY are under orders to quit India for England;

it consists of two captains, two lieutenants, one assistant-surgeon, two staff sergeants, eight sergeants, two trumpeters, one hundred and fifty-nine rank and file, twenty-one women, and twenty-three children. Seven women and six children of No. 3 Batt. 13th Brig. Royal Artillery will also accompany them.

MAJOR W. W. ANDERSON, of the Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Eastern Empire, Magee, Hong Kong.—4. Sapooree Herjee, Walker, Colombo; Venkata Reddy, Rodrigues, Coringa.—5. Hannah, Richards, Poondy; Baltic (s), Greig, Northern Ports and Calcutta; Tyburnia, Coote, Port Natal.—6. F. Banfield, Thomas, Munsoorcottah and London.—7. Malta (s), Down, Suez; Gov. Higginson (s), McMillan, Rangoon.—9. Euxine, Malcolmson, Hong Kong.—11. Ceambre, Banellian, Cardiff; Larmonte, Dronclere, Swansea.—26. P. and O. str. Bengal, Farquhar, Calcutta.—27. Euxine, Kidd, Hartlepool.—March 1. Eden, London, Mauritius; H.M.'s ship Cambrian, McCleverty, Trincomallee; Baltic (s), Greig, Calcutta; Falmontiere, Blanc, Pondicherry.—3. Rockliff, Keer, London.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Reynau, Mr. W. Dias, Mrs. W. A. Gordon and two children, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Gosling, Ens. Onslow. Per str. Baltic.—R. A. Dalyell, Esq., B. Loulmair, Esq., Lieut. Laughton, G. J. Maut, Esq., Maj. Strettel, Capt. Simpson and lady, R. Lama, Esq., Mr. Bowdin. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malta, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pogson and infant, Lieut. A. D. Gordon, Mr. R. D. Cartez, Mr. P. Maltby, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling. From MARSEILLES.—Dr. Chisholm, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths. From GALLE.—Mr. N. Scott. Per str. Governor Higginson, from RANGOON.—Capt. Hutchinson, Capt. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Serjt. Pritchard and wife and six children, Asst. apothecy, Laffrey. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Eyre, Sub. condr. Woulfe and sister and four children. From MASULIPATAM.—The Lord Bishop of Madras, Rev. Mr. Clark, Maj. gen. Carthew, Dr. Grant, Condr. J. Williams and wife.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3. Defiance, Daly, Northern Ports; Paragon, Gibson, Singapore and Penang.—5. Hannah, Richards, Poondy; str. Baltic, Greig, Northern Ports; Tyburnia, Coote, Port Natal.—6. Francis Banfield, Thomas, London; Tapoojee Herjee, Walker, Coconada.—7. Str. Malta, Down, Calcutta.—8. Str. Arracan, Niblett, Negapatam and Galle; Trimountain, Field, Akyab.—25. H.M.'s str. Seostria, Wells, Coconada and Rangoon.—26. Euxine, Malcolmson, Akyab.—28. Gallant Neill; Hews, Masulipatam; Travancore, Johnston, St. Vincent; Barham, Condit, London, via Cape.—March 1. Alert, Price, Penang and Singapore.—3. Mary Lord, Patterson, Liverpool, Chieftain, Rose, Masulipatam and Coconada.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Bengal, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Strange and two children, Mr. Ritchie and child, E. R. Groves, Esq., Maj. Temple, Lieut. H. H. Hooper, Mrs. E. Cunliffe and two children, H. R. D. Marrett, Esq., Mrs. Marrett and three children. To MARSEILLES.—His Exc. Lieut. general Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., Maj. H. F. and Mrs. Siddons, Stephen Clarke, Esq., Maj. gen. J. Bell, Maj. G. H. Peyton, Maj. H. Bisset, Miss Bisset, H. E. Sullivan, Esq., Mrs. Sullivan, J. T. Fowler, Esq., Mrs. Fowler, Capt. W. Arbuthnot, Lieut. G. W. Williams. To MALTA.—T. L. Strange, Esq. Per Barham.—Miss Bardin, Mrs. Brockonon, Mrs. White and family, Mrs. Horne and five children, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Thomas and family, Mrs. Sergeant, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Otley and family, Mrs. Valpy and three children, Maj. H. J. Brockonon, 20th Madras N.I.; Surg. maj. White, Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. F. Groves, Mr. H. Groves, E. W. Ezre, Esq., dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals; Mr. Ferrand, Rev. Mr. Sergeant, Lieut. E. S. Bell, Gen. G. C. Otley, Rev. Mr. Valpy, Capt. Davis, 74th Highlanders, in charge of troops; Lieut. E. Peyton. Per str. Candia, to CALCUTTA.—Staff asst. surg. Henry, Mr. R. Dunlop, H. W. Alexander, Esq., Lieut. H. A. Gower. Per str. Simla, to GALLE.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. G. Fitzmaurice. To MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. J. Millar. To BOMBAY.—Abdullah, Col. and Prince of Johanna. Per Tratalgar, to PENTICOTTA, &c.—Maj. C. J. and Mrs. Anderson. Per str. Baltic, to NORTHERN PORTS, &c.—For MASULIPATAM.—Miss P. G. M. Forbes, Lieut. Traill, Capt. Hope. For CALCUTTA.—Mons. Berton, W. Johnson, Esq. For BIMALIPATAM.—Mrs. Sound and child. Per str. Malta, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Darling, Mrs. Deran and children. Per str. Arracan.—For GALLE.—Dr. Sanderson. Per H.M.'s ship Seostria.—For RANGOON.—Lieut. Burke, Asst. surg. Sufrein. Per Chieftain.—J. B. Sergeant, Esq., and lady.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. A. N. BRUCE, of the 4th Bombay Rifles, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Agent Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, with effect from the 18th December last.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA has declared a dividend of 20 Rs. per share, free of Income-tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st December last.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, March 12).—Cotton Piece Goods.**—A better enquiry existed for Piece Goods during the early part of the period under report, but latterly holders gave way and forced off their stocks at lower rates. Grey Shirtings have been in good request, and the last sales of most qualities show a decline of prices. Grey Longcloths are scarce and fetch full prices. Grey T-cloths maintain former rates. Grey Printers neglected. Grey Madapollams without improvement. Grey Domestic of heavier makes are in request, while the narrower widths remain unasked for. Grey Jaconets of better make are in request; other qualities are only to be placed at the most unremunerative figures. Grey Mulls are unsaleable except at a concession. Bleached Goods are dull in the same position as last advised, and no noticeable change has taken place. Coloured Goods are almost neglected. Turkey Red Goods are dull. **Yarns.**—The improvement of the Twist market which was noticed in our last report, lasted only a short time, and since a few days the demand has subsided, and prices in most counts have receded. The market closes quiet. Orange and Green Yarns also show a decline in value, and are less saleable; Turkey Red Yarn in small request at former figures. **Metals.**—The demand for Copper is languid at former prices, and the market closes with a downward tendency. There is very little doing in Iron, and British and Swedish Bars and Nail Rod are quoted at lower figures. Steel is in good demand at former rates. Spelter is in heavy stock, and shows no change in value. Quicksilver is dull. **EXPORTS (Bombay, March 12).**—The export market is quiet, and prices have a downward tendency, owing to the less favourable advices from home.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Feb. 22.*—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. T. A. Cowper, rev. comr. for alienations in the Bombay pres., to be judicial and financial comr. in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the Mysore commission :—  
Capt. J. J. Hamilton, 2nd N.I., to be a junior asst. to commissioner of Mysore.

Mr. L. Ricketts to offic. as junior asst. to comr. of Mysore.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, extra asst. comr. in Oude, has leave on m.c. for 8 mos. in ext.

Mr. T. H. Bullock, dep. comr., Hyderabad assigned districts, availed himself, on Jan. 30 last, of the prep. leave granted to him in G.O. dated Nov. 16, 1860, No. 5583, and made over charge of the Raichore Doab and Shorapore districts to Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. comr., on the 29th idem.

Mr. F. Green, insp. of schools in Mysore, has been permitted to resign his appt. fr. the 1st inst.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, Feb. 21.*—Appointments.—The undermentioned officers of engs. are appt. probationary asst. engs., and posted to the irrigation dept., N.W. Provs. :—

Lieut. C. W. J. Harrison, F. J. Home, and G. T. Skipwith.

The order [No. 244, dated Feb. 8] by the lieut. gov. of the Punjab, appg. Lieut. B. Lovett, of engs., a probationary asst. eng., and posting him to the Lower Sirhind div., is confirmed.

The appt. [Punjab order No. 229, dated Feb. 5] by the lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Lieut. W. H. Holmes, asst. eng. 2nd class, to offic. as exec. eng., Peshawar div., from the date of Capt. Pollard's departure on leave, is confirmed.

Capt. F. Alexander, exec. eng. of 1st class, offic. exec. eng., Meerut div., is confirmed in that appt.

Promotion.—Mr. W. E. Parry, probationary asst. eng., attached to 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, is prom. to the grade of asst. eng., 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 8.

Transfer.—Capt. G. A. Craster, 2nd class exec. eng., is transf. from Oudh to the Punjab.

Posting.—The order [No. 2449, dated Dec. 29, 1860] by the lieut. gov. of the Punjab, posting Capt. G. A. Craster, exec. eng., to the exec. charge of the Dalhousie Road, is confirmed.

*Mil. Dept., Feb. 21, 1861.*—No. 130 of 1861.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Rawlins, 17th regt. of Madras N.I., are placed at disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 131 of 1861.—Capt. A. Simpson, art., is perm. to proc. to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c., and to be absent on that account for 1 year, from 28th inst., under new regs.

*Fort William, Feb. 22, 1861.*—No. 182 of 1861.—Mr. J. F. Baness, field draftsman, Surveyor Gen.'s Office, do. du. with "topographical survey party No. 1 Bengal estab.," is permanently transf. thereto, to fill the vacant appt. of "civil assistant," to take effect from Jan. 1, 1861.

No. 134 of 1861.—Temp. proms. in the qrmr. gen.'s dept., with effect from date of the departure on furl. of Lieut. G. Allgood, offic. asst. qrmr. gen. :—

Maj. D. C. Shute, 1st cl. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. of the army.

Capt. F. S. Roberts, dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the 2nd cl., to offic. in the 1st cl.

No. 137 of 1861.—With ref. to notification from the foreign dept., No. 4220, of the 18th Sept. last, the servs. of the undermen. officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. :—

Lieut. T. A. Scott, 28th N.I., and Lieut. J. H. Worsley, 71st N.I., district superint. of police in Oude.

No. 138 of 1861.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 126 of the 19th inst., the foll. proms. and alterations of rank are made :—

Brevet.—Lieut. col. E. L. Russel, Bombay inf., to be col. from Oct. 7, 1860, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

Maj. R. Taylor, Madras cav., to be lieut. col. from Oct. 7, 1860, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, Bengal inf., to be major from Oct. 7, 1860, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. Sir H. B. Edwardes, Bengal inf., to be col. from Oct. 18, 1860, v. Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter, Madras inf., dec.

### Comparative Statement of Revenues and Receipts and Expenditure in India, including the Home Charges, Payments for Guaranteed Railway Interest, and Railway Receipts for the Years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, and the same as Estimated for 1859-60, and 1860-61.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Regular Estimate, 1859-60.	Regular Estimate, 1860-61.
<b>REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.</b>					
Land revenue	17,748,810	15,217,337	18,123,659	18,521,518	18,146,551
Tributes and subsidies from Native States	587,632	544,457	489,861	524,980	546,925
Excise duties in Calcutta	45,684	49,751	51,975	52,100	50,925
Sayer revenue	293,317	268,360	343,552	345,240	337,392
Abkarry ditto	920,850	794,344	969,432	1,021,154	1,187,564
Moturpha (Madras)	108,419	107,826	111,247	110,379	108,850
Income-tax	...	...	...	...	808,550
Trade taxes (Punjab)	...	...	...	150,000	213,980
Miscellaneous receipts in the Revenue Department	244,268	228,220	251,738	222,959	278,504
Customs	2,289,072	2,148,834	2,867,681	3,691,603	3,768,677
Salt (exclusive of Customs' duty on salt imported)	2,501,881	2,181,846	2,602,670	2,846,549	3,891,680
Opium	5,011,525	6,964,209	6,148,342	6,071,092	6,638,699
Post-office collections	260,192	339,498	588,636	604,280	701,101
Stamp duties	612,788	456,363	593,214	658,983	833,670
Mint receipts	290,589	363,516	247,205	454,905	322,960
Marine and pilotage receipts	159,517	178,304	168,415	125,702	130,982
Judicial receipts	284,206	298,732	402,396	372,020	394,764
Contributions from Native States on account of contingents	108,865	36,816	78,230	190,080	252,862
Interest on debts due by the Nizam and on other accounts	64,829	62,949	59,023	58,960	57,534
Miscellaneous receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	481,289	402,809	447,990	420,234	681,489
Ditto Public Works Department	918,227	476,910	645,514	620,263	678,607
Ditto Military Department	502,116	586,800	877,018	804,778	988,416
Revenues and receipts	33,878,026	31,706,776	36,060,788	37,796,632	39,509,631
Net receipts of railways...	121,954	153,806	232,365	330,700	443,160
	33,999,980	31,860,582	36,293,153	38,127,332	39,952,791
Deficit	474,208	8,890,642	14,187,617	8,230,180	6,678,697
	£ 33,974,188	40,251,224	50,480,770	46,417,462	46,630,888
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Repayments : Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks	74,634	63,509	95,770	90,424	81,220
Charges of collection and other payments in realisation of the revenues, including cost of salt and opium, viz. :—					
Land, sayer, abkarry, &c.	2,224,343	2,005,044	2,185,746	2,139,833	2,209,205
Income-tax	...	...	...	...	57,900
Customs	113,563	149,376	167,641	157,257	169,446
Salt { Cost ...	612,749	801,689	818,814	818,050	467,580
{ Charges ...	...	304,191	297,215	294,508	807,479
Opium { Cost ...	980,837	747,335	655,552	955,000	1,111,500
{ Charges ...	169,643	198,499	144,899	157,735	157,416
Post-office	375,687	430,981	487,042	474,815	522,973
Stamps	31,623	27,845	27,662	44,044	45,555
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements	1,118,285	883,454	858,515	1,142,891	1,422,865
Allowances to district and village officers and enamdars, including charitable grants	976,981	1,118,912	1,110,812	1,164,050	1,152,272
Total of the direct claims and demands upon the revenues, including charges of collection, and cost of salt and opium	6,678,345	6,225,835	6,849,168	6,938,807	7,705,431
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including contingent charges	2,556,271	4,019,886	4,015,326	3,683,559	3,684,451
Judicial and police charges	2,812,409	2,635,133	8,893,971	3,863,751	4,004,500
Buildings, roads, and other public works, including repairs and military buildings	8,987,568	8,053,268	4,287,766	4,341,318	4,084,001
Military { Military general, including stores ...	10,947,643	15,107,184	20,581,972	17,048,877	14,648,105
{ Local military ...	544,262	482,741	498,976	662,788	680,900
Total military	11,491,905	15,589,925	21,080,948	17,711,665	15,279,005
Indian Navy and other marine charges	916,924	1,169,486	985,945	887,607	856,870
Charges of the Eastern settlements (exclusive of charges of collection and other payments out of the revenues)	72,154	62,809	95,452	119,413	131,411
Mint charges	143,172	145,514	143,594	257,155	228,078
Interest on debt	2,264,961	2,196,672	2,758,623	3,057,867	3,168,819
Loss by exchange on railway transactions	...	...	...	...	473,324
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA	30,873,709	35,078,528	48,590,793	40,860,442	39,610,885
Home charges	2,574,328	4,492,470	6,051,566	4,398,020	5,357,993
Guaranteed interest (England)	496,039	655,854	819,009	1,114,000	1,626,000
Ditto ditto (India)	80,112	24,872	19,402	50,000	86,010
	£ 33,974,188	40,251,224	50,480,770	46,417,462	46,630,888

\* This sum comprises about £741,066 payable on account of mutiny compensations.

† Loss by exchange on railway transactions, before shown under "Charges of Civil and Political Establishments," is now distinctly exhibited. In 1859-60, this loss, amounting to £247,917, is included in the sum of £3,683,559 for "Civil and Political Charges," so that the real comparison of civil and political charges, after deducting the loss on railway exchange in 1859-60, and the temporary charge for compensation in 1860-61, will be as follows :—1859-60, £3,435,642; 1860-61, £2,943,386.

No. 36.—Published for general information by order of H.E. the Governor general in Council,  
C. H. LUSHINGTON, Sec. to the Government of India.  
Financial Department, Feb. 19, 1861.



**The Cairo Courts-Martial.**

*Adj.-Gen's. Office, Simla, Feb. 20, 1861.*—At a General Court-martial, assembled in Fort William on the 5th day of December, 1860, Lieut. William Clephane Liondin Brown, of H.M.'s Bengal regiment of artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 4th of April, 1860, at Cairo, wilfully mocked and insulted certain dervishes and other worshippers engaged in religious worship in the Great Mosque of the town during a Mahomedan festival; and in having thereby excited and outraged the feelings of the worshippers in the Mosque and the Mahomedans assembled outside.

Finding.—The Court find the prisoner, Lieut. W. C. L. Brown, of H.M.'s Bengal regt. of art., guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having mocked certain dervishes engaged in religious worship in the Great Mosque at Cairo, on the occasion stated in the charge; but they acquit him of the rest of the charge.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

HENRY PALMER, Col., Regt. of Lucknow, President of the Court.

Fort William, Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1860.

Revised Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. W. C. L. Brown, of H.M.'s Bengal regt. of art., is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having wilfully mocked certain dervishes engaged in religious worship in the Great Mosque at Cairo, on the occasion stated in the charge; but they acquit him of the rest of the charge.

The Court are also of opinion that the act of mockery was insulting; but that it was done thoughtlessly and inconsiderately, and without the intention to insult. The Court therefore respectfully adhere to their former sentence.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

HENRY PALMER, Col., Regt. of Lucknow, President.

Fort William, 17th January, 1861.

"Confirmed, but not approved."

HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Kurnaul, Feb. 8, 1861.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

The C. in C. returned the proceedings to the Court for revision of their finding and sentence, with the following remarks:—

1. The C. in C. is at a loss to comprehend the finding of the Court. It is not logical, and it is in direct opposition to the evidence, of which the Court have acknowledged the validity.

2. The Court have found the prisoner guilty of having mocked certain dervishes while engaged in their worship, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in doing so.

3. Although the evidence shows that this act was repeated and frequent, the Court acquit the prisoner of having mocked the dervishes "wilfully."

4. Consequently, the Court must be of opinion that the prisoner did so mock "involuntarily or unintentionally."

5. But H.E. cannot think that the Court intends to say that the prisoner acted "involuntarily" or "unintentionally," because in that case they would not have sentenced the prisoner to be "severely reprimanded" for an act beyond his will or control, and moreover such an opinion would be at direct variance with the evidence for the prosecution.

6. The C. in C. therefore returns the proceedings for revision. He is convinced that the prisoner did not mock the Mahomedan worshippers at their prayers, either "unintentionally" or "involuntarily."

7. Nothing can be more insulting or more ungenerous than a mockery of prayers in a place of religious worship by professors of another belief.

8. The more Christians differ from the tenets and forms of Islamism, or of another sect, the more carefully should they abstain from derision of them—and in countries where there are great varieties of religious beliefs, mockery of the forms of prayers of any one of them is not only an outrage on the feelings of a sect, but a sure means of engendering the worst feelings between the sects themselves.

9. So serious an offence does the new Indian Penal Code consider the mockery of any form of religion, that it punishes it with imprisonment to the extent of one year, or fine, or both fine and imprisonment.

10. The C. in C. requests the Court to reconsider a finding which holds out the baneful principle, confirmed by the fiat of a Court-martial, to the army that one of its members is to receive no other punishment than a mere reprimand for having made a mockery of the worship of religious men in their house of prayer whilst celebrating one of their most solemn fasts.

The Court-martial, on the revision of their finding and sentence, adopted the C. in C.'s opinion that the act of mockery was wilful and insulting; but the Court recorded their opinion, at the same time, that the act was done thoughtlessly and inconsiderately, and without the intention to insult.

This finding is not justice. It is as inconsistent with its rules as if a Court were to decide that a man who came into a Christian place of worship and before a crowded congregation placed himself in front of the minister and wilfully and repeatedly mocked his action whilst in prayer, did so inconsiderately and without intent to insult. Such findings as this lower the influence of Courts-martial, encourage rather than check misconduct, and weaken the hands of those to whom is entrusted the maintenance of the discipline and credit of the army.

If such a principle of reasoning as that followed by the Court were to be adopted, the result would be irresponsibility for crime, and a departure from the axiom that a man intends what is the natural and obvious consequences of his actions.

On the Court rests the responsibility of having decreed that a British officer and educated gentleman may deliberately and wilfully mock in public, and insult the feelings of a whole community—the keenest because their religious feelings—and that he is to be excused on the plea of thoughtlessness; that plea, moreover, being unsustained by a particle of evidence.

The Court have taken no notice of the evidence that the act of mockery produced an immediate and painful feeling, and that the Pasha of Egypt thereupon ordered the foreign visitors to leave the Mosque.

The general officer commanding the Presidency division will, in the presence of his staff and the officers of the garrison, read out the remarks of the C. in C., and then severely reprimand Lieut. Brown for having been guilty of conduct unworthy of an officer and gentleman.

At a general Court-martial re-assembled in Fort William on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1860, Capt. William Frederick Cox, of H.M.'s Bengal regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 4th of April, 1860, at Cairo, when in a state of intoxication, appeared publicly in the streets of the town, and at the door of the Great Mosque and in the vicinity thereof, during a great religious Mahomedan festival, and in having on that occasion conducted himself in a noisy, violent, and riotous manner, tending to excite and annoy the worshippers in and about the Mosque; and other Mahomedans in the streets; and in having thereby excited and annoyed such worshippers and Mahomedans; and in having wilfully broken lamps in the streets.

2nd. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the time and place set forth in the first charge, encouraged by his presence and countenance several officers, junior to himself in rank, to make a riotous disturbance in the town of Cairo and in the vicinity of the Great Mosque, during a great religious Mahomedan festival, by breaking lamps, and in other ways, without having endeavoured, by using his authority as their superior officer, or otherwise, to prevent such riotous conduct and disturbance.

3rd. For scandalous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in reply to an inquiry addressed by the Adjutant general of the army to him, as the senior of several officers who had been engaged in a riot at Cairo, on the occasion of a religious festival there, in a letter dated the 31st May, 1860, falsely and designedly denied all knowledge of any outrage having been committed at Cairo, by any of his fellow passengers; whereas, in fact, he well knew that several of his fellow passengers who went to the Mosque and returned therefrom in the same evening with himself, had been noisy and riotous, and that outrages had been committed by them in and near the Mosque, and that one or more of them, and specially Lieut. Patton, of the 1st regiment of Bengal European cavalry, had broken several lamps in the street in his presence.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that Capt. W. F. Cox, of H.M.'s Bengal regt. of artillery, is Not Guilty of the charges; and they fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

HENRY PALMER, Colonel, regt. of Lucknow, President.

Fort William, Dec. 18, 1860.

The finding of the Court on the first and second charges is approved and confirmed.

The finding of the Court on the third charge is confirmed, but not approved; because Captain Cox's answer to the Adjutant gen. is disingenuous. That answer conveyed the impression that he knew nothing of misconduct of any sort on the part of some of his companions at Cairo, although his own evidence showed that he was present at the door of the Mosque when two officers were engaged in a conflict with Egyptian soldiers, who allowed no more Englishmen to enter it, on account of the outrages committed in the Mosque by the English; and further, that he drove away from the Mosque in a carriage with other

officers, two of whom broke lamps, and that he told one of them that his doing so was a shame.

HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Kurnaul, Feb. 8.

The prisoner will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

At a General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William on the 20th of December, 1860, Lieut. J. Henry Alexander, of H.M.'s Bengal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 4th of April, 1860, at Cairo, when in a state of intoxication, appeared publicly in the streets of the town, and at the door of the Great Mosque and in the vicinity thereof, during a great religious Mahomedan festival, and in having on that occasion conducted himself in a noisy, violent, and riotous manner, tending to excite and annoy the worshippers in and about the mosque, and other mahomedans in the streets; and in having thereby excited and annoyed such worshippers and Mahomedans; and in having wilfully broken lamps in the streets.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. J. H. Alexander, of H.M.'s Bengal Regt. of artillery, is not guilty of the charge, and accordingly fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

HENRY PALMER, Col., regt. of Lucknow,

Fort William, 21st December, 1861. President.

I regret, on a perusal of the whole evidence, that I am unable to do more than confirm the Finding of the Court.

HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Kurnaul, 8th February, 1861.

The prisoner will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

At a General Court-Martial re-assembled in Fort William on 22nd of Dec., 1860, Lieut. James Alexander Mountford Patton, of H.M.'s 1st Regt. of Bengal Euro. Light Cav., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 4th of April, 1860, at Cairo, when in a state of intoxication, appeared publicly in the streets of the town, and at the door of the Great Mosque and in the vicinity thereof, during a great religious Mahomedan festival; and in having on that occasion conducted himself in a noisy, violent, and riotous manner, tending to excite and annoy the worshippers in and about the Mosque, and other Mahomedans in the streets; and in having thereby excited and annoyed such worshippers and Mahomedans; and in having wilfully broken lamps in the streets.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, of H.M.'s 1st regt. of Bengal Eur. L.C., is not guilty of the charge, and accordingly fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

HENRY PALMER, Col., regt. of Lucknow, Fort William, Dec. 22, 1860. President.

The C. in C. confirms, but cannot approve, the full and honourable acquittal of the prisoner; inasmuch as he himself admitted that he had broken lamps in the streets of Cairo, which was part of the offence with which he was charged. On the other hand, the C. in C. notices with pleasure and approbation the manly candour with which Lieut. Patton unreservedly declared his own misconduct; a solitary instance, the C. in C. regrets much to say, on the part of those implicated in the painful occurrences at Cairo. The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Guy, c.b., of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, was president, which first investigated the case; commented on the unwillingness to state facts; the law officer who had to give an opinion on the case, did the same. There can be no doubt that this reticence not only has caused the prolonged delays which characterised these trial, but has actually impeded the course of justice.

HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Kurnaul, Feb. 9, 1861.

The prisoner will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

By order of H. E. the C. in C.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Colonel, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

**MADRAS.**

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Feb. 6.—Leave of absence:—Maj. Brockman, Canarese translator to Govt., to Madras, 20 days, prep. to Eur.

Feb. 7.—Mr. R. C. Fraser is prom. to grade of prob. 1st class, from March 13.

Feb. 8.—Appointment:—Mr. J. Garrett to act as Canarese translator to Govt., during abs. of Major Brockman.

Mr. W. M. Molle, civ. and sess. judge of Honore, has furl. to Eur. 3 years, resigning his appt.

Mr. F. Coplestone, civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, has leave for 3 mo.

Lieut. col. H. Colbeck, sen. mag. of police, has 2 mo. leave, from April 15.

Mr. J. H. Goldie to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Honore, in succ. to Molla.

Mr. W. Hudleston, sub sec. to the Board of Revenue, has 3 mo. leave to Neilgherries.

Mr. R. E. Master to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Godavary district.

Surg. maj. J. Sanderson, garrison surg., Fort St. George, to proc. per str. *Aracca*, to Galle, where he will await the arr. of Sir W. T. Denison, and accompany H.E. to this pres., as his med. attendant during the voyage.

Feb. 8.—No. 41 of 1861.—Appointment, Alterations of Rank, and Promotion:—

Maj. P. T. Snow, 3rd L.I., to be paymr. at Vizagapatam, v. Gompertz.

11th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Elliot to take rank from Sept. 17, 1858, v. Dent, ret.

Lieut. M. H. L. Harris to take rank from Nov. 23, 1858, in succ. to Girdlestone, prom.

Sen. Ensign E. A. Campbell to be lieut., v. Meyer, ret.; date of com., Nov. 23, 1859.

Lieut. col. T. L. Pears, engr., is perm. to retire from the serv., on pension, from Feb. 8.

The leave to Eur. granted to Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C., is ext. to Jan. 14, 1861.

Capt. J. Blair, art., adj. and qmr. of art. in the Straits, has leave 3 mo. to sea.

Ensign G. H. Oakes is rem., at his own request, from 4th to 39th N.I., with effect from Aug. 30, 1860, and prom. to lieut. in latter regt., in succ. to Johnson, prom.; date of com., Aug. 30.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 8.—Asst. surg. G. Bidie, civil surg. of Guntoor, to be med. officer of Mysore farm, Hoosoor, v. Hilbers, ret.

Asst. surg. T. Croudate to be civil surg., Guntoor.

Feb. 5.—Promotions:—

20th N.I.—Lieut. J. M. Foote to be capt., v. Cazale, ret.; date of com., Feb. 1.

Maj. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., 2nd asst. in Mysore commission, has 20 days leave, prep. to Eur., m.c.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to capt. by brevet, Feb. 14:—

Lieut. W. J. Vizard, 35th N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Sinclair, 51st N.I.

Lieut. J. Bradish, 15th N.I.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar, for 15 mos., to Europe, on m.c.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 25.—Mr. Sub-engr. Currely has passed exam. in Tamil and Hindustani prescribed for the pub. works dept.

Feb. 26.—Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, dist. engr., Kristnah, priv. leave for 3 mos.

Capt. J. C. Anderson, Madras engr., to act as dist. engr. of Kristnah, dur. abs. of Capt. Chambers on leave.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 28.—Appointment:—Capt. J. Nicholas, 44th N.I., to act as jt. mag. at Ootacamund, as well as at Wellington, till arr. of Col. Brown at Ootacamund.

Feb. 26.—Mr. E. W. Bird, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Tanjore, assn. ch. of the Court fr. the subordinate judge on 19th inst.

Mr. J. Urquhart, coroner of Madras, has reported his return to Presy. on 24th inst. by str. *Colombo*.

Feb. 25.—No. 62.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. H. H. Hooper, 13th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. H. B. D. Marret, zillah surg., Salem, on m.c. for 15 mos., and to embark fr. Madras.

Feb. 26.—No. 64.—Appointment and promotions:—

Maj. J. M. Macgregor, do. du. 1st regt. L.C., to act as comdt. of the Governor's body guard dur. abs. of Capt. Siddons.

Sen. 1st Class asst. surg. H. Carnegie to be surg., fr. Jan. 1, v. Hilbers, ret.

Sen. 1st Class asst. surg. R. P. Linton, to be surg., fr. Feb. 21, v. White, ret.

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. Crewe, 45th N.I., is permitted to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of a capt., fr. Feb. 28.

The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., 2nd asst. to the comr. of Mysore, and Canarese transl. to Govt., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. maj. J. Peterkin, m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. E. A. B. Travers, 2nd N.I., asst. adjt. gen. Pegu div.; Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd Eur. L.I.—arr. at Madras on Feb. 24, 1861.

The undermen. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev. fr. Feb. 24, 1861:—

Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I., Lieut. C. V. Gordon, 28th N.I., Lieut. R. W. Daunt, 25th N.I.

The following promotions are made in the commissariat dept.:—

Lieut. R. FitzGibbon, asst. comy., m.c., to be actg. dep. comy., v. Capt. Johnstone, on m.c. to Eur.; Lieut. S. Simpson, dep. asst. comy., to be actg. asst. comy., v. Lieut. FitzGibbon.

The undermen. gentlemen who arr. at Madras on Feb. 24, 1861, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the cav. and inf., in conformity with their app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of cor. and ens. respectively, leaving the dates of their com. to be settled hereafter:—

Cavalry.—Mr. A. G. W. Hemans.

Infantry.—Mr. J. G. M. DeL. Bean.

Revenue Dept., March 1.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, for 3 weeks, fr. 10th inst.

Mr. G. Thornhill, act. coll. and mag. of the Kristna dist., for 1 mo.

Mr. G. V. Agnew, sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Godavary dist., prep. leave for 6 weeks, in lieu of the 1 mo. granted on Jan. 29.

Educational Dept.—Mr. A. A. Gordon, prof. of history, &c., pres. coll., for 12 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 28.—Mr. W. Joyea, hd. mr. of the Madras-sa-i-Azam, has passed prescribed test of qualification in Hindustani language.

Judicial Dept., March 1.—Appts.:—

Capt. T. S. Hawks, 37th N.I., asst. superint., 1st cl., Nellore, to be prob. supt. of police for the dist. of North Arcot.

Lieut. G. B. Bowen, 48th N.I., to be prob. superint. of police for the dist. of Cuddapah.

Lieut. T. Weldon, 42nd N.I., prob. asst. superint., 1st cl., South Arcot, to be prob. superint. for the dist. of Coimbatore, but to remain in S. Arcot till rel. by Lieut. W. O. Swanston, on ret. fr. m.c.

Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I., superint. of police, Madras, to be superint. of police for the dist. of Tinnevely.

Lieut. W. R. Mesham, 43rd N.I., to be prob. superint. of police for the dist. of Madras.

Lieut. W. Hands, 36th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police, 1st cl., but to offic. as superint. of police for the dist. of Nellore, dur. abs. of Lieut. Grove.

Lieut. H. W. H. Cox, 5th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police 2nd cl. for the dist. of North Arcot.

Lieut. F. J. Hicks, 3rd N.I., to be asst. superint. of police 1st cl. for the dist. of Bellary.

Lieut. A. Balmer, 24th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police 1st cl.

Ens. C. A. Porteous, 27th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police 1st cl.

Mr. G. T. Beauchamp entered on his duties as act. puisne judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Udalt on 27th ult.

Mr. J. Rathiff delivered over charge of Civ. and Sess. Court of Cuddapah to Mr. R. Davidson on 25th ult.

The app. of Capt. Nicholas to act as jt. mag. of Ootacamund, published in the *Gazette* of 26th ult., is to take effect fr. 18th idem.

Rev. Dept.—Mr. J. H. Cox to be an asst. director of rev. settlement of 2nd grade.

Mil. Dept., Feb. 27.—No. 67.—H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, k.c.b., having this day embarked for Eur., H.E. the Gov. in Council directs it to be notified that the command of the army of this Pres. has devolved on Maj. gen. R. Budd, next sen. officer on the staff as prov. C. in C.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 6.—Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I., to join his regt., via Calcutta.

Feb. 8.—Ensign H. J. Nicholas, from do. du. with 34th L.I., to do du. with 19th N.I.; to join.

Feb. 2.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Col. E. Messiter to 51st N.I.

Lieut. col. A. Macleod, from 6th L.C. to 4th L.C.

Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, from 4th L.C. to 6th L.C.

Lieut. col. J. Hill, from 13th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Lieut. col. J. W. G. Kenny, from late prom. to 13th N.I.

Capt. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I., late offic. brig. maj. of H.M.'s British forces, will remain at presy. till arr. of his regt. from Kangoon.

Feb. 5.—Removals:—

Lieut. col. J. Blaxland (Eur.), from 9th N.I. to 29th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. F. Salmon, from 29th N.I. to 9th N.I.

Lieut. A. G. Hutchins, gen. list, from do. du. with 34th L.I., to do du. with 39th N.I.; to join.

Ensign H. H. O. Hands having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, is relieved from do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.I., and app. to do du. with 46th N.I.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. R. Mesham, 43rd N.I., 40 days' priv. leave to Calcutta.

Ensign E. H. Eyre, 38th N.I., 60 days' priv. leave to Madras.

Feb. 5.—The undermtd. officers have been examd. in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, 41st N.I., do. du. 34th L.I., qual. as interp.

Capt. R. J. Baker, 32nd N.I., Moulmein.

Qual. for gen. staff.—Lieuts. W. T. Grey, horse art., Madras; F. P. H. Bird, 2nd Eur. L.I., do. du. 4th N.I., Madras; A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I., Madras; E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th N.I., Madras; J. Colquhoun, 27th N.I., Madras; E. W. Shaw, 27th N.I., Madras; A. M. Lys, 31st L.I., Moulmein; C. Hayter, 34th L.I., Madras; W. Hay, 44th N.I., Madras; J. Ewing, 45th N.I., Madras.

Creditable progress.—Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd, art., Tongho; F. H. Hope, 1st batt. royal regt., Madras.

Lieuts. F. E. Hadow, art., Madras; J. G. Pollock, art., Madras; R. C. Kinchant, 32nd N.I., Moulmein; A. F. Dobbs, 32nd N.I., Madras. Ens. F. R. Trevor, 2nd N.I., Tongho.

Lieut. E. M. Vincent, H.M.'s 69th regt., and Asst. surg. G. Williamson, med. dept., passed exam. pres. for officers of compva. and for med. charge.

The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Lloyd and Hope, and Lieuts. Colquhoun, Shaw, Hayter, Hay, Hadow, Pollock, Kinchant, Dobbs, and Ens. Trevor.

Feb. 22.—Asst. surg. T. Lowe is to be considered as having been on du. on Nilgiris fr. Nov. 22, 1860, to the date of relief.

Feb. 23.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. R. C. Moore, 4th batt. art., fr. March 1 to May 1—Madras, prep. to Europe.

Maj. J. C. M'Caskill, 51st N.I., fr. Feb. 23, for 6 mos.—Mysore, and southern div.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN VETERANS.

No. 18.—With reference to the orders as per margin (G.O. Dec. 28, 1859, No. 145—G.O. Feb. 10, 1860, No. 18), the head qrs. of the Eur. veterans will be established at Palaveram from the 1st prox.

Lieut. col. J. M. Ayde, royal art., is appd. to com. the art. at Secunderabad, fr. the date of departure of Brev. col. Moore.

With reference to G.O. Feb. 8, priv. leave for 60 days has been granted to Capt. H. L. Christie, 10th N.I., fr. Feb. 8, or date of departure, instead of fr. March 1.

The undermen. officer has been examined in the Tamil language.

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly—credible progress.

The Moonshiee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Moberly.

Lieut. A. M. Davies, N.I., is appd. adj. of his regt. fr. the date of embarkation for Australia on furl. of Lieut. E. G. Gampbell.

The leave on m.c. granted in G.O. Jan. 31 to Ens. A. G. C. Power, do. du. 4th N.I., is can.

With reference to G.O. dated Feb. 22, Lieut. F. C. Trevor, is removed fr. D comp. 1st batt. art. to the horse brig. art., with effect fr. date of embarkation for Eur. of 2nd Capt. M. C. Lawson.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. M. Martin, 42nd N.I., from March 1, 1861, for 6 mos.

Capt. J. H. Corsar, 3rd L.C., from March 4 to July 2, 1861; Ootacamund, the first 60 days, as priv. leave.

Lieut. and qmr. D. W. Laughton, 46th N.I., pres. m.c., prep. to Eur.

Lieut. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I., from March 1 to June, 1861, Madras.

Lieut. J. Swiney, 32nd N.I., in continuation till Sept. 30, 1861, Gopaulpore, m.c.

Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 24th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Vizianagrum, and there await the arr. of his regt.

Ens. J. G. Maitland, 46th N.I., is permitted to do duty with 25th N.I., at Mercara.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the underment. officers are app. to do duty with the regts. specified against their names.

Cornet A. G. W. Hemans, with 1st (King's) drag. gds., to join.

Ens. J. G. M. De S. Bean, with 1st Madras fus., to join.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. H. T. H. Baber, from d. d. H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot, to d. d. H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to join.

Feb. 26.—Capt. R. N. Taylor, of the 17th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Bangalore, with a view to examination in the Canarese lang.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee lang.:—

Lieut. J. MacD. Smith, 12th N.I., doing du. 38th N.I., Walthair, qualified for the general staff.

Ens. J. C. Doveton, 1st N.I., Kamptee—credible progress.

Lieut. A. R. T. Passingham, 29th N.I., Kamptee—qualified as adjt.

Capt. H. T. Rogers, engs.—passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

Lieut. R. Ottley, 8rd Madras Eur. regt.—passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

Lieut. W. F. Worster, 8rd Madras Eur. regt.—passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

Lieut. F. L. Haleman, 37th grenadiers—passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies.

The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Doveton.

Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I., is permitted to do du. with 34th L.I. till April 15, when he will proc. to join his own corps.

Lieut. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., who has been granted leave to Eur. on m.c., is appd. to do du. with troops proc. to England on the *Trafalgar*.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. C. J. Stuart, 51st N.I.; arr. at Madras on Feb. 24, 1861.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The foll. movements of corps are ordered:—  
27th regt. N.I. from Vellore to Cuddapah.  
32nd regt. N.I. from Moulmein to Ellore.  
42nd regt. N.I. from Meaday to Masulipatam.  
52nd regt. N.I. from Rangoon to Vellore.  
N.B.—If the intention to retain the 21st regt. N.I. in China can be ascertained in time to admit of it, the 32nd regt. N.I. will relieve the 22nd at Penang. The movement of the 20th regt. N.I. to Penang will, therefore, be unnecessary.

*Judicial Dept., Mar. 1.*—Appointment.—Asst. surg. T. Lowe, sappers and miners, to act as zillah surg. of Salem dur. abs. of Asst. surg. H. R. D. Marrett on m.c.

*Fort St. George, March 1.*—No. 68.—The foll. extract of G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. of the forces in China is published:—

*Hong Kong, Jan. 30.*—No. 2.—Maj. Hamilton, 21st Madras N.I., will ret. to Madras by the first opportunity, and res. his staff du. in that pres.

No. 69.—Lieut. col. T. McGonn, mily. aud. gen. and controller of mily. finance, is perm. to proc. to Calcutta on du.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:

Col. J. H. B. Congdon, 47th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. H. F. Siddons, 3rd L.C., comdg. H.E. the Governor's body guard, on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. J. Loudon, 20th N.I., asst. commy. gen., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Bombay.

Capt. J. Burnside, 3rd L.I., is perm. to proc. to Mysore, Coorg, Wynaad, and Ceylon, with leave for 4 mo., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave, under old regs.

#### Farewell Address of the C. in C.

Feb. 26.—I have been permitted by H.M.'s Government to resign the command of the Madras army, and to return to England.

When I assumed the command of the Madras army on the 10th of June, 1856, I expressed my confident hope that I should receive the cordial support of every right-thinking soldier in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the service.

That expectation has been amply fulfilled, and my most grateful acknowledgments are due to the officers commanding divisions, field forces, brigades, and regiments, and to the departments of the staff of every denomination at army head quarters, whose untiring exertions and cordial assistance have secured the firm enforcement of a system which has proved eminently successful.

Of the state of discipline, with few exceptions, of the troops, European and native, in the Madras Presidency it is my grateful privilege to record that it has called forth the frequent and marked commendations of the highest authorities, as respects both the efficiency of the several corps and the full, clear, and well-considered reports of inspecting officers, who, by the bold and uncompromising discharge of their very important duties, have so well justified the principle of selection which placed them in the high commands they have exercised with such rare and proved ability.

The services in the field of the troops of this presidency employed in the suppression of the rebellion and mutiny, are now matter of history, and the glowing terms in which they have been recognised must endure for ever an imperishable record of the achievements of those noble soldiers.

In the foremost rank, and in high distinction second to none engaged in that arduous struggle, stand the Madras Fusiliers who fought under Neill, Havelock, and Outram; while it never can be forgotten that, to their immortal honour, the native troops of the Madras army have been, in the memorable words of the Earl of Ellenborough, "faithful found among the faithless."

These are facts of which every soldier, European and native, from the private to the general, may justly feel proud; and it will ever be to me a source of the highest gratification that during the most critical and eventful period of British rule in India, it has been my good fortune to have been at the head of an army so distinguished for all the best qualities of faithful, brave, and loyal soldiers.

I cannot conclude without offering to Colonel Simpson, inspector general of ordnance, to Brigadier Hammond and Brigadier Whistler, successively commanders of artillery—to Colonel Adye, c.b., commanding the royal artillery, and to the select committee of artillery officers, my sincere and hearty thanks for the valuable assistance they have ever rendered in dealing with the innumerable questions which have been under discussion connected with the all-important artillery branch of the army and the ordnance department generally. I earnestly trust that sooner or later these labours may lead to that complete assimilation of system and equipment

throughout the artillery of the British army which is indispensable to thorough efficiency, and which successive Commanders-in-chief have for five-and-twenty years striven to accomplish.

I desire also to tender to Drs. Pearce, Macpherson, and Beatson, the heads of the Medical Department, my best thanks for the zeal and great ability with which their important duties have been discharged.

My military career and my active connection with India and its armies are now about to close; but in that retirement in my native country to which forty years of service in a tropical climate entitles me, I shall always cherish a warm recollection of the valued friends and brother soldiers from whom I am about to separate, and to whom I now bid a cordial and affectionate farewell!

PATRICK GRANT, Lieut. gen., C. in C.  
H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant, k.c.b., having this day embarked for Europe, H.E. the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the command of the army of this Presidency has devolved on Maj. gen. Richard Budd, next senior officer on the staff, as provincial commander in chief.

All returns will be made to Maj. gen. Budd accordingly.

#### Death of the Bishop of Madras.

*Fort St. George, March 5.*—The following is from the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary:—

With deep regret H.E. the Governor in Council notifies the death of the right rev. Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of this diocese. His lordship died at Madras this morning, after a few weeks' illness.

On this melancholy occasion the Flag of the Fort will be hoisted half-mast high, and will continue to be so displayed throughout the day.

H.E. the Governor in Council requests that the principal officers of Government, civil and military, and all who may desire to take this opportunity of marking their respect for the memory of the esteemed and lamented prelate, will attend his funeral.

His lordship's remains will be interred in the Cathedral burial ground at half-past five o'clock this evening.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

#### BOMBAY.

##### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 27.*—Maj. W. W. Anderson, superint. of the Gackwar cont. in Kattywar, has been app. asst. to the resident at Baroda, with ch. of the dist. of Umreily.

Maj. R. M. Johnstone, 1st gren. N.I., has been app. asst. to the resident at Baroda, with ch. of the dist. of Okamandel.

Mr. C. Gonne, asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, assu. ch. of his app. on 4th inst.

Mr. E. T. G. Pearson, uncov. asst. to the sec. to Govt. in the Judicial dept., has priv. leave of 3 mos., fr. 22nd inst.

Lieut. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I., actg. adjt. of the 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, acted as Western Bheel agent fr. March 20 to Oct. 31, 1860.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, asst. mag. of Poona, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. R. White, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, assu. ch. of app. on 9th inst.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, sec. judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, has leave for 1 mo., fr. March 1.

Mr. H. Ingle, dep. coll. in ch. of treasury, Kurrachee, has leave for 2 mo.

Surg. maj. D. Costelloe, 1st fus., performed the du. of civ. surg., Poona, and in ch. of ex-amers of Scinde, fr. Jan. 24 to Feb. 16.

Capt. Houghton acted as exec. eng., Central Scinde, fr. Dec. 11, 1860, to Feb. 9, 1861.

Mr. F. Jones, civ. eng., is app. to act as exec. eng., Central Scinde, dur. abs. of Capt. Thomson. Mr. Jones assu. ch. on 9th inst.

Capt. J. Jones is app. an exec. eng. 2nd cl., and exec. eng. Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Lieut. J. H. White, 1st cl. asst. eng., to be an exec. eng. 3rd cl., and to act as exec. eng. Surat and Broach.

Mr. Robins, act. 1st cl. asst. eng., to act as exec. eng. N. Concan, as a temp. measure.

Lieuts. Bedford and Seton, engrs., are prom. to grade of 2nd cl. asst. eng. fr. Jan. 24.

Rev. H. Pace, harbour chapl., and Rev. W. Carr, sen. chapl. of Kurrachee, are permitted to exchange apps.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, March 7.)

*Bombay Castle, March 6.*—Surg. maj. D. Costelloe, m.p., 1st Enr. regt., was in political ch. of the ex-amers of Sind at Poona, fr. 27th Jan. last to 17th ult.

The leave for 15 days, granted in the Govt. notific. of the 4th Jan. last, to Lieut. G. G. Leathe, 3rd asst.

to pol. agent in Kattywar, has been ext. to 1 mo., commencing fr. 13th Feb. last.

Mr. R. West acted as judge and sess. judge of Dharwar fr. 17th to 26th Jan. last.

Capt. Parr, 2nd asst. to the mag. of Sattara, is invested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

The Hon. the Chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to conf. Mr. H. Gamble in the office of offic. assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, fr. 12th Feb. last, on reasig. of Mr. O. W. Ketterer.

Mr. M. Melville, asst. judge and sess. judge of Concan, is perm. to proc. to Eur. with leave for 6 mo.

Lieut. W. H. Wilson, 18th Bombay N.I., was app. adjt. of Upper Sind police on 20th Oct. last.

Asst. surg. H. Cook is app. to offic. as civ. surg. and regis. of marriages at Admednuggur, v. Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser.

Lieut. Crawford was in ch. of the asst. engr's office at Baroda fr. 6th to 13th Nov., 1860, inclusive.

The underment. officers are app. to act as assessors at the approaching exams. of the Grant Med. College:—

Surg. maj. H. D. Glasse.

Surg. W. Thom.

Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay, Feb. 28.*—Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, art., having been reported fit for du., is directed to proc. and rejoin his troop.

Leave of absence:—

General List.—Ens. A. Wood, attached to 1st grdr. N.I., fr. Jan. 25 to Feb. 8, in ext.

March 1.—The undermen. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the Hindoostanee language as follows:—

Staff Employ.—Lieut. J. F. Forbes, 25th N.I.I.; Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 7th N.I.; Lieut. F. P. Fortescue, 12th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. C. P. Newport, fr. March 15, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

28th N.I.—Lieut. E. W. West, from March 17, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 28.*—No. 97.—Asst. surg. H. V. Thorold has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., and permitted to proc. via the Cape.

No. 99.—Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, qmr., and interp. of H.M.'s 31st regt., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., and permitted to proc. via the Cape.

March 2.—No. 101.—Capt. F. Harvey, H.M.'s 18th N.I., is transf. to the invalid estab., at his own req.

Poona, March 1.—Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Ens. A. H. Davis, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 15, to remain at Nusseerabad on m.c., and enable him to rejoin.

March 2.—Leave of absence:—

2nd Regt. Silladar L.C.—Surg. E. Mahaffy, from Feb. 25 to March 31, to Bombay, on m.c., under new rules, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

#### THE SILLADAR CAVALRY.

The C. in C. desires that officers commanding regiments of Silladar cav. will occasionally visit the outposts furnished from their respective regts., and that they will also detach their 2nd in com. or other officers on this duty to insure all detachments not commanded by British officers being visited once at least in every month.

Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd N.I. (grenadiers), is appd. officer instructor of musketry to the Bombay volunteer corps, for 6 mo. from this date.

Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, 1st N.I. (grenadiers), is confirmed in his appt. of adjt. to his regt.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 8th Feb. 1861.—By Capt. Shekleton, apptg. Lieut. Pasley, art., to act as adjt. and qr. mr. of art. at Belgaum, in addition to other duties.

Leave of absence:—

25th N.I.I.—Lieut. col. Stewart, from March 20, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

25th N.I.I.—Lieutenant Mills and General List Ens. Marshall, attached 25th N.I.I., from 11th March, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

*Bombay, March 4.*—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 18, 1861, by Lieut. col. Montgomery, apptg. Lieut. W. T. Keays, of 14th N.I., to act as interp. to 11th N.I.

Capt. J. Bates, 8th N.I., has been reported to have passed exam. in native lang. qualifying for "staff employ."

The leave of the undermentioned officers is extended to the 31st inst., to remain at presy. on m.c.:—

Lieut. Stubbs, 31st N.I.

Lieut. Hodgson, 22nd N.I.

Ens. Ketchen, attached to 1st Eur. regt. (Fus.)

Asst. surg. Thorold, med. estab.

The undermentioned officers have been reported fit for duty:—

Lieut. Brown, 5th N.I.I.

Ensign Wright, 8th N.I.

**RETURN HOME OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.**  
*Bombay Castle, March 5.*—No. 102.—In accordance with orders received from the Supreme Govt., the D batt. Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Mhow, and No. 118 field batt., stationed at Poona, will embark at Bombay for England, as early as possible.  
 H.E. the C. in C. is requested to make all arrangements.

*March 7.*—No. 103.—Lieut. F. C. Mytton, of the sappers and miners, having passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee, and for the ch. of a comp., is available for employ. in dept. of public works.

*March 8.*—No. 105.—Lieut. J. E. Swinton, 26th Madras N.I., has furl. to Eur., for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

*March 9.*—No. 107.—Lieut. H. Coningham, 59th Madras N.I., has furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 109.—Order confirmed:—

*Dated Feb. 20.*—By the officer comdg. at Malligaum, appg. Lieut. LaTouche, 2nd in com., 4th Poona horse, to act as superint. of bazaars at that station, dur. such time as Capt. Faulkner may be in com. of the station.

No. 110.—The foll. officer, cadet of the season of 1846, is prom. to brev. rank of capt., fr. date specified opposite his name:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. S. J. Thorp; March 3.

*March 11.*—No. 111.—Tenders to the milty. paymr. of sums intended to purch. the discharge of soldiers from the army are always to be accompanied by a certificate of service and of the number of distinguishing marks the applicant for discharge possesses be furnished from the regtl. records.

No. 112.—Promotions:—

18th N.I.—Lieut. K. T. Barton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. G. E. Griffith to be lieut., fr. March 3, in succ. to Harvey, transf. to invalid estab., fr. 2nd idem.

No. 113.—Admitted to the serv., in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf., on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 27:—

No. 641.—Inf.—Mr. J. F. Willoughby.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona, Mar. 4.*—The undermen. officer ret. to duty without prejudice to his rank, by per. of H.M.'s princ. sec. of state for India, on Feb. 28, 1861:—Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster, H.M.'s 4th N.I. (rifles).

Capt. Lancaster, 20th N.I., and Ens. T. A. Buchanan, gen. list, have leave fr. March 1 to 31, in ext., to remain in Mahabaleshwar, on m.c.

*Bombay, Mar. 5.*—Surg. Thom is conf. in the app. of surg. to the marine batt., v. Surg. Vaughan, app. to staff of H.E. Sir H. Rose, G.C.N., C. in C. in India.

Lieut. W. T. Brown, 5th N.L.I., is att. to 23rd N.L.I. till the ret. of his regt. fr. China.

Lieut. B. J. Daveney, 6th Inniskilling drags., att. to 11th regt. Scinde horse, is per. to rejoin his corps.

Leave of absence.—Med. Dept.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. J. Hamilton, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

*Mar. 6.*—Leave of absence.—Corps of Engrs.—Lieut. Nant, fr. Dec. 17, 1860, to Feb. 12, 1861, and regt. of art., Maj. Aitkin, fr. Dec. 7, 1860, to Jan. 27, 1861, to Bombay.

*Poona, March 6.*—Lieut. G. E. Hancock, regt. of art., having completed his course of instruction, is posted to the 3rd batt., and directed to join the 3rd co. with No. 3 lt. field batty. attached.

Leave of absence:—

30th N.I.—Lieut. Packe, from Feb. 21 to March 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

*Bombay, March 7.*—Capt. Harvey, invalid estab., is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Dapoolie.

*March 8.*—Leave of absence:—

28th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, from March 10 to June 10.

31st N.I.—Lieut. col. W. H. Lye, from March 4, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

28th N.I.—Capt. C. Hodgkinson, for 60 days, from date of depart., on priv. leave.

Regt. of Art.—Capt. F. Conybeare, from April 5 to May 10, on priv. leave.

2nd Gren. regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. C. Lester, from April 1, for 60 days, on priv. leave.

*Poona, March 9.*—Ens. Tinling, attached to 23rd N.L.I., under G.O. No. 1,451 of Dec. 24 last, is transf. to 28th N.I., and directed to join.

*Bombay, March 11.*—The underment. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language qualifying for staff employ:—Lieut. T. Bell, 14th N.I., adjt. 2nd Jacob's rifles.

Lieut. C. Woodhouse, 12th N.I., attached to 2nd regt. Jacob's rifles.

#### NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 26.*—No. 36.—The foll. temp. app. is confirmed:—

Mr. A. L. Overbury, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr. of *Ajdaha*, to ch. of schooner *Fanny*, fr. Jan. 25.

No. 37.—The foll. temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

Mr. J. Williams to be act. 1st cl. 2nd mr. on Jan. 29, and to be borne as supernu. on books of *Prince Ar-*

*thur* for passage to join Indus flotilla, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Salmon, act. mr. of *Prince Arthur*, to temp. com. of that vessel fr. Jan. 31.

Comdr. Twynam, comg. *Prince Arthur*, to reside on shore, m.c., fr. Jan. 31.

Mr. A. S. Finlinton, captain's clerk, of the *Semiramis*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., on Jan. 28.

Act. lieut. Reddome, of *Ajdaha*, to be act. lieut. of *Clive* fr. Jan. 31, to fill a vacancy.

Act. lieut. Arnot, of *Assaye*, to be act. lieut. of *Clive* fr. Jan. 31, to fill a vacancy.

The asst. surg. of *Ajdaha* to afford med. aid to officers and crew of *Semiramis* fr. Feb. 1.

Lieut. Nixon, 1st asst. dock mr., to be registrar of seamen fr. Feb. 1.

Mr. J. C. Lake, mate, having arrived fr. England, to be act. lieut. of *Ajdaha* on Feb. 4, to fill a vacancy.

Act. lieut. Ogilvy, of *Semiramis*, to be act. lieut. of *Zenobia* fr. Feb. 7, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. surg. T. Miller, of *Falkland*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., on Jan. 28.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, March 1.*—Lieut. F. Gardner, having ret. fr. England by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bombay* on 27th ult., was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernu. fr. that date.

Lieut. Sedley, comg. the *Victoria*, is directed to join the *Assaye*.

Lieut. Gardiner, supern. of the *Ajdaha*, is app. to com. of the *Victoria*, v. Sedley, ordered to the *Assaye*.

Lieut. Hurlock, of the *Coromandel*, is to be transf. to the *Victoria*, for passage to join the Indus flotilla.

#### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of Capt. R., 2nd Eur. L.C., daughter, at Muttra, Feb. 22.

ALLEN, wife of Richard, son, at Madras, March 1.

ANDREWS, wife of Surg. maj. C. G., son, at Shahjehanpore, Feb. 13.

ARNOLD, Lady, daughter, at Malabar-hill, March 9.

BARROW, wife of Capt., son, at Oude, Feb. 22.

BEAHAM, wife of M. H., son, at Jaulnah, March 3.

BENSON, wife of W. R., son, at Kirkee, Feb. 25.

BUTTERFIELD, wife of R. A., daughter, at Jubbulpore, Feb. 19.

CAIRD, wife of T., son, at Garden Reach, Feb. 28.

CLAXTON, wife of Rev. W. A., daughter, at Perambore, Feb. 27.

CLEGHORN, wife of John, son, at Calcutta, Feb. 10.

COOMES, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 24.

D'OLY, wife of Warren H., daughter, at Chuprah, Feb. 20.

EVEZARD, wife of Capt. G. C., daughter, at Poona, March 2.

FOOKS, wife of Capt. G. A. St. P., daughter, at Jaunpore, Feb. 19.

GRANT, wife of Trevor J. C., son, at Alipore, Feb. 28.

GREEN, wife of Lieut. E. A., son, at Ahmedabad, Feb. 27.

HARDAKER, wife of J., daughter, at Vizagapatam, Feb. 20.

HICKEY, wife of Capt. Robert F., son, at Peshawur, Feb. 25.

HILLS, wife of Archibald, daughter (since dead), at Neechiindipore, Feb. 21.

JAFFREY, wife of A. P., daughter, at Kordacharie, Feb. 8.

JERVOISE, wife of A. C., daughter, at Khanlalla, March 3.

KELLIE, wife of Dr., son, at Secunderabad, March 7.

MAIDMENT, wife of W. P., son, at Bombay, March 4.

MASON, wife of R. H., son, at Manora, Feb. 26.

MAYLER, wife of Wm., son, at Beypoor, Feb. 1.

MOORE, wife of B., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 22.

MOTTET, wife of Lieut. H. E., son, at Palaveram, March 2.

NESH, wife of E., son, at Kurrachee, March 4.

PARSONS, wife of Lieut. A. D., daughter, at Bangalore, Feb. 24.

PATRICKSON, wife of Capt., son, at Goruckpore, Feb. 24.

PELLEY, wife of C. R., daughter, at Masulipatam, Feb. 27.

PHILLIPOTS, wife of John S., daughter, at Jullundur, Feb. 17.

POPKISS, wife of Edmond A., at Mahim Fort, March 5.

RAYMOND, wife of Henry, son, at Black Town, Feb. 27.

RIACH, wife of Capt. W. A., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 2.

SAUNDERS, wife of Lieut. H. G., son, at Futtigurh, Feb. 21.

SMYTH, wife of Benjamin P. W., son, at Allahabad, Feb. 23.

SPIELAR, wife of A. D., daughter, at Colaba, Feb. 27.

WHEELER, wife of J. T., daughter, at Nungumbakum, March 2.

WHITE, wife of J. G., son, at Coonoor, Feb. 26.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, W. G., to Joan M., daughter of the late W. Crawford, at Tirhoot, Feb. 12.

BRINE, F. B., to Anne C., daughter of W. Waters, at Darjeeling, Feb. 22.

BRYANT, J., to Emily, daughter of H. C. Metcalfe, at Dacca, Feb. 24.

DONNELLAN, J. A., to Mary M., daughter of the late J. M. Flannery, at Bellary, Feb. 28.

GALBRAITH, Rev. R., to Fanny S., daughter of J. P. M. Myers, at Byculla, March 7.

GOMEZ, W. C. T., to Miss C. G. Hyde, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.

HALLEN, J. H. B., to Catherine, daughter of Col. Bowland, at Kirkee, Feb. 26.

HOUSTON, J., to Isabella, daughter of the late G., at Madras, Feb. 27.

JACKSON, A. B., to Miss H. J. Ramsay, at Hyderabad, Feb. 18.

SMITH, C., to Matilda, daughter of the late J. Saunderson, at Calcutta, Feb. 14.

TAYLOR, M. A., to Martha E. J., daughter of the late General Saunders, at Madras, Feb. 4.

TURTON, J. P., to Emma F., daughter of Col. M. H. Delamain, at Ferozepore, Feb. 18.

WEBB, J., to Mrs. Annie M. Hervend, at Agra, Feb. 7.

#### DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Caroline, wife of Maj. H. C., at Cawnpore, Feb. 12.

BIRD, Capt. William C. J. F., 40th Madras N.I., at Madras, March 1.

CARNDUFF, Andrew, infant son of Mr., at Calcutta, Feb. 25.

CONNELL, Anna, at Kurrachee, aged 31, Feb. 23.

D'SILVA, Mrs. Catherine, at Calcutta, aged 62.

FARRELL, Ann, wife of J., at Calcutta, aged 85.

FRENCH, Thomas, at Madras, aged 53, March 4.

FORD, William R., at Allahabad, aged 47, Feb. 27.

HALL, Frederick T., infant son of G., at Poona, Feb. 28.

HIGHLAND, William D., at Madras, aged 65, Feb. 27.

HOBHOUSE, Alice M., infant daughter of Charles, of the Bengal Civil Service, at sea, between Alexandria and Malta, March 20.

INGLIS, Desdemona, wife of J. M., at Allahabad, March 1.

LACK, Charles, infant son of G., at Kirkee, Feb. 22.

MCALLY, Elizabeth F., daughter of Col. A., at Mysore, Feb. 21.

MONK, Lieut. H. G., H.M.'s 16th regt., at Calaba, March 7.

MOFFATT, James G., infant son of J. W., at Intally, Feb. 23.

MURRAY, Lucy, wife of D., of cholera, at Bombay, Feb. 24.

PLAGUE, Mrs. A. D., at Chandernagore, aged 75, Feb. 25.

REYNOLDS, Thomas, killed by a fall from a horse at Poona, aged 27, March 5.

SEQUIERA, Sarah, wife of Edward, at Belgaum, March 3.

SHERIN, Fanny, at Malligaum, Feb. 9.

TUTTON, Maj. William M., Bengal Inv. Estab., at Mussorie, aged 55, Feb. 16.

VIEYRA, Quintin J., infant son of Q., at Poona, March 3.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 29.

*2nd Drags.*—Lieut. J. Stansfield, fr. the 1st foot, to be lieut., v. S. Sergie, who exchs.

*Mily. Train.*—Ens. C. F. Gardner to be lieut., by purch., v. A. McDonald, who rets.

*1st Foot.*—Lieut. S. Sergie, fr. the 2nd drags., to be lieut., v. J. Stansfield, who exchs.

*5th Foot.*—W. A. E. Wilmot, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. J. Fergusson; H. R. W. Miles, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Legge, prom.

*24th Foot.*—First lieut. T. C. Dempster, fr. the Tipperary art. militia, to be ens., without purch., v. F. A. H. Yonge, who res.

*33rd Foot.*—Lieut. Hon. R. H. de Montmorency to be capt. by purch., v. J. McK. McKenzie, who rets.; Ens. F. Easton, to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. R. H. de Montmorency.

*42nd Foot.*—Asst. surg. J. C. Campbell, fr. 4th lt. drags., to be asst. surg., v. Maclean.

*43rd Foot.*—Col. McLeod, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. C. H. B. Young, who rets.

*54th Foot.*—F. Haig, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Lambard, prom.

*75th Foot.*—Lieut. G. G. Moseley, fr. h.p., 7th foot, to be lieut., v. J. Streets, who rets. upon h.p.; Ens. F. B. Morris to be lieut. by purch., v. Moseley, who rets.

*81st Foot.*—Ens. G. B. Bevan to be lieut., by purch., v. T. C. S. Speedy, who rets.; Ens. R. Purdon, fr. Kerry militia, to be ens., by purch., v. Bevan.

*83rd Foot.*—J. O. Gage, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. E. Meyricke, who rets.

*92nd Foot.*—Capt. and brev. maj. E. E. Haines to be maj., without purch., v. Mackenzie, prom.

*94th Foot.*—Capt. T. G. B. Atkinson, fr. 17th foot, to be capt., v. A. C. Elliot, who exchs.



## BREVET.

The following proms. to take place in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces consequent on the deaths of Gens. J. Welsh, Madras inf., on the 24th Jan., 1861; A. Fair, c.b., Madras inf., on the 29th Jan., 1861; Maj. gen. W. J. Gairdner, c.b., Bengal inf., on the 3rd Feb., 1861; Gen. P. Delamotte, c.b., Bombay cav., on the 5th Feb., 1861; and Gen. J. F. Dyson, Bombay inf., on the 20th Feb., 1861:—

To be Gens.—Lieut. gens. P. Lodwick, Bombay inf.; S. H. Todd, Bengal inf.; J. Briggs, Madras inf.; H. Thomson, Bengal cav.

To be Lieut. Gens.—Maj. gens. D. Capon, c.b., Bombay inf.; W. D. Robertson, Bombay inf.; D. Sim, Madras engr.; G. Sandys, Madras cav.

To be Maj. Gens.—Cols. G. Farquharson, Bengal inf.; W. R. Corfield, Bengal inf.; R. St. John, Bombay inf.; R. Horsford, Bengal art.; J. Christie, Bengal cav.

The undermnt. officers retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Maj. Gens.—Cols. J. W. Goldsworthy, Madras inf.; H. Jacob, Bombay inf.; R. R. Ricketts, Madras inf.; E. H. Hart, Bombay inf.

To be Cols.—Lieut. cols. J. Powell, Bengal inf.; W. A. Cooke, Bengal inf.; F. Burgoyne, Madras art.; A. H. Duncan, Bengal inf.; L. P. D. Eld, Bengal inf.; and J. E. Mawdsley, Madras art.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Majs. W. H. Godfrey, Bombay inf.; H. H. Bell, Madras art.; J. G. Gaitskell, Bengal inf.; A. W. Onslow, Bengal inf.

## Supply of Indian Cotton to England.

Home Dept., Feb. 28, 1861.

Resolution.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has had under his consideration the possibility of a greatly and suddenly-increased demand for Indian cotton in England, and he desires to draw the attention of each local government within the territories of which cotton-producing and cotton-exporting districts lie to those measures whereby the power of India to meet such increased demand for cotton may be augmented by help of Govt.

It is to be observed:—

First.—That no measure which places Govt. in the position of the private capitalist, cultivator, or speculator, or which in any way interferes with private enterprise, can be otherwise than permanently injurious in itself and detrimental to the object in view.

Therefore, all attempts to stimulate cultivation or labour by any exertion of Govt. authority, directly or indirectly, are out of the question.

The same objection will apply to model forms and experimental cultivation conducted by officers of government.

Secondly.—No measure will meet the object immediately in view unless it shall tell on the production of cotton during the next season, and on our means of getting that season's crop to port. This limitation will exclude from present consideration such projects as railways or canals, which, although the surest permanent means of increasing our power of export, could be made to tell to only a very limited degree on the exports of the next few seasons. Moreover, the attention of Government is already directed to promote these works to the utmost extent compatible with its financial means, and even so serious a calamity as an apprehension of a short supply of cotton in England could hardly add to the desire of the Government of India to advance them as rapidly as possible.

The question for consideration is, what can the Government do towards facilitating an immediate increase of production, and towards improving the means of bringing the produce to port.

## AS TO INCREASING PRODUCTION.

The solution of questions connected with the tenure of land, and with the law regarding contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce, which are now under the consideration of Government, may ultimately produce a very considerable effect on the investment of European capital in the cotton districts, but the result could not be immediate. More probably an immediate increase of the coming crop of cotton will depend on the rapidity with which information regarding the demand and prices in England can be communicated to the producers in the cotton districts and on the removal of all impediments to intimate and rapid communication between those who grow or collect the cotton in the interior, and the merchants who export it from the port of shipment. Directly and indirectly the Government may do something to promote these objects, especially if agents of the mercantile community of our ports will visit the cotton-producing districts, and do all that may be effected by personal intercourse to reduce the number of hands through which the produce must pass between the place of production and the place of shipment. There is also much valuable statistical information regarding the extent of cotton cultivation which it may be in the power of the Government officers to furnish from the public records, or to verify when obtained through other means.

The operation in the interior of the capitalists at our seaport towns may be facilitated by affording

them the aid of the Government treasury in their banking arrangements in those parts of the country where as yet no private banks have been established. The agents of respectable firms at the presidency towns might be permitted, under certain rules, to have their bills on the presidency cashed at the Government treasuries, paying no more premium than the actual cost of conveying the coin. This, without entailing expense on Government, might often prove a convenience to the merchants.

## AS TO IMPROVING THE MEANS OF BRINGING THE PRODUCE TO PORT.

It is by facilitating existing means of communication, even though it be in a rough way, that Government can best aid the merchant promptly without exceeding its legitimate functions.

Projects for bridged and metalled roads are not practicable within the next year or eighteen months; but there is a great extent of country capable of producing cotton, which is now not easily accessible to ordinary country carts, even during the fair season, and probably it is by improving the present country cart and pack bullock tracks, and thus extending the mileage over which an ordinary load of cotton may be conveyed at a rate of two and a-half or three miles per hour, that the export of the next season's crop may be most effectually aided.

In this view the Governor-general in Council requests that each local Government will at once take measures to have the lines of traffic between their cotton-producing districts and the port of shipment, whether on sea or river, examined and reported on by a competent officer. This officer should note, in general terms, the extent and probable cost of any improvements required to bring the existing country cart tracks up to the standard just described. For the execution of the improvements the Government should select the nearest executive authority as the one to be charged with the work; and where there is no such authority at hand, a special agency should be employed for the purpose; the only conditions being that the work to be undertaken should be capable of immediate execution.

For such purposes officers of high scientific attainment as engineers are not needed. An officer of judgment and energy, with a capacity for rapidly estimating the probable cost of the very simple works required, will be almost as useful as an accomplished engineer. In the event of any expenditure being required, which it is beyond the power of the local government to sanction, application should be made to the Government of India for a special grant.

It would be very desirable that the officers employed to examine and report should be accompanied each by a member of whatever commercial community may be most interested in the produce of the district, who might observe and report on any obstacles other than physical, which may appear to impede the cotton trade. The combined report of two such gentlemen, if well selected, would furnish information of considerable practical value regarding any province in which they might be employed.

The Government of India will be prepared to bear the charge of the travelling expenses of any gentlemen who might be deputed by commercial communities to accompany its officers.

It is not intended to discourage, on the part of those who may be engaged as above described, suggestions of any extensive or costly work which may promise to subserve, in a larger and more permanent manner, the great object in view, even though it may not admit of speedy execution, or be within the means of Government to sanction immediately.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay; to the Lieut.-governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; to the Commissioners of Pegu, Nagpore, and Mysore; and to the resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered further, that the local Governments and administrations be requested to communicate a copy of the resolution to the commercial communities at their chief towns, through the Chambers of Commerce, or otherwise; with an invitation of any suggestions which may occur to those practically interested, and which may aid more effectually to attain the great national object in view. W. GREY,

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

## The Opium Crop.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS.

From Henry C. Hamilton, Esq., Benares Opium Agent, to the Off. Jun. Sec. to the Board of Revenue, L.P.

Fort William, dated Gazeepore, Feb. 16.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Board the following particulars connected with the prospects of the current season, and regret to think that they are fast falling off, owing to the absence of rain and dew, and to the consequent increasing deficiency of water in tanks and wells. At the present time there is not the slightest appearance of a change in the weather—we have not had a single nor-wester this year, and strong westerly winds during the day are destroying crops of every description.

BENARES AND MIRZAPORE DIVISION.—Mr. Wilson writes, "During the past fortnight the weather has not been favourable for production of opium, a boisterous dry wind has set in unusually early, and has prevailed with remarkable persistency since the 4th inst. to the present time, and as it has the effect of rapidly accelerating the hardening of the seed capsules of the poppy plants, from which opium is in process of extraction, it tends very materially to diminish the quantity of opium obtained. I am unable to determine the extent to which injury may have been sustained from this cause, but it has extended in some degree to every field in which the collection is going forward. The appearance of the cultivation is luxuriant and promising, and it is very satisfactory to me to find that in a year of unusually protracted drought the cultivators have very generally been induced to listen to my earnest remonstrances and representations, and have allowed a large portion of land to remain fallow,—from which cause alone, had the weather continued to be favourable, I had fair grounds for expecting a considerable increase in the provision of opium of this division."

AZIMGHUR.—Mr. Wintle reports, "That the poppy plant in this division still looks in a healthy state; the early sowings being all in flower, and the latter coming on well. During the last few days, however, a strong westerly wind has prevailed, which is rather detrimental to the manufacture of leaves, and if it continues (as at present seems likely) I fear it may interfere with the irrigation, as the Assamees are afraid of weakening the stems by watering under such boisterous weather. There has been no rain since my last report, and there seems every appearance of the hot weather setting in at once."

FUTTEHPORE, INCLUDING BANDA, HAMEERPORE, AND ALLAHABAD.—Mr. Anderson states, "That the weather during the last ten days has been pretty favourable, the wind however for three or four days has been too strong, but it is to be hoped that it will not continue so. The sowings in this division are much earlier than usual. During the past week every village nearly that I have visited the collections have commenced, and the juice is flowing freely."

SELEMPORE IN GORUCKPORE.—M. Casserat writes, "I regret to state that it has been blowing very strong indeed from the west, hulling occasionally towards night, but never entirely becoming calm, and is consequently unfavourable for the preparation of the leaves. I have myself seen some few fields during the past three days in which the flower leaves have been blown off the plant and scattered about. The poppy also in poor soils is not looking well, and from fear of the plant being laid level with the ground the cultivators are loth to water. As yet I have received no unfavourable reports from the Gomastahs, but I much fear I shall not be able to give so favourable an account of the prospects of this division in my next report if this weather continues. In another week or ten days the collections will have commenced. The first sowings are all well in flower or buds just opening, and all, in the irrigated lands, looking very luxuriant and promising, more especially where the cultivators have kept their lands fallow; and this to a very great extent is the case throughout this sub-division."

CAWNPORE, INCLUDING ETAWAH, FUTTYGHUR, MYNPORE, AND SHAHJEHANPORE, &c.—"The Gomastahs," reports Mr. Turnbull, "are still sanguine as to the outturn reaching maunds 3,138, but, without we have rain shortly, I very much fear it will fall far short of their estimates, the greater portion of the cultivation being still very backward. I have inspected a large portion of the Nawabad cultivation in Koliikund, and it is very promising on the whole."

GORUCKPORE.—Mr. Osborne states since the 1st inst.:—"Very strong westerly winds have prevailed all over this district, which may have interfered in some degree with the collection of the leaves, but up to this date I have not heard of any serious injury to the plant itself. Such as I have seen appears in a very satisfactory condition. The first sowings have flowered very generally, but a portion of the petals have been blown off by the high winds."

GAZEERORE.—Mr. Armstrong reports, "The cultivation is looking well, collection of opium commenced four or five days ago. That which I have examined appears very good. The Assamees I have met with appear well satisfied with their present prospects, and as yet nothing detrimental to the results of the season has come to my knowledge. Although the strong westerly winds have destroyed poppy flowers, no unfavourable report on this account has, up to the present time, been received, as flowers are still abundant."

Mr. Nicholson reports that "in consequence of the long-continued drought the growth of the latter sowings has been retarded. The strong west wind that has prevailed is also unfavourable. But if there is favourable weather for collections, I still expect the out-turn of the season will not be less than from 750 to 800 maunds."

Under these circumstances it is at present quite impossible to calculate the probable out-turn of this division.—I have, &c.,

HENRY C. HAMILTON, Agent.

## To Correspondents.

If "INDICUS" will, in confidence, favour us with his name and address, we shall be happy to publish his letter in our next issue; but we cannot insert anonymous communications.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, April 6, 1861.

## A CONSTABULARY FORCE FOR INDIA.

THE first Report of the Police Commission is now before us, containing seventy "propositions" as a sequel to thirty-three introductory paragraphs. Considering the ample time allowed to Indian officials for drawing up any reports they may have to submit to Government, their characteristic prolixity is quite inexcusable. With a little more concentration of thought their ideas would become clearer to themselves, and, consequently, their expressions both more perspicuous and concise. As it is, there is no more wearisome task for a journalist than to wade through the feeble, but never-ending torrent of words in which their meaning is concealed. In sifting such a report, for instance, as the voluminous document sent in by the Police Commission, it is very difficult to keep the attention fixed, so as to pounce upon the few scanty grains of genuine ores amid such a mass of useless rubbish. After much pains, however, we gather the main fact that it is proposed to substitute a civil for a military police, and this is really the most hopeful proposition that has emanated from the wise men of the East for many a long day. The abolition of the present anomalous military police force will not only effect a very considerable saving of expense, but will avert whatever danger may lurk in a large native army. The new constabulary is likewise, indeed, to be drilled and disciplined and trained to the use of fire-arms, but on ordinary occasions their only weapon will be a stout baton. At the station-houses will be kept a carbine and two swords for every two men, so that in no case could more than one-half of the entire force be possessed of fire-arms. They will, further, be so much scattered and dispersed over the country that any organised movement would be difficult of execution, and as each corps will be essentially local there will exist no bond of union between the different divisions. Europeans and Eurasians are to be largely employed in the higher ranks, nor will intelligent and reliable natives be debarred from holding posts of responsibility and honour. One very important feature of the proposed arrangement is, that the military will be relieved of all non-military duties. Whatever duty should properly be discharged by the civil power will henceforth be withdrawn from the soldiery, who will be required only to fight

the battles of the State, and to enforce obedience to the laws when called upon to do so by the magistrate. There are, no doubt, certain districts where the police must necessarily be armed, especially at night, but even those exceptional cases will gradually diminish in number. In towns, and along the great military roads, the simple baton ought to suffice for the maintenance of good order, especially if the carrying of swords, and matchlocks, and spears, be strictly prohibited on the part of the general population. The appointment of native gentlemen as honorary magistrates will greatly facilitate the perfect pacification of the country, and contribute largely to the efficiency of the new police force. It is impossible to be too careful in elaborating the details of the measure now under consideration, for on its proper working will mainly depend the future tranquillity of the country. By consulting the native landholders as to the selection of constables, and by interesting them in the general development of the scheme, a good feeling will be created between them and the European magistrates, who will thus become better acquainted with the people whose happiness and prosperity are entrusted to their good sense, tact, and sagacity. It is becoming every day more manifest that if we wish to retain our hold upon India on any other than ruinous conditions, we must avail ourselves of native agency wherever it is practicable. It is neither possible, nor desirable, that India should be much longer governed as a conquered country. The people must gradually be associated with the dominant race, and be taught the art of self-government, the first and last step towards which is self-respect. The more we succeed in inducing the respectable natives to co-operate with their present rulers, the less need will there be for the maintenance of the present costly system an incubus alike on India and England. When Trojan and Tyrian, Native and European, can be treated as morally equal, the Indian problem will have been solved, and that great dependency will have become in truth the brightest gem of the British Crown. But before that day arrives the Greek Kalends may be looked for. However, where perfection is unattainable, approximation may be both aimed at and achieved.

## WILL INDIA EVER PAY?

THAT India does not "pay" at present is admitted on all hands, but there are sanguine individuals who entertain enthusiastic notions touching the benefit it is destined hereafter to confer on the British Empire. It would be pleasant to think that there were any grounds for this expectation beyond the active imaginations of these dreamers. So far as our memory serves us, no military dependency has ever, at any time, been commercially advantageous to its rulers. This remark does not, of course, apply to colonies, which are not to be confounded with military posts. It may seem strange, perhaps, to apply this term to our eastern possessions, but a little reflection will show that it is the proper light in which to regard them. For what is the reason always assigned by those who insist on the importance of India? Is it not that if we withdraw our troops, it will become a prey to France or Russia? No one ever pretends that England, as a nation, derives either strength

or wealth from her dominion over those hundred and fifty millions of dissatisfied natives. We must hold India, it is said, in order to protect our commerce—that very commerce being a subject of loss to the country at large. Individuals, no doubt, frequently accumulate considerable fortunes by trading with India—though to a far less extent than is generally supposed—but it is manifest that the balance of trade is heavily against the nation. For many years past the annual exportation of silver bullion, or specie, to India, has exceeded eight millions, no portion of which finds its way back again. But silver belongs neither to the raw produce nor to the manufactures of Great Britain. It is not even imported from our colonies. The adventitious supplies of gold received from Australia have diminished the pressure upon our markets, and postponed the fatal day of reckoning for a time, but any interruption to this golden shower would infallibly bring about a most disastrous derangement of all monetary and commercial affairs. As it is, instead of vivifying existing manufactures, and creating new ones, it is absorbed in the purchase of the silver required to fill up the deficit in the commerce with India. It would be a matter of less consequence if there were any indications of even a future return of a portion of the hundred millions sterling of hard cash exported within the last dozen years. But not a shilling will ever come back. The effect of this influx of specie into India has been, unquestionably, very beneficial so far as the natives themselves are concerned. Agricultural produce, and consequently the value of labour, have risen considerably in price, and but for the famine—an exceptional disturbing cause that has nothing to do with the argument—a far greater amount of material prosperity would now be within reach of the trading and labouring classes of India than in any other country in the world. But, unlike the citizens, or the peasantry, of any European nation, neither bunniah nor ryots care to expend their increased profits on articles of dress, or in a more generous diet. They are still content to clothe themselves after the manner of their forefathers, in national fabrics, and to enjoy a frugal meal of fish and rice, and fruit. Their surplus wealth is buried beneath the earth, or almost as uselessly expended in the purchase of trinkets, or lavishly flung away in marriage ceremonies, and the impure rites of a grovelling superstition. Whatever be the mode of expenditure they happen to select, it is never to the advantage of British commerce. How, then, it will be asked, do we hear of such large fortunes being made? We reply that few fortunes are made in the course of legitimate barter. A successful coup may now and then be won by the merest speculation, but there is no doubt of the fact that the balance of trade is in favour of India. Sooner or later—and certainly in the event of a sustained European war—this long-continued drain of specie must inevitably straiten our merchants and manufacturers to such an extent that either the circle of trade must be greatly reduced, or carried on by a perilous system of credit—a sort of waiting on Providence and Micawber-like expectation of something "turning up."

Still, it may be urged that, indirectly at least, India provides for a large number of families, and maintains two-fifths of the Im-

perial army. We concede the first clause of this postulate, if it can be shown that the families thus benefited would not do quite as well in sending their younger sons to Australia, or Canada, or any other British colony—every transaction in which is indirectly advantageous to the mother country. As to the military consideration, we do not hesitate to affirm that India is the weakest point in the British empire, and the source of weakness through every part of it. The drain of men is even a more dangerous and exhausting process than that of money, and cannot be continued without lowering the *morale* of the entire army, for in the face of high wages it is not to be expected that a sufficient number of steady, industrious, sober-minded lads will be found to enlist in a service that possesses no attractions, but many discomforts. Should a war break out in Europe, in which this country becomes involved, the necessity of keeping up a large establishment in the East must necessarily detract from the means available for active operations nearer home; and at such a time it would be most unsafe and impolitic to withdraw any Europeans from India.

What, then, is to be done? Is it advisable to renounce the magnificent conquests won by so much heroism, and at so great a cost of men and money? Must we acknowledge to the whole world that we have more strength to seize than to retain, and that our wisdom in peace is not equal to our valour in war? Would not this entail a loss of moral influence more than equivalent to any material advantages likely to result from the greater compactness of the empire? These questions are susceptible of an easy answer. The moral influence of a nation depends, after all, upon its physical strength. Its prestige will soon vanish after its actual weakness has been discovered, or even suspected. In war time India must infallibly be a burden upon Great Britain, and in peace it is little more than an object of vanity. No one, of course, would counsel the immediate abandonment of those possessions, but it is idle to disguise the fact that we cannot govern them either profitably for ourselves or satisfactorily for the natives. The idea of European colonization is a foolish chimera. The climate of itself will prevent such a result, and independently of the climate, no Englishmen who have any respect for themselves will submit to be excluded from the governing class. If India be held at all, it must be as a military dependency, under military law administered by civil despotism. This is the system that prevails in Algeria, where three millions of Arabs are held in subjection by a standing army of 100,000 French soldiers, at an annual cost of 20,000 lives and three millions sterling. The natives of India are, fortunately, less warlike and less united than the Arabs, and therefore do not entail such a heavy expenditure, comparatively speaking, either in men or money. But, nevertheless, the waste is far greater than this country can much longer bear with impunity, and under the present system Europeans and Natives are alike dissatisfied, and equally embarrassing to the Local Government. A first step towards self-government has been attempted in Oude, and with great success. The experiment should now be tried on a larger scale, and a hope held out to the *quasi-independent* princes, that

those who rule their subjects with equity shall have an accession of territory. By degrees the entire peninsula might thus be portioned out, and nothing retained by the dominant Power beyond the seaports and mouths of rivers—to prevent French aggression under the plea of avenging the death of a missionary, or an imaginary insult to the national flag: our own experience will teach us the danger of even the smallest occupation of territory. Commercially we should be no losers, for whatever trade there might and always will be between Europe and India would pass through the hands of British merchants. Politically, we should gain to an extent only fully appreciable in time of war, but not less real in time of peace. The natives, too, would be far happier under the prompt administration of their own rulers than under our dilatory doctrinaire system which dispenses law at the cost of equity, and by delay and legal charges converts a just sentence into positive injustice to all parties. The people of England are already as heartily sick of India as the Indians are of their English rulers. This state of things cannot possibly last much longer. Let us begin, then, to prepare for the severance of existing ties by accustoming the natives to self-government, and laying the foundation of such sincere respect, love and admiration, as shall hereafter produce their natural fruits in mutual goodwill, and in reciprocally advantageous and amicable relations.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECT CADET.—Mr. E. N. D. La Touche passed his examination on the 2nd instant.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—The report of the Agra and United Service Bank, issued preparatory to their meeting this day week, states that the net profit during the past year was £130,345, making the available balance £142,647, out of which dividends have been already declared at the rate of 12 per cent., free of income-tax. Of the remainder, £10,000 has been added to the reserve, which now stands at £220,000, leaving a balance of £12,647 to be carried forward. Owing to the rapidly increasing business at Kurrachee, a branch has been established at that port.

FROM CHINA TO INDIA OVERLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter from a captain in the royal artillery, dated Shanghai, Feb. 6:—"The arrangements for the expedition are now pretty complete. The party consists, besides myself, of Major Sarel, of the 17th lancers, and late aide-de-camp to Sir Hope Grant, Dr. Barton, an Englishman, giving up practice here, Mr. Schereschewsky, who undertakes to interpret for us, while he goes under the auspices of an American missionary society, four Chinamen, and four Sikhs, whom we have obtained from the 11th Punjab infantry here. The whole expense will fall on the three of us, but we expect when we get through that the Indian Government will at least find the interpreter and Chinese passages back to this country. The general has sanctioned my drawing advanced pay, and I believe that the expense will not outrun my pay according to the Indian rate. My proper battery goes to the Mauritius this year, and I have obtained nine months' leave, with orders to report to the adjutant-general in India, and believe there will be no difficulty in getting an extension of leave to England. We take with us small canvass tents, although I fancy, as long as we are in China Proper, we shall require to use them but little. We have a boat also, built in compartments which screw together, and in which, if it stand the transport across the mountains west of China, we hope to explore some of the little-known Thibetian lakes. Of guns and rifles we have a goodly supply, my fire-arms being a double gun, a Sharp's breech-loading rifle, and a

Colt's revolver. We take a little war-paint (regimentals) for the purpose of creating an imposing appearance, and we are going to rig the doctor in a staff uniform. In order that you may be able to trace our intended route on the map, I give you the following programme:—"The naval squadron will be composed of some ten or twelve vessels, which will leave Shanghai on the 10th instant. A consul will be established at Chin-Kiang, another near the Peyang Lake, and a third at Han-kow, about 700 miles up the river. Thence the force will be reduced to small surveying vessels, and I don't think will get above Kivei, where there are said to be rapids, but we hope, of course, that they may get much further. Our party will be on board one of the steamers up to Han-kow, where we shall probably charter a native boat, and be towed, after which we must make the best of our way, in the native fashion, up the Yang-tze as far as Chung-king, in the province of Sechuen, where we intend taking to the land, reaching Ching-tu, the capital of the province, and thence proceeding most likely by the route by which the Abbé Huc was sent back a prisoner from Lassa (see "Huc's Tartary and Thibet" and "Chinese Empire"). From Lassa our course will be along the north side of the Himalayas to the source of the Indus, and then through the mountains, coming out into North-Western India about Simla in October or November. You must not expect to hear from me for the next six weeks, as the first chance for a letter will be by the returning squadron down the Yang-tze."

SIAM.—A series of reports received from our Consuls on the trade of foreign countries has been issued by the Board of Trade, with a promise that they shall in future be published more speedily; this may easily be, for the present series relates to the year 1855. The longest report is from Sir R. Schomburg, British Consul at Siam. He states that a rapid development of the commercial resources of Siam has taken place since our treaty, negotiated in 1855, came into operation; but the Siamese Government do not as yet appreciate the great advantages of a free commerce, and fear it may be favourable to foreigners and disadvantageous to themselves. Their principal export is of rice to China, and next to it sugar, of which ten times the present quantity might be produced if there were sufficient labour to be had; but the extraction of the juice of the cane and its manufacture into sugar are carried on without any of the modern improvements for acquiring the largest possible quantity from the cane and a superior quality of sugar. The alluvial districts might produce as fine cotton as the United States, but there is a scarcity of labourers, and it is bulky for transport in canoes down the river. Her Majesty's Government included among the presents forwarded to the Sovereigns of Siam a hydraulic press to compress cotton into bales. Coffee grows luxuriantly, and is of a superior description; it might be cultivated to an unlimited extent. A number of woods, the produce of the forests of Siam, may become of importance. The teak wood is considered the strongest and most durable timber of India, or perhaps of the world, only the greenheart of Guiana vying with it; but it had become scarce, and the supply had almost ceased. The taking might perhaps rival it in size and quality, if examined more closely. Sir R. Schomburg saw, at the building sheds of the first king, a log of this wood, which was being prepared for the construction of a war-canoe, measuring one hundred and thirty-five feet, and perfectly sound and without a flaw. It possesses the property of being easily bent by artificial means. There are many ornamental woods, the colour and suitability to receive a high polish of which would render them valuable articles of export. A beautiful dye of a brilliant colour is prepared from the heart of the jack tree, which might also become of importance. Sir R. Schomburg had seen silk cloth manufactured in Siam of a green colour, with much more lustre than sap green; this green dye, he was told, was extracted from a vegetable substance procured in the forests of the interior. There is said to be a varnish obtained by incision from a tree, probably

the theet, on which neither the sun nor the rain has influence, and hence it is employed for securing the gilding of idols; it might be advantageously employed for gilded monuments and ornaments which are exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. The balsamic resins of Siam also deserve attention. The betel nut is extensively cultivated, to be used as a stimulant; and so is hemp, for the sake of its intoxicating and narcotic qualities, it being used in the preparation of "guncha," which has the same effects as opium; but a considerable quantity of opium of inferior quality is produced in the tributary provinces of Siam, on the China border. Elephants abound in the interior of Siam. The hides are sent to China, where, having undergone a process similar to that of obtaining gelatine, they are considered a delicacy. The horns of the rhinoceros are said to possess medicinal virtues. The Chinese likewise attach fanciful virtues, medicinal and invigorating, to the bones of tigers and crocodiles, and the hairy-covered young horns of the deer.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 28. Ann Dunn, Bennington, Mauritius.—30. Surrey, Lash, Calcutta; Warrior Queen, Henry, Calcutta; Rhein, Macao; Alnwick Castle, Taylor, Demerara; Affghan, Colebank, Mauritius; Greenock, Dunlop, Calcutta; Thomas Brocklebank, Calcutta; Aerolite, Alleyne, Shanghai.—April 1. Kildare, Hetherington, Bombay; Ravensworth, Calcutta; Algeria, Milan, Bombay; Northumbrian, Smith, Calcutta; Malakoff, Harris, Kurrachee; Lady Agnes, Duff, Whampoa.—2. Palmerston, Wilson, Bombay; Neville, Kerr, Whampoa; Ocean Bride, Payne, Ceylon; Armahange, Rosa, Bombay.—3. Mauritius (s), Cruickshank, Hong Kong; Oost Indie, Peterson, Akyab; Eagle, Jones, Mauritius; Concord, Park, Mauritius.—4. Janet Willis, Stubbs, Macao; Fanny, Hall, Cochinchina; Behington, Tilsen, Calcutta; Albermarle, Mirrett, Ceylon; Sedgemoor, Kett, Madras; Julia, Penang; Onangondy, Taylor, Bombay.—5. Hurkaru, Pieck, Ceylon; Eglantine, Stewart, Ceylon; Sanderson, Sanderson, Penang.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 4, to proceed per str. Candia, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Lady Domville, daughter, and friend, Ens. Hamersley, Mr. G. Maitland, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Nisbet, Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Craven, Ens. Borlase. For ALEXANDRIA.—Comdr. L. H. Verstruete, Mr. Good. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gordon, Capt. Archer, Ens. Ormerod, Mrs. Crozier, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. R. O. Sowers, Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. Lewis. For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. J. and Mrs. McDonald, Asst. surg. F. Duckworth. For CEYLON.—Mr. Morley, Mrs. A. P. Cooper, Ens. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Nowlan. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. W. Ripley, Mr. Rauger. For PENANG.—Miss Vermont.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. P. Duncanson, Mr. Weston, Mr. F. G. Williams, Mr. W. R. Brown, Mr. F. Tuckley, Mr. F. W. Green, Mr. D. Earnshaw. For SINGAPORE.—Miss M. Holmes. Per str. Valletta, from MARSEILLES, April 12, to proceed per str. from SUZ.—For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Armistead, Mr. H. O'Grady. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Cope, Lieut. col. Hon. D. Fraser, Mr. A. Smallwood, Mr. W. B. Farr. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Weststead, Miss Weststead, Mr. W. Littenberg. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. L. Oliphant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. R. Brown, Mr. F. A. Rougel.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE, the wife of Capt. G. N., Madras Army, of a son, at Lower Mount-street, Dublin, March 28. JONES, the wife of the late Capt. Arthur C., Madras Artillery, of a son, at 2, Clarence-parade, Cheltenham, March 29. MEDLEY, the wife of Major, Bengal Engineers, of a son, at 13, Eastbourne-terrace, March 31. MEREDITH, the wife of Asst. surg. Spencer, H.M.'s Madras Army, of a son, at Bath, March 21. PORTER, the wife of R. T., late M.C.S., of a son, at 3, Suffolk-square, Cheltenham, March 28. SHAW, the wife of Merrick A. G., B.C.S., of a son, at 11, Westbourne-park, W., March 30. WATSON, the wife of James, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Kilburn, April 1.

## MARRIAGE.

JAMESON, Col. G. J., H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Ellen, widow of the late Capt. W. Hore, 18th Bengal N.I., at Cheltenham, April 2.

## DEATHS.

COURT, Helen W., wife of M. H., General Superintendent of Police, North-West Provinces, Bengal, at Southall, March 23. CRACKOFT, Maj. Henry, Retired List, Bombay Army, at Ealing, aged 48, April 3. MARTINNAUT, Susannah M., widow of the late Frederick, of Bombay, at Kirkdale, Sydenham, aged 64, March 27. MEIN, Susan L., wife of Lieut. col. J. D., Madras Horse Artillery, at Cheltenham, March 31. OGILVY, Marcia S., widow of Alexander, late Member of the Bengal Medical Board, at Charlotte-street, Perth, aged 79, April 1.

## India Office,

April 5, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. N. Baker, 31st N.I.; Lieut. F. Currie, 1st Eur. Cav.; Capt. G. A. Hervey, Inv. Estab.  
Madras Estab.—Maj. gen. J. Bell, Inf.; Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, 4th L.C.; Capt. G. Forbes, 5th L.C.; Capt. J. O. Farran, Inv. Est.; Capt. M. C. Lawson, Art.; Capt. J. N. Maclean, 7th L.C.; Brev. Lieut. col. J. Temple, 12th N.I.; Lieut. J. Vallance, 40th N.I.; Lieut. G. Williams, 44th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Durand, 10th N.I.; Capt. J. H. Reid, Art.; Lieut. H. Ryder, 3rd Eur. Regt.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. W. Drummond, 5th Eur. Cav.; Capt. W. C. Hamilton, 2nd Eur. Regt.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Godson, 52nd N.I.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. S. G. Warde, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Bruce, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 54th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. W. Capel, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. E. Harrison, Art., 6 mo.; Brev. maj. G. R. Weston, 65th N.I., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Cannan, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Samwell, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Ensigu W. D. Williams, 48th N.I., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. B. Gibbard, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. S. Bolton, 11th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Wanchope, 24th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. R. F. Burton, 18th N.I., 6 mo.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. Jenkins, C.B., 6 mo.

## BOOKS.

*The Truth About the Indian Army and its Officers.* By Hydaspes. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

A pretentiously written pamphlet with the above title having been sent to us, we presume it is expected that we should express our opinion of its merits, whatever they may be. In the first place, it is not easy to understand the writer's precise object in publishing this extract from a mass of materials collected in Algeria for the purpose of making a book, which was to have been called "The Lion and the Eagle." The purport of that embryo volume was to illustrate the different management of Algeria and of the northern part of British India. Unfortunately "the few publishers" consulted on the subject afforded little encouragement, and it is therefore to test public opinion that the present "pilot balloon" is sent up. It is, in short, an appeal from "the Row" to the "general reader," and if the latter reverse the judgment of the "lower Court," the author will be emboldened to publish the main body of his notes. This being the case, it appears to us that "Hydaspes" has either not made a judicious selection, or otherwise, if he has really favoured the public with a taste of his average quality, we are inclined to think that "the few publishers" gave him very sound advice. He is evidently better acquainted with India than with Algeria, and his "Diary of a Sub. at Meeran Meer," though exaggerated, is a tolerably correct delineation of military life in that country. His observations, too, of the abominable jargon which Gilchrist and Shakspeare contrived to convert into a language, are sensible and pertinent, but it is clearly too late in the day to expect to do away with the Oordoo—at least until English be ready to take its place. But to compare India with Algeria is simply absurd. There is no point of analogy between them, except that both are held by a dominant race. Nor is there much reason to exalt a system that costs France three millions sterling per annum, and requires to be enforced by the presence of an army of one hundred thousand men. "Hydaspes" does not estimate the latter at even sixty thousand; but the recent debates in the Corps Legislatif prove that he is mistaken on that point, and we are disposed to question his infallibility on some others. If, therefore,

this be a fair specimen of his projected work, he will act wisely in leaving the Lion and the Eagle free and unfettered to roam at large whithersoever they will.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, April 4, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon.....	£2,000	—
Madras.....	7,204	—
Calcutta.....	2,245	£2,900
Singapore.....	2,000	800
Hong Kong.....	—	12,781
Foo-Chow.....	—	13,294
Shanghai.....	—	21,293
	£14,449	£77,167

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5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan).....	—	—	93½
per Cent. East-India Seca Rs.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock.....	—	—	—
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4 per Cent., 1812-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	77

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Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 0d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 1s. 11½d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	221½	—
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859.....	99½ 100½	—
	India 5 per cent. Scrip.....	100 ½	—
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct. ....	77	—
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper.....	93½	—
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.....	100	—
	India Stock Debentures, 1858.....	95½ ½	—
	India Stock Debentures, 1859.....	95 ½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account.....	100½	—
	India Bonds (£1,000).....	36s. dis.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000).....	22s. dis.	—
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	91½ to 92½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A.....	all	—
18	Ditto B.....	18	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.).....	42	to 5
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.).....	5	½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 6 p. ct.).....	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian.....	all	98 to 99
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures.....	all	97 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures.....	all	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 1865-70.....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Jubbulpore.....	all	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	100	94 to 95
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip.....	18	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.).....	100	82 to 84
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.....	100	92 to 93
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.).....	100	56 to 58
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	15	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.).....	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.....	all	97 to 98
20	Ditto (New).....	15	—
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.).....	15	2 to 1½ dis.
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100	Agra and United Service lim.....	50	78 to 80
40	Australasia.....	all	62 to 64
25	Bank of Egypt.....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China.....	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, London, and China.....	all	32 to 34
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	48 to 50
20	Ottoman Bank.....	all	16½ to 17 x d.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can.....	1	½ to ½ dis.
10	Madras Irrig. and Canal.....	1	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.).....	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron.....	5	1 to 1½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas.....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto New.....	15s.	½ dis. to par.
10	Oriental Indian Steam A. (L).....	8	4½ to 5½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. (L).....	all	64 to 70
50	Ditto New.....	25	10 to 11 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph.....	all	18 to 18½ x d.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip.....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	½ to 1



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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE burden of the Calcutta papers received by the mail of the 8th of March is that "India is going to the dogs." The prospect is certainly not cheerful. Twenty-two millions sterling, at the lowest calculation, are required to complete the railway system, and the home authorities are coolly requested to make good this deficit. There can be little doubt now that the Government erred in entrusting the construction of railways in India to private enterprise. It would have been far wiser to have taken the matter into its own hands, raising money for the purpose by special loans. Had this been done, at least one line would have been, ere this, in working order throughout its entire length. As it is, there are three or four sections open to traffic, a few isolated viaducts, and here and there a good many miles of earthen embankments. Considering that the land was given gratuitously by the Government, this is hardly a sufficient return for the outlay of £34,500,000, the sum supposed to be expended up to All Fools' Day of the present year.

The indigo question is another thorn in the well-pricked side of the Viceroy. On the 4th of March a deputation of the Indigo

Planters' Association had a lengthened interview with the Governor-General, when Mr. Larmour described the present condition of Lower Bengal in the most gloomy colours. The ryots, he said, not only refuse to cultivate indigo—in accordance, as they believe, with the wishes of the Lieut.-Governor—but even to pay their rents. The arrears due to the Company of which he was the manager and representative, he continued, already exceed £10,000, and unless prompt measures were taken by Government to preserve the tranquillity of the district, neither his own life nor that of any other European trader would long be respected.

Mr. Laing's Currency Bill will not come into force, it seems, before the 1st March, 1862. Several modifications have been made in Committee, chiefly relating to the value of the notes, which are to be as low as ten rupees, instead of twenty, as originally proposed. It is to be regretted that the minimum was not fixed still lower—say at five rupees—at least if the object be to stimulate the retail trade of the country; and the internal trade is principally of that description. Neither do we appreciate the objection to making these notes payable at all the large civil stations, where cash balances to a sufficient amount are always at hand to meet every exigency. At Lahore, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, &c., there would be no more difficulty in cashing whatever notes might be presented, than in Calcutta itself; and in that case, instead of a miserable issue of four millions sterling by way of experiment, three times as much might have been sent forth with perfect assurance and safety.

Thus far the results of the Sikkim expedition are manifest in an abundant supply of oranges to the troops engaged in that expedition. Possibly that refreshing fruit might have been obtained on cheaper terms in the Calcutta bazaar, but, then, its flavour would not have been heightened by a previous march over a difficult country. On the whole, we are glad that the gallant little army has nothing more disagreeable to do than to suck oranges.

Another glorious campaign has terminated in Chittagong; but instead of regaling itself with oranges, the force there employed has had the satisfaction of killing twelve men and burning down a thatched village at the trifling cost to Government of £10,000—no more than his tenants owe to Mr. Larmour or his employers.

There is no abatement of horror in the accounts received from the famine-stricken districts in the North-West. It is gratifying, however, to learn that the sufferings of the people in Travancore have been somewhat exaggerated. The distress in that province chiefly arises from the abolition of slavery, and the substitution of free labour. Formerly the landed proprietors were as much interested in maintaining the health and strength of their bipeds as of their quadrupeds, and a failure of the harvest affected the rich rather than the poor. But since the inauguration of a better era the peasants have become free—to starve.

On Wednesday, March 6th, Lord Canning had an opportunity, of which he did not fail to avail himself, of appearing in a popular and graceful part. As Chancellor of the University of Calcutta he presided at the graduation of such students as had passed the usual examination. His speech was admirably appropriate to the occasion, and well calculated to make a beneficial impression upon his audience.

The news from China and Japan is not of much general interest, except as confirming the announcement of the murder of Mr. Heuskin. Lord Elgin has returned to this country, having landed at Dover on Thursday, the 11th inst.

On the same day, at a Court of Directors of the East India Company, Colonel Sykes, M.P. was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

## CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Massilia*, with the heavy portion of the mails, was to leave Malta at 3 p.m. on the 4th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 17th inst. The *Colombo* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 3rd inst.

## OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Pera* (from Southampton on the 27th March), and the *Euzine* (from Marseilles on the 5th of April) left Malta for Alexandria on the 4th and 7th inst. respectively.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Col. S. F. Hannay, commanding the 1st Assam L.I., in Assam; Col. Hannay had served in Assam for upwards of thirty years. Lieut. Fredk. A. Lainford, 60th Bengal N.I.; and of Paine's Horse on board the Mauritius, en route from China to England, aged 39, Feb. 17.

MADRAS.—Capt. Henry F. Siddons, 3rd Madras L.C., on board the P. and O. str. Bengal, March 13. Quar. W. Clarke, at Shonyghoon, Pegu Sapper batt., Jan. 22. Ca. W. C. J. F. Bird, 40th Madras N.I., at Madras, March 1. Ens. William R. Carr, doing duty 1st Madras Fusiliers, at Bangalore, March 10.

CEYLON.—Maj. W. C. Vanderspar, Ceylon Rifles, at Galle, aged 39, March 12.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Mouat, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and two children, Mr. J. O. H. Saunders, Mr. Bodello, Mr. Pittar, Mr. Teil, Mrs. Mountain, Mr. Runtz, Mr. Siebichts, Mr. H. Hardinge, Capt. White, Mr. H. H. Sevenoaks, Col. Thompson, c.s., Mr. and Mrs. Van Gelder, Mr. B. V. Bullen, Capt. Cockerell, Capt. Campbell, Maj. Browne, Capt. T. G. C. Probert, Maj. Jones, Surg. Hardie. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Spielman and three children, Mr. J. Anahie, Mrs. Freeze and infant, Rev. B. T. Clark, Mrs. Stoddard and Capt. Haig's child, Lieut. J. H. Tyler. From Hong Kong.—Mr. Larkin, Lieut. col. Schmit, Senor D. Opeisa, Senor Ybanes, Genl. Robinson, Mr. Innes, Mr. La Mare. From Singapore.—Mr. Solomonson, Mr. Ondart, Mr. and Mrs. Rinchin. From Point de Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and infant, Capt. Forde. From Alexandria.—Mr. Richards, Count Jaurigerry. From Malta. Capt. Knox.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Massilia, April 17.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. Minney, Maj. Pownall, Lieut. Beverhoudt, Ens. Manning, Mr. Midwood, Lieut. Batchelor, Mr. Tucker, R.N., Mrs. Fox and child, Lieut. Brinde. From Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Nugent and four children, Mrs. Colledge and four children, Maj. Tuelon, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and four children, and Mrs. Jackson and four children, Maj. Grimie, Lieut. day, Capt. Lowe's child, Mr. and Mrs. Gales, Lieut. Lieut. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Carney, and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Moffat, Miss M. Moffat and two children, Mrs. Bagott and two children, Mrs. Payne and two children, Dr. Anderson's two children, Capt. Curdie, Mr. Hamilton and two children. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Miss Hay. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Green and infant, Mrs. Clark and infant, Miss G. Wilson, Mrs. Parker and infant, Lieut. Louisa, and Mr. McDonnell. From Alexandria.—Mr. Warner.



## BENGAL.

## THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The *Friend of India*, in an article headed "India the Feeder of Lancashire," enters at considerable length into the statistics of the cotton trade. The article would be worth reproducing but for the carelessness by which it is disfigured throughout. Thus the writer tells us that while the extreme price of Orleans cotton in 1818 was 1s. 9d. per lb., it is now not more than 4d., and that Sea Island, the extreme price of which was then 4s., is now only 9d.; the last quotations from Liverpool, meanwhile, being as follows:—

Good fine New Orleans 0s. 8½d. to 0s. 9d.  
" Sea Island... 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.

We find next the weekly consumption by England of cotton declared to be 48,136 bales, which, in 1860, are said to have come from the following countries:—

America ... 40,954 bales.  
East India ... 3,255 "  
Brazil ... 2,065 "  
Egypt, West Indies, &c. ... 1,862 "

Whence the *Friend* obtained these statistics it is hard to say. Instead of 48,136 bales a-week, the total deliveries for home consumption, during the last seven years, were as follows:—

		Bales.	Bales.
1854.	American	29,356	
	East Indian	3,995	
	Brazil	1,936	
	Egyptian, &c....	2,200	87,487 per week.
1855.	American	30,345	
	East Indian	5,324	
	Brazil	2,201	
	Egyptian, &c....	2,501	40,371 "
1856.	American	32,441	
	East Indian	5,413	
	Brazil	2,852	
	Egyptian, &c....	2,830	43,536 "
1857.	American	26,015	
	East Indian	6,903	
	Brazil	2,975	
	Egyptian, &c....	1,760	37,703 "
1858.	American	31,512	
	East Indian	6,203	
	Brazil	2,172	
	Egyptian, &c....	1,931	41,818 "
1859.	American	36,669	
	East Indian	3,413	
	Brazil	2,027	
	Egyptian, &c....	2,012	44,121 "
1860.	American	43,107	
	East Indian	3,386	
	Brazil	2,180	
	Egyptian, &c....	1,966	50,639 "

We may be permitted to leave the *Friend of India* for a moment, to point out the influence the immense American crops of the last two years have exercised upon the consumption of East Indian cotton in Lancashire. The consumption of the staple, which in 1857 was 7,000 bales of East Indian per week against 26,000 American, was less than 3,400 of the one against 43,000 of the other in 1860. The following comparative totals of the quantities of East Indian taken for consumption and export in Liverpool during the last seven years will be of interest to some of our readers:—

	Consumption.	Export.
1854 ...	207,723 bales	168,600 bales.
1855 ...	276,834 "	188,600 "
1856 ...	281,452 "	216,600 "
1857 ...	362,076 "	226,540 "
1858 ...	322,570 "	173,880 "
1859 ...	177,465 "	272,270 "
1860 ...	176,068 "	345,800 "

It must be confessed that these tables are discouraging. With abundance of American cotton in the market, the Manchester men clearly will not look at the East Indian staple, which has to seek a market in the ports of the continent. The fact speaks trumpet-tongued to us of the condition in which our staple goes forward. The oracular nonsense in which the *Friend* challenges our merchants to cease "prating" to the native upon the necessity of improving the character and appearance of the staple, becomes more clear when

viewed in the light the above statistics cast upon the nature of the home demand.

We are next favoured by the *Friend of India* with the strange information that Bombay exports cotton to China "more largely than to Great Britain, because the Chinese give a higher price." Let the following table of comparative exports to the two countries furnish the reply:—

## EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

	To Great Britain.	To China.
1854 ...	275,778 bales.	122,357 bales.
1855 ...	338,696 "	96,727 "
1856 ...	533,158 "	137,930 "
1857 ...	557,292 "	38,324 "
1858 ...	331,423 "	104,652 "
1859 ...	561,883 "	153,257 "
1860 ...	475,515 "	205,098 "

Average 7 years 439,106 " 122,621 "

The monstrous error is followed up by a sentence which we do not attempt to criticise, for the simple reason that its meaning is incomprehensible:—"Bombay exports to China more largely than to Great Britain, because the Chinese give a higher price. And if this is the case from the chief cotton port of a country which has no good roads, and few irrigation canals, the self-interest of whose natives has not been called into play, yet who grow enough of cotton for the wants of 200,000,000 of people," besides what they export, can it be said that India will never take the place of the States to Lancashire?" Does the *Friend of India* really mean that the exports to China represent "cotton enough for the wants" of the Chinese Empire of two hundred millions of people? At that rate the Chinamen must indulge in a somewhat severe style of dress, as our exports would furnish the population upon an average with two or three ounces of raw cotton each a-year.

Lastly, where did the *Friend of India* learn that the Indian Government has spent a million sterling in cotton experimental farms? The total amounts of these experiments, if we remember rightly, is £350,000. We notice these errors on the part of our contemporary because of the wide circulation given to them, and because they are destructive of all home respect for Indian writers. If we are ever to exercise a just influence upon the home press, we must show ourselves better informed upon Indian subjects than they. The *Friend* has little excuse for its carelessness; it aims apparently at rivalling the inaccuracy which went so far to destroy the value of the late Dr. Buist's writings.—*Bombay Times*.

## THE INDIA OF THE FUTURE.

Lord Canning has personally visited Central India and Oude. The result of his conferences with the officials who administer these provinces will soon appear. We do not mean to anticipate it otherwise than by again directing attention to the wisdom of the policy of aggregating our outlying non-regulation provinces into united and compact proconsulates. It is fortunate that all nations are not created like the French, nor all empires marked out like that of Napoleon by arbitrary laws and mere artificial boundaries. Providence works by an internal principle of growth. Each race or nation gradually fills up into the space allotted for it, and assumes a form as well as an extent of territory which disappoints all previous expectation, and overleaps all but impassable bounds. Island nations like the English may be hemmed in by the sea, but their spawning force seeks new seats at the antipodes. In the vigour of youth favoured races like the Spaniards may have the empires of the east and west in their grasp. But the votaries of a cruel faith and the sport of a dynasty of monarchs whose imbecility is redeemed only by their madness, they permit Portugal to exist by their side, and are themselves barely tolerated by the statesmen of Europe. In the struggle for political existence and supremacy there is, however, something more than spontaneous development. Modern politics have long been based on the theory of a balance of power, which has permitted Turkey and Austria to exist on the map of Europe. Congresses have been summoned to assign arbitrary limits to States, new kingdoms like Greece

have been created, old kingdoms like Flanders have been revived, and the tree of European history from time to time has been pruned. The present position of the Powers of Europe is the result of spontaneous development modified by arbitrary rule.

The same cannot be said of our Eastern empire. It has done nothing but grow, wildly, luxuriantly, almost fantastically, till now it is co-extensive with the natural boundaries of the peninsula. Only the Hill States await annexation. The theory of natural frontiers has been carried out most fully in India. The time has now come for pruning, for the Governor-general to do for the provinces which are ruled on such different systems what many a Congress has done for the countries of Europe. As Lord Dalhousie, by his policy, made it possible for her Majesty to assume the direct Government of India, and for Lord Canning to place its chiefs and princes in their proper relation to her as subject nobles, so the late Governor-general by his territorial acquisitions has rendered it necessary for Lord Canning to bring order out of chaos, to apply to ever-varying customs well-established principles, to aggregate little districts into large proconsulates. Accident made Calcutta the capital of Southern Asia; accident, modified by nature, gave the three presidencies their present limits; accident emphatically assigned to all the non-regulation districts their existing boundaries. It is time for law to be introduced.

Looking at the map of India, we know not if the most doctrinaire statesmen would suggest any large alteration in the existing limits of British Burmah, Bengal Proper, Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab. The time must come when Assam and the Eastern districts will demand something more than the thousandth part of a distant Lieutenant-governor's attention. The time has come when Sind should be submitted to the rule of the Punjab rather than of Bombay. But the relation of all the provinces comprehended under Oude, the North-West, and Berar, requires re-adjustment, as well as their connection with the intervening territories of our feudal nobles, Sindia, Holkar, and the Nizam. Oude is too large for a division, too small for a province. The North-West is a straggling aggregation of districts administered on different systems and by men with varying powers. Its officials are ever coming into contact with the native chiefs, whose complaints absorb the attention of our political agents. The North-West is, in fact, a slice of regulation territory subject to the Sudder Court, between two slices of non-regulation country and native states. The evident course is to confine the Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West to the regulation districts, to create the non-regulation provinces on the North into one compact Chief-commissionership, and those on the South into another. The result of this arrangement would be that Goruckpore, if not also Azimgurh and part of Sarun, would be added to Oude, which the Gogra would then traverse in its whole course. Oude would then be bounded on the east by the Gunduk. Some arrangement of this kind is contemplated, we suspect, on the departure of Mr. Wingfield. In Central India the obstinacy of the Nizam, encouraged, we regret to say, by the opposition of Colonel Davidson to the policy of the Supreme Government, has prevented the creation of a great Lieutenant-governorship of Central India, with Nagpore or Jubbulpore for a capital. Colonel Davidson, as Resident at Hyderabad, would like to govern Berar, and so he fails to carry out Lord Canning's wish to remove Berar entirely from all connection with the Nizam. And Lord Canning submits where Lord Dalhousie would have removed the obstruction. Leaving, then, Berar to a weak and anomalous Government, consenting to hold part of it almost as a fief of one of our own subjects, there is still enough left for a Chief Commissionership of Central India. Arrangements are in progress to amalgamate Nagpore with the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and the Jhansee division into one pro-consulate as the Chief Commissionership of the Central India Provinces.

Whether Major Erskine, the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, or Major Elliot, of Nagpore, is to be appointed to the office we know not. The latter has a reputation as an officer of ability. The position is one which should be held by the most able "military civilian in India." But it is a cause of regret that, by the obstinacy of one of the most deserving of our own officers, the original scheme we have so often proposed should be mutilated, and we should be deprived of the vigorous administration which one quasi-independent Lieutenant-governor would have exercised in the great cotton provinces, at a time when India is called on to take the place of the States of America.

By thus aggregating the non-regulation districts into proconsulates separate from those under the regulations, and by carefully weeding out the estates of such nobles as Sindia and Holkar, we shall arrive at simplicity of government and vigour of administration. As the non-regulation system is gradually modified and refined by the elevation of the people in intelligence and social feeling, all India may become, like England, subject to one imperial policy energetically directed from the capital, while its proconsuls exercise independent power, guided by open Legislative Councils in all local matters. Following the course of the great rivers, the next half century should see nine lieutenant governorships in our Eastern Empire—of the valley of the Irrawaddy with Rangoon as its capital; of the Brahmapootra with Dacca; of the Ganges from the spot where the Gogra meets it with Calcutta; of the Gogra with Fyzabad; of the Jumna and Ganges Doab with Allahabad; of the Indus with Kurrachee; of the table land of the Deccan with Nagpore or Jubbulpore; of the West Coast with Bombay; and of the South with Bepore or Ponany.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SINGULAR NATURAL PHENOMENON.**—The *Daily Reviewer* reminds us (*Hurkaru*) that it was in his paper of this day week that we saw the notice of the extraordinary rise of the water in the banks at Serampore (not Howrah as we had thought it was). The following is the paragraph that appeared in his paper of that date:—"The following is from our correspondent at Serampore, 16th February:—'I do not see you are often troubled from this quarter. I, however, hasten to let you know of a strange occurrence which took place here half an hour ago. About seven p.m., and after the usual time for the natives to blow the shell, all the inhabitants were startled to hear continued peals of this instrument from all parts of the town. The first impression of many was that a moon eclipse was taking place, but it was soon evident that such was not the case. The peculiarity of the time and the noise of the shells, which for all the world sounded somewhat stranger than usual, made me go out in the street to see what was the matter. The streets, which used to be very quiet, were crowded now. I soon learned that shells were being blown on account of a certain phenomenon in a certain Baboo's tank. I was told that it was just discovered that the water in the tank was influenced as if by the strength of the moon, flowing and ebbing like in the river. As soon as this was known hundreds came to see this extraordinary occurrence, and in a few moments all the shells were being blown. Soon after I learnt that not only one particular tank but all the native tanks in Serampore were affected in the same manner. I never heard of the like before.' In our paper of the 22nd of February we gave the following intelligence from a friend:—'On the 16th between 6.30. and 7 p.m. a most extraordinary (at least for these parts) heavy swell or bore in the rivers was experienced at the south entrance of the Gorai and Anno. The noise produced in the neighbourhood was similar to that of a large steamer putting out fire. A number of ferry boats have been swamped.' We have here an account by independent witnesses of the occurrence of the same phenomenon, the agitation of water, at

exactly the same hour at two places sixty miles distant from one another. Here is an opportunity for the Asiatic Society to raise itself from its lethargy, to give up its record of the discovery of four-penny bits of the reign of Akbar, and to be of some real use to science. We stated in our issue of Friday that the phenomenon might be attributed to a greater slip than usual in the gradual sinking of the plain of Bengal, which we know is going on, and which it is probable has been going on for thousands and tens of thousands of years. The Society ought to put itself into communication with all the places extending along the great volcanic line from Thibet passing through or near Chittagong down to Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, and to ascertain whether at the time that this slip took place, there was any great volcanic activity there. They ought also to ascertain whether there was any great barometric change here at the time this phenomenon occurred. Whether such was observed or not there ought to have been such a change. There ought also to have been a great disturbance in the atmospheric electricity. It would be well also to know how this sinking is going on. We know the Gorai River well, and we know that it is now running nearly all the water of the Ganges, though but thirty or forty years ago it was a mere rivulet. Of late years it has not increased a foot in breadth, but has, we are told, become thirty feet deeper than it was before. This would indicate a much greater rapidity of stream. Can it be that the country is sinking on both sides towards the course which it takes? Let the Asiatic Society inquire into this, and give us the result of their observations. Though they may not at first appear to be of much use, they will, we are sure, be turned to great advantage by our geologists at home. The above was written on the 23rd. The dawk of the 25th brought us a letter from Balasore, informing us that on the same day (Saturday, the 16th) the phenomenon of the rise and motion of the water in the tanks was observed at that place. Our informant does not mention the hour, an omission which we hope he will supply. A letter from Soorool, dated the 23rd, states as follows:—"The phenomenon of the motion of the water in the Howrah Tanks, noticed by you in your yesterday's issue, was also witnessed in Beerbhoom. I cannot recall the date, but the hour named by your Mofussil correspondent (between 6.30 and 7 p.m.) exactly tallies with the time reported to me by several of the neighbouring villagers. No rumbling noise, such as accompanies an earthquake, was heard.' We have thus information of the simultaneous occurrence of a silent and imperceptible (to the senses) motion of the earth, extending over about eight thousand five hundred square miles. Let it be the duty of our savans to collect yet more information."—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at 7 p.m. of 16th February at Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—*Ed. A.I.M.*

**DARJEELING, Feb. 21.**—It was high time that our men left Buchis or Buchim, for there was no water there, and they had to return three miles for it to Sandoochie. At daylight, therefore, of the 15th, Colonel Gawler with his advance party left Buchim, with the intention of reaching Yangong, on the Teesta, if possible that evening; but, after toiling all day up and down the hills, on wretched paths, without a drop of water, they came to a deserted village, Yangong being within sight on the next spur at some distance. Here they found a lot of women and children, and one old man who could not run away. As there was water just below his house, the men were halted there for the night. The old man reported that four of the enemy had just been there inquiring about us (for we rush about here and there making ourselves ubiquitous, and they are puzzled where to look for us), and finding the place clear, had returned to join a party of 100 men who had gone on to Temi with the full intention of fighting us; determined fire-eaters were they, and no mistake! Meanwhile, Captain Impey, with a company of the 6th Royals, two guns, and some of Baker's Sikhs, having charge of the supplies, and accompanied by Mr.

Eden, marched from Sandoochie, and taking the path via Tendong (8,000 feet), arrived at Temi by five p.m. Here they suddenly came upon some of the enemy eating their dinner. They sung out, "the Europeans are upon us," as our advance guard fired at them; and then springing up around, left everything and bolted, our men giving them a volley at thirty yards, but without, I fear, hitting a man. A third party, under Captain Unwin, of the 6th, had also marched that morning, the 15th, bound for Temi by another road, but not arriving in due time, the quartermaster-general had gone in quest of them. Doubtless they have since turned up somewhere, all right. On the morning of the 16th, before daylight, Colonel Gawler's column marched for the Teesta, where the enemy had a bridge. The old man had told them that they would find nobody at Yangong but some at the bridge, where stockades had been thrown up on the opposite bank. On nearing the bridge, and when within one hundred yards, a great noise was heard on an adjacent hill. Some of the Europeans immediately advanced in skirmishing order, the rest in rear. After going some little distance three men were seen and heard calling out to us. They held a letter from Lassoo Kazie, saying that he would now come over if we would not advance our troops. As a precaution, however, against treachery, our men were moved close up to the bridge in the jungle; and after some delay, having first sent his servant over, and not without being desired to look sharp about it, came over the Lassoo Kazie himself. The stockades on the other side were destroyed, if I understand the business aright, by the Bhootiahs themselves, and the bridge then cut away on our side. The force of the enemy at this point on the opposite bank was estimated at only 200, and there are hundreds of villagers who have been driven across lest they should prove friendly to us, and who would gladly seize the first opportunity to return to their homes. On the eve of the 17th Colonel Gawler and Captain Murray went up the river, about two miles, to look at another bridge, but the enemy had cut it away the night before. On the 18th they marched for Yangong, which they found quite deserted. In the Goompah or monastery here our unfortunate prisoners had been confined for some time, but no papers or writing calculated to afford information regarding them were found. Two of them—the Moonshiee and English writer—are said to be not far off, on the other side of the Teesta, within a march of Tumloong, and will probably be delivered up. But the rest are reported to have been sent on to Lhasa for detention until a satisfactory solution of present difficulties. Lassoo Kazie is supposed to have instructions to come to terms with us; but the fighting men, wherever or whoever they may be, are not disposed to agree. Other Kazies and influential men are expected to come over when they get a notion of our terms. Cheebo Lama, the Rajah's vakeel in our camp with Mr. Eden, is in a state of great excitement, and most anxious that we should not cross the Teesta. The colonel and envoy, however, are resolved to settle matters at the capital alone, from which they were distant only three or four marches. But the question of supplies is a very serious one. Already the "baccy" runs short, and every mile of advance into such an impracticable country calls for the utmost energies of the commissariat department. In ascending to Yangong our force got a view of Neh, beyond which is Barasong ghat on the route to Tumloong, where I dare say we shall cross over the Teesta. On our left frontier at Goke, Lieut. Pierson, of the Engineers, is throwing a bridge over the Rummam, so I infer that the permanent occupation of that portion of the country has been decided upon. Four men of the 73rd N.I. have been brought to a court-martial for disobedience of orders, in refusing to work upon the construction of a military road. The old Pandey leaven is at work amongst the native officers of this regiment, by whom, without doubt, these youngsters have been influenced. The prisoners, I believe, are some of the very men, Pahariahs or Nepaulese, who, at the period of the

mutiny, when the 73rd were shaky, were enlisted up here and marched down in hot haste to Julpiorie, to neutralise and keep down the bad spirit of the pandies. P.S.—Weather very cold; everything parched up for want of rain; also a murrain amongst our cattle.—Feb. 28. The troops had made a night march, and arrived at the Bhurum Cane Bridge long before daylight on the morning of the 24th, where the men were put under cover of the adjacent rocks, and the guns placed in position ready to open upon the three stockades on the opposite bank. All was ready, every eye fixed on the stockades, and every man's musket pointed towards them expecting a volley at the break of day, when lo! to the astonishment of all, a fellow came out of the stockades, sat down in front and looked at us! Captain Murray went down and got him over the bridge to our side, when he said, "we have instructions not to fight." So ended all the gallant Colonel's well planned attempts to come to conclusions with our comical enemies! A pity they did not make a clean breast of it at first, and save themselves and us all this trouble and expense. Some of our people were impolite enough to say, "confound them, they won't fight." Three more of the prisoners have been restored, namely, two of the sappers, and a chuprassie. They saw the native doctor safe at Tumloong, and the cloth merchant being taken on to a place called Latchee, distant about ten days' journey. Twenty-one of our rifles and some pouch belts have also been given up, and the prisoners on their way in met three loads of flint muskets being taken up to Tumloong, which seems to say they have had enough. On the 25th, Colonel Gawler went to have a look at Neh, their abandoned stockaded position on the Teesta. He found it very strong. Every approach to it had been stockaded; and large rocks so placed and poised that with a touch of a lever at hand they could have been hurled down upon us. But we could easily have shelled them out of the place. Our party returned after destroying all the defences. This Neh is the place whence the Goorkhas were beaten back in 1788, as far as Ilam by the Sikhimites, aided by Thibetans and Bhoteahs. The Goorkhas, however, returned, when reinforced, and finally succeeded in holding Darjeeling and the country up to the Burra Rungeet, until the conclusion of the second Nepal war in 1816, when it was ceded to us, and made over to its original masters, the Rajahs of Sikhim, who, out of gratitude, vassals as they are in truth of ours, have ever since shown a passively hostile attitude towards the British Government; ending by the recent murderous attacks upon our subjects, the forcible carrying off of our ryots, and the insidious attack upon our little force.—*Englishman*.—Another letter from Darjeeling informs us that the health of the troops on the Sikhim expedition is reported excellent by the envoy, and that many persons have applied to Dr. Campbell for compensation for losses during the late disturbances at Darjeeling; the amount of the demands so far being nearly Rs. 11,000. The report in the station is that Lassoo Kajee had joined the envoy with a letter from the Rajah, offering to comply with all demands if a little time be given him. Mr. Eden, instead of answering the letter, verbally replied to Lassoo that he cannot delay his movements for a day. The Dewan has fled to Thibet; the Lepchees are now anxious to join us. Many men, women, and children are on the other side of the Teesta, and would have come over to us but for the destruction of the bridge.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE.—The Civil Finance Commission, says the *Herkart*, have recommended the abolition of the college and board of examiners of Fort William, by which a saving of Rs. 25,000 yearly will be made. As a substitute for the college, members of the civil service, covenanted and uncovenanted, will be examined in their linguistic acquirements, &c., by the Sudder Judges, who will form an ex-officio board of examiners. Military officers, it has been proposed by the commission, should be examined by duly qualified officials, without any remuneration.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.—We have had a subscription here for the Famine Relief Fund, and Colonel Baird Smith is here, making inquiries as to the delay caused by the railway in not forwarding on the quantities of grain lying at the stations between this and Cawnpore. The railway to Etawah will positively open by the end of May, and it is hoped to Agra by November next. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Edmonstone, is expected in with his camp on Saturday. He has been out in the Juanpore district, and also to Mirzapore. He met Lord Canning at Benares. As houses have been taken at Nainee Tal, he, with his Secretaries, will go up again the second week in March; but no deputation allowance is to be drawn in future by those accompanying him. This comes hard on the clerks, but as Sir R. Montgomery has done it in the Punjab, Mr. Edmonstone had orders to the same effect. The new police arrangements have come into effect here. We have three European constables, or rather superintendents, but crime, murder especially, was never so rife. On Saturday week a murder took place in the Ruttana bazaar, nearly opposite the cutcherry, in the house of one of the native officials employed in the accountant's office. He left his wife at home with her mother; the latter happened to go out for a short time, when three men rushed in, cut the throat of the wife, and took away all the jewellery on the body. As yet no trace of the murderers has been found. From Rohileund and other divisions we hear of nothing but robberies. The Oonao murderers have not yet been traced, and Lieutenant Sharpe, of the Oude police, has been ordered from Pertabghur to take the place of Captain Ryall there. I am sorry to announce the death of Mr. Ford, of the firm of Ford and Self. He had been long ill, but died yesterday; he will be much regretted by a large circle of friends in these provinces. We have several detachments of recruits passing up lately, but it is getting warm now for marching. Mr. Moens, from Bareilly, one of the competition men, has succeeded Mr. Monteith in the secretariat. Mr. Lushington, the accountant, North-West Provinces, is going home, as are one or two others of the civil service.—*Englishman*.

DELHI, Feb. 24.—The new police system, somewhat similar to that introduced in Oude, is to be tried here. I doubt not that it will, under European superintendence, succeed. European inspectors are to be appointed, and although the policemen will be trained to the use of arms, and be essentially military, they will only be permitted to carry truncheons in times of peace. The natives have got up a report here, which they are circulating very diligently, that a violent storm from the Deccan will come off in the approaching Ramzan,—such a storm as has never been experienced. This is the report; but of course there is a hidden meaning, which can only be discovered by inquiry. A day or two ago they spread a report to the effect that the prisoners had all been released from the Lahore jail; of course the report was false, and was intended to unsettle the minds of the timid and peaceable portion of the community. It is a great pity that the originators of these evil rumours are not identified, and made answerable for them. At the same time, as this is almost impossible, it would be as well if the authorities were on the alert and less anxious to pay court to people who may be the originators, but who disguise their real feelings and sentiments too well to appear so. Those who are behind the scenes generally know more of the play than those who sit in judgment on it, and a little advice and caution is never to be despised. The weather is again cloudy, but the clouds are high and not heavy. A good shower would prolong our cold weather. H.M.'s 89th Regiment marched in yesterday. The band of the Connaught Rangers played them in. The 89th, with a company of the 4th Native Infantry added for sentry duty during the day, are to take charge of treasure (ten lakhs) as far as Umballa, and marched hence this morning. A number of "big wigs" are congregated here to meet the Lieut.-Governor. The Commissioner of Hissar and

General Van Cortlandt come in to-day.—Feb. 28. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Becher, C.B., and other heads of departments, passed through Delhi this morning. A salute was fired, which most people thought was to announce the departure of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; but, although he is likely to leave some time to-day, he is still with us. It is most likely that his Honour will leave this evening, and be at Kurnal to-morrow. Major Hutchinson, Officiating Military Secretary and Inspector-General of Police for the Punjab, remains back upon business connected with his new duties. The new police system will come into operation immediately. I believe that the Kotwals already make their reports to Major Smith, the superintendent appointed for Delhi. A meeting of the residents took place at the Exchange yesterday; the Rev. Mr. Sloggett, Secretary to the Famine Relief Fund, was present, and the object of the meeting was to increase the amount already collected to alleviate the distress in the neighbouring villages, and in the city. Mr. O. Wood, assistant commissioner, is going to Kurnal as deputy commissioner, an arrangement by which his position will be considerably improved. Mr. Wood is much respected in Delhi for his independent administration of justice, and his departure will be a source of regret to the community, both European and native. Mr. Prowlett, C.S., is named to succeed him here. H.M.'s 88th, Connaught Rangers, are under orders to proceed immediately, so soon as they are relieved, to Moradabad. H.M.'s 82nd, from Shahjehanpore, are to succeed them. The thermometer has taken a sudden jump within the last day or two; probably owing to clouds coming up. Tatties and punkahs are now talked about—and rather early in the year for them.—*Englishman*.

TEA PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.—The North-West Government advertises the sale in fee simple of two tea plantations in East Gurwhal and Kumaon. "Paoree," in the former, 350 acres in extent, of which 130 are cultivated, with two slated houses, one slated factory, and the stock and block complete, is offered at the upset price of £10,000. It yielded last season 13,000 lbs. of tea and 200 maunds of seed. "Blurtpore," only twelve miles from Nynee Tal, is offered at Rs. 20,000. Of its 331 acres, only 31 are under cultivation. It yielded last year 1,450 lbs. of tea and 170 maunds of seed. There will be no lack of intending purchasers. Tenders must be sent to W. Jameson, Esq., Saharunpore, before the 1st October next.

MAHARAJAH RUNBEER SINGH has asked of the Government assistance to engage a suitable European to undertake the manufacture of cider, and also to ascertain and report on the mineral resources of his territory. The Maharajah, it is said, is in expectation of some handsome present from the Queen, through the Secretary of State, for his services during the mutiny.

OUR EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY WITH SINDIAH.—We (*Friend of India*) are now able to publish details of the districts which, with a view to the aggregation of our territory, we have given to the Maharajah of Gwalior in exchange for his possessions south of the Vindhya and the Punj Mahals. Sindiah takes that portion of the Jhansee district which lies between his present frontier and the city of Jhansee, viz., the whole of Pergunnahs Kurera and Pachore, and sixty villages in the Jhansee Pergunnah; the whole of the Neemuch assigned districts, and portions, not yet fixed, of the districts of Madhogurh, Indoorkee, Daboolie and Northern Bundere; also that part of the Chundeyree district which lies to the west of the Betwah. The same policy of consolidating our provinces is about to be carried out with Holkar.

THE FAMINE.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes as follows from the North-West:—"I remained at Bolundshuhur all day yesterday, and it was frightful to see the poor people dying from starvation. Two native boys fell down apparently dead before my eyes. They came begging for food and I sent my coachman to get something for them, and before he came back the poor things were really dead."

**KOOCH BEHAR.**—The Governor-general's agent on the north-east frontier has been instructed to watch the proceedings of the Kooch Behar Rajah carefully, in consequence of repeated complaints having been made against him.

**MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. WINDHAM**, to whom the command of the Presidency Division on General Harsey's departure was assigned by current rumour, is going home to England on leave for some months, which will not, however, interfere with his being nominated to the Calcutta command. We have also heard Brigadier Showers, commanding at Agra, mentioned in connection with the presidency command; but we believe that the appointment of that distinguished and gallant officer would involve a supercession, unless a senior officer could be otherwise provided for.

**THE OUTRAM TESTIMONIAL.**—A very well attended meeting of the general committee of the Outram Testimonial Fund was held in the Town Hall on the 6th March, at which the honorary secretary brought forward the accounts, showing a gross subscription of about Rs. 43,000, of which about 40,000, in round numbers, had been realised; and it was calculated that with the deductions for expenses of advertising, collection, &c., the committee could finally reckon on Rs. 35,000 at their disposal to carry out their design. A lengthy and spirited debate ensued, on a proposition mooted by Dr. Duff, that a portion of that amount should be devoted to the Outram Institute at Dum-Dum, but the strong feeling of the great majority of the committee was expressed in their resolution that the fund should be devoted to the erection in Calcutta of an equestrian statue of the gallant general. Mr. Foley, to whom its execution is to be entrusted, had undertaken to send to Calcutta such a statue for £3,500. So that it remains for the committee only to raise, when required, the Rs. 4,000, which will be about the sum required to erect the statue on its arrival here.—*Englishman*.

**DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.**—The 1st battalion of the 5th Fusiliers were to leave Calcutta about the 10th of March by the *Walmer Castle* and the *Cambodia*; the 70th have left for New Zealand, and the Carabineers, who are at Raneegunge, will follow the 5th in the *Lady Anne* and the *Queen of England*, as speedily as possible.

**CAPTAIN E. ST. GEORGE**, employed at present in the Rajpootana agency, comes down to the Presidency to officiate as secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and in the other appointments held by Captain W. N. Lees, going home on sick leave. We think it probable that Captain St. George will, during his acting incumbency, witness the abolition of the Board of Examiners, recommended by the Civil Finance Commission.

**DR. C. PALMER**, now in Calcutta, will officiate as Marine and Presidency Surgeon for Dr. A. Macrae, during the temporary absence of the latter officer on leave to England, till November next.

**THE VICEROY AND THE PLANTERS.**—A deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association waited upon the Governor-general on the 4th March, and informed him of the present deplorable condition of Bengal. His Excellency was surrounded by the Lieutenant-governor, Mr. Beadon, the commissioner of Nuddea, and a few other officials. Mr. Larmour gave a description of the condition of the estates belonging to the Bengal Indigo Company. He declared that the Ryots refuse to pay their rents. Mr. Mackenzie confirmed the above statement, and believed that he would have to leave the country in his old age, a ruined man. The indigo question was not touched upon. The interview lasted for more than an hour.

**CAPTAIN J. RENNIE**, C.B., superintendent of marine, proceeds to England on sick leave in April. Government has not as yet made the official arrangements for the discharge of the duties during his absence, but if rumour be correct, they will be just and impartial. So many high officials of the Government have seldom gone home in any hot season as are now moving, and the warm weather has only just commenced.

**SIKH CHIVALRY.**—The Peshawur correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* mentions a melancholy accident which occurred at that station on the occasion of a "sham fight." It appears that a sowar, a noble fellow of Jackson's irregular cavalry, while making a dashing charge, accidentally received a thrust from the tulwar of his right hand man, which severed one of the large arteries. The doomed sowar rode out of the ranks, dismounted from his horse, and striking his lance in the ground, laid himself down at the foot of it, and expired.

**DACOITY COMMISSIONER.**—It is understood by the *Hurkaru* that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has suggested to the Government of India that the appointment of Dacoity Commissioner should be given to an uncovenanted servant, and that the salary should be reduced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. The present incumbent is about to proceed home on furlough, so that his Honour considers the opportunity for making this change a favourable one. One reason given by Mr. Grant for his proposal is, that the services of covenanted officers are much needed in the other regular branches of the service. He also proposes to extend the operations of the Dacoity Commissioner to the districts of Eastern and Lower Bengal. He is assured that there are many districts in which the operations of the commission are urgently required and would be attended with a beneficial result. It will be necessary that each commissioner should have a gunboat at his disposal, but this expense the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to meet by a reduction in the establishment of guardboats attached to different Tannahs. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to effect a further saving by abolishing the appointment of assistant-superintendent of thuggee and dacoity, which appointment is no longer needed, and which is now held by Lieutenant Boddam, for whom possibly some other employment may be found. The Dacoity Commissioner would, of course, when out in the interior of his districts, draw the usual travelling allowances. The total saving effected, if the above proposals be sanctioned, will be Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

**AN EDITOR AND "A GENTLEMAN."**—Romance is omnipotent. We (*Friend of India*) have read the warmly sensual letters of an English girl in a comparatively high rank of life to Azimoolah Khan, Nana Sahib's vakeel, and formerly a khitmutgar. The letters were found at the sack of Bithoor.

**AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN OUDE.**—The American Methodist Episcopal Church has occupied the provinces of Lucknow and Rohilcund in strength. Under the Rev. Dr. Butler, as superintendent, are the Rev. J. J. Humphray and J. W. Waugh at Bareilly; Rev. S. Knowles at Budaon; Rev. C. W. Judd at Moradabad; Rev. E. W. Parker and J. L. Hawser at Bijnour; Rev. J. M. Thoburn at Nynsee Tal; Rev. J. A. Cawdell at Shahjehanpore; Rev. H. Jackson at Luckimpore; Rev. A. Pierce, J. Baume, and J. H. Messmore in Lucknow; with schools, native catechists, and teachers. The mission is well organised. The American missionaries are now a numerous and most valuable body in India, and represent the leading Protestant sects.

**INDIAN MINTS.**—The Mint of Calcutta is being doubled in extent, and will soon boast of having twenty-four coining-presses, capable of producing collectively 1,440 pieces per minute, thus giving a money-making power three times in excess of the Royal Mint on Tower-hill. The Bombay Mint will presently have four more presses added to the eight it now possesses; while at Madras important augmentations of minting machinery are contemplated. All this will be needed, but it seems to us more economical to have the copper coinage made by contract in England. There is a probability that bronze will be substituted for copper here as in England.

**THUGGISM** seems to be reviving. In the Onao district several cases have occurred. On the last occasion the murderer was pursued by the district superintendent and Lieut. Dodd to his favourite haunt. The culprit confessed his crime, but made no disclosures.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 4. Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Bombay and Cannonore; Hashemy, Ross, Maulmain; Iskenderahaw, Shorsmith, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; str. Fire Queen, Barbank, Port Blair and Alguida Reef; Guide, Brett, Port Blair and Alguida Reef; Jane O. Cooper, Howard, Kurrachee; Futhel Rayman, Smith, Melbourne; Ayshire, Morice, Bombay; Maha Rane, Garr, Mauritius and Point de Galle; Pondicherry, Clere, Mauritius; Siam, Jones, Newcastle; Cestreussend, —, Graveend; Erance, Barker, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; 5. Seringapatam, Brack, Liverpool; Peccers, Rowland, London, Kurrachee, and Galle; Western Ocean, Simmons, Liverpool and Mauritius; Chasworth, Jucker, Liverpool and Madeira. —7. Raritan, Hart, —; Southern Eagle, Coldwell, Melbourne. —8. Faiz Allum, Davaren, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Futhel Ramaney.—Mr. Swift, Mrs. R. E. Smith and child.  
Per Raritan.—Mrs. Knife.  
Per Southern Eagle.—J. Martin, Esq., Mrs. Newton, Mr. Newell.  
Supplementary List of Passengers from MADRAS, per str. Colombo.—T. Anderson, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

March 8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers and infant, Mrs. Shekleton and two children, Maj. Thorpe, Capt. Adair, Lieut. Tyler, FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. M. Balfour, FOR MELBOURNE.—Dr. Pearson, Capt. B. H. Smith, FOR SYDNEY.—Maj. Ryan, Quar. Nevell, FOR STUZ.—Mr. Stutz, Mr. W. D. H. Oehme, FOR MALTA.—Mr. J. Barnes, Miss Everett, FOR MARSEILLES.—Dr. and Mrs. Mount, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and family, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Mr. Bodelio, Mr. C. J. Pittar, Mr. T. Teil, Mrs. Mountain, Mr. L. O. Runtz, Mr. Leiborecht, Mr. B. Harding, Capt. White, Capt. H. L. Sevenoaks, Col. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. VanGelder, Mr. J. N. Bullen, Capt. Cockerell, Capt. H. L. Campbell, Maj. Browne, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Nugent and family, Mrs. G. W. Colledge and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Richardson and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Jackson and family, Maj. Grimes, Miss Hobday, Capt. Lowe's child, Mrs. Delprat, Maj. Jones, L. W. J. R. Currie, Mr. Surg. Delprat, Vety. surg. Owles, Lieut. G. N. I. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. P. Carney and family, Capt. and Mrs. Moffatt and family, Mrs. Bagot and family, Mrs. Payne and family, Capt. J. M. Hamilton and family, Mr. and Miss Hair, Maj. Teulon, Mrs. Owles, Surg. Hardie.  
Per Malabar.—Capt. and Mrs. Bouleau and child, Mrs. MacDonald and two children, Miss Steuart and three children, Rev. and Mrs. W. Nicholl and child, Mrs. Maj. Phillips and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Slater and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Medrand, Mrs. Beecher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Crump and three children, Rev. R. Henderson and two infants, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Jones and six children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Schere and six children, Mr. Pastorell, Mrs. Innes and seven children, Mrs. Drummond and two children, Miss Thomson, Rev. Mr. L. F. Kallberrer and six children, Miss Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Gasson, Lieut. Scott and friend.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 8, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Notinal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	50	
3rd. Sicca Rupee 4 do. ....	79 0	79 8
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94 8	94 12
Ditto, 5 do. ....	95 0	95 4
New 5½ do. ....	100 8	100 12

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	} Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 percent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 90
5½ ditto ditto .....	" 100 " 96
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100 " 98
On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.	

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each 6080	to 6100
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500 "	775 to 780
Delhi Bank .....	500 "	500 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000 "	1400 to 1450
Ganges Company .....	500 "	615 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000 "	1770 to 1780
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600 "	610 to 620
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70 "	82 to 85
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	415 "	550 to 563
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700 "	1000 to 1028
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10 "	par
Assam Company .....	200 "	475 to 480
East-India Railway Company .....	220 "	Rs. 2 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000 "	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) ..	75 "	60 to 72
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100 "	127 to 130



## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each, Rs.	10 6 to 10 6½
Doubloons.....	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	15 9 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs.....	20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars.....per sicca wt., Rs.	16 6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia).....	16 0 to 16 2
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	108 0 to 108 0
Spanish Dollars.....per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do.....	221 0 to 222 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, March 8).—Indigo.—A slight improvement is observable in the prices given for the lower qualities since our last, and the remainder of the crops are gradually passing the hammer. *Raw Silk*.—A large business has been done in European Filatures, high Surdabus 100 bales at 17-12, and about 300 mds. of Watson's Radnagores at 16-4. Vardona's silk is also reported as having found buyers at 15. *Jute* continues in great demand, and prices are, if anything, rather higher. *Shellac and Lac Dye*.—A considerable business in Shellac, principally native manufacture, is reported, but no transactions for European marks. The Dye is saleable at former rates. *Hides*.—A large business has been doing, stocks are cleared off, and full rates are easily obtainable.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 8).—The slight improvement noticed in last report cannot be said to have continued. Advances of large shipments has mainly contributed to check any improvement in rates. A considerable business has been doing, but at barely remunerative prices. *Grey Shirtings*.—Since our last report the market for this staple has improved, particularly for 39-inch makes, which have advanced 4 to 6 as. per piece. *White Figured Shirtings and Brocades* may be quoted 2 annas per piece higher than before. *Grey Jaconets* are in some demand, and may be quoted about 1 anna per piece higher than before. *White Jaconets*.—Middling qualities of these goods have improved about 1 anna per piece on our last quotations; 38 inches at Rs. 1-11 to 5-1; 45 do. at 3-0 to 6-1. *Grey Madapolams*.—Low qualities of these goods have advanced 2 to 3 annas per piece; but other kinds only 1 anna per piece; 32 inches 42 reeds at Rs. 1-14; do. 50 do. at 2-0 to 2-1; do. 56 do. at 2-3. *White Mule Twist*.—Since our last report this staple has improved both in demand and value; No. 20 at 8-0 to 8-2 annas.

## MADRAS.

## NATIVE THEATRICALS AT COCHIN.

One very noticeable feature of native life in Cochin is the theatricals, which will afford ample materials for a very interesting chapter in any description of the manners and customs prevailing on this coast. The actors are all Roman Catholics, and the few weeks immediately preceding Lent is usually observed as a species of carnival, distinguished chiefly by the exhibition of dramatic performances. At this period, play-going is all the rage. Old and young, the matron and the young maiden, the mother with her infant in arms, assemble in great numbers at the imminent risk of cold and fevers, the almost inevitable penalties of exposure to the night-dew and land-breeze common at this time of the year. Each play is generally continued for three nights, commencing at about nine, and kept up through the live-long night, till the grey streaks on the eastern sky warn the actors to prepare for the serious duties of the day. The place selected as a theatre is the sea beach or some other open area. The stage is of extremely rude construction—a bare platform raised some six feet high, with a canopy of bamboo matting. The only ornament which may occasionally be seen, consists of fanciful and tawdry scenes sketched by the hands of some amateur unknown to fame, bearing no affinity to the events to be represented, and usually so faded and time-worn that it would be hard to decipher their original characteristics. In front of the stage the multitude is promiscuously seated, under the open sky, with the exception of a few Portuguese families who have the luxury of temporary booths, too frail, however, to afford effectual protection from the weather.

The music claims a principal share of attention. It is of a most unearthly character, and baffles any attempt at description. Shades of Mozart and Handel hide your diminished heads! The people are invited by these enchanting strains which are repeated at intervals of half an hour, by way of prelude; and the same notes are heard at the close of every scene throughout.

The plays are chiefly selections from the sacred drama of Portuguese literature, representing passages in the lives of eminent saints and martyrs, but so changed in the wretched attempt at adaptation to the Heathen stage—which it was found necessary to do to attract the fancy of a multitude still retaining the traces of their native bar-

barism—as to possess all the most pernicious features of the latter, with very little of the pathos and dramatic power which adorned the Portuguese originals. In persons of taste and sensibility, familiar with the electrifying power of the English stage, the miserable exhibitions here witnessed can excite no other feeling than one of intense disgust. The costumes are quite out of character, and partake more of the habit of Indians than of European heroes. There is no attempt to represent nature in its true aspect. The emperors, princes, and great officers of state are divested entirely of the dignity proper to their position, and are made to skip about after the most absurd fashion, as if they were so many court fools; and the ludicrous effect is heightened by the Queen and all the domestics indiscriminately joining in these preposterous movements. The speeches are sung, and not spoken—but this is by no means to be accounted a defect, if each character performed his own part in due season. Unfortunately every speech is taken up by a chorus of voices, not excepting those to whom the part in question is not assigned, so that the spectator unacquainted with the leading incidents of the story, will be utterly at a loss to follow the play.

In a literary point of view, little can be said in praise of these native imitations of the drama. The language employed is professedly Tamil, although it must be evident to any one with the most limited pretensions to Tamil literature that the higher models of the poetic art have not been followed. We have also been able to detect gross corruptions of style savouring much of colloquial Malayalam. There is but little of originality in the whole composition; the few portions of real dramatic interest are derived from the European original, and the merit of the composer chiefly lies in a certain acquired facility of rhyming and alliteration to which the sense is unhappily too often made subservient.

The most repulsive feature, however, of the whole play is the farce. There is an entire absence of any regular plot, and the ridiculous gestures of a single low-bred buffoon are made to do duty for more rational amusement. The entire acting of this merry-andrew is generally unrelieved by a single sally of genuine wit or racy humour, whilst the filthy jesting in which he freely indulges, has the certain effect of scaring away every person who values his self-respect, except, perhaps, the European stranger who sits unconscious of anything but the strange antics enacted to his great amazement. These pitiable displays are not intended to fill up the weary intervals between the serious parts of the play. The buffoon is always on the stage, and interrupts the gravest scenes of a tragedy by his ill-timed and coarse rillery.

Criticism upon such despicable acting would be simply thrown away; nor is it our intention to regard the question from a purely artistic point of view. We have alluded to native theatricals at Cochin as illustrative of national habits and feelings, and the subject suggests many grave and melancholy reflections. As an index to the civilisation of the people we see little cause of congratulation. Our remarks must not be understood to apply to the spectator, whom a very pardonable curiosity leads to spend a half-hour in observing the sources from which his native fellow-countrymen draw their amusement; but to those for whose special entertainment such exhibitions are improvised. We must confess to one redeeming feature discoverable in these plays. The grand ends of moral justice are finally asserted. Virtue receives its reward and vice its punishment. But it must be a sadly vitiated taste indeed that could lead vast numbers of all ages and sexes, at a ruinous sacrifice of rest and health, to witness for nights together the wretched profanities of the native stage, in the hope of imbibing moral maxims. We can only pity the men who cannot otherwise strengthen their faith in the triumph of righteous principles. Is it not painful to see the rising generation familiarised with the low, demoralising indecencies of a mean jester, and all relish for the refined pleasures of the legitimate drama totally destroyed by contact with the victims of a perverted school and a hybrid

literature? If professing Christians feel no compunction that the scenes recorded in Scripture history—the most solemn events in the lives of martyrs, who have attested with their blood the glorious truths of the Gospel, are thus miserably caricatured in public by the ignorant and the vulgar—can Catholic ministers look upon such scandalous mimicry with any complacency? The answers to these inquiries will readily suggest themselves to every enlightened and discriminating reader.—*Cochin Courier*.

## THE RED KARENS.

(By the Rev. Dr. MASON, Toungoo.)

The Eastern Bghai, Bghai-mu-hay, or Red Karens, call themselves Kaya, their term for man, and are called by the Burmese, Ka-yen-ni, by the Shans, Yenlaing, or Red Karens, from the colour of their dress, which was originally all red, as it occasionally is now, but a mixture of black garments is now commonly seen. Yule says, "It is generally believed that they are not in any way closely allied to the Karens proper of Pegu and Tenasserim, but that they are rather a Shan race. I have not been able to find any proof of the latter kindred, other than their being a *gens braccata*." This proof fails when it is known that we have pant-wearing Karens living in sight of Toungoo.

The men wear short red pants, with perpendicular narrow black or white stripes. Sometimes the pants have black ground, with red or white stripes. Below the knees are black bands, several inches in diameter, formed of twisted thread. A shawl or sheet of white, with red or black stripes, is wrapped around the body with or without a Shan jacket. A bright red turban is worn on the head, and an ornamental bag is hung across the shoulders. Every man carries a short knife in his belt—many, swords—and those who have not muskets or matchlocks, carry from one to three light spears, which are used in war like javelins, and thrown from the hand. Every man has a pony, so that in time of war they form a species of light cavalry, when all turn to service, and the cultivation is carried on then by the women exclusively.

The female dress is peculiarly picturesque, though every garment is only a rectangular piece of cloth. The head-dress is a large red or black turban, bound up to form a small tower on the top of the head. There is no gown; but a cloth like the Roman toga is tied by two corners on the right shoulder, and the left arm is sometimes kept covered; but more often it is thrown out above the garment. A second piece of cloth like the first is kept in the hand like a loose shawl, or around the body. These garments are usually one black and one red. For a petticoat, another rectangular piece of cloth is wrapped two or three times around the person, and is kept in its place by a wampum belt, some half-dozen inches in diameter. Another enormous band of beads is worn below the knees, and on the ankles large silver bangles. Both sexes wear silver bangles on the wrists, and the women a profusion of silver necklaces, formed of ingots of silver, or coins, to which are added a dozen or more strings of beads. Ear-drops are worn by both men and women, and the latter add silver ear-plugs of an inch or more in diameter. Beads are as numerous among the women, though all imported, as among the American Indians; and the profusion of silver ornaments seen indicates anything but poverty. The feminine instinct for ornaments above all other things, is strikingly illustrated while I am writing. A girl stood in the crowd while some boys were going over their spelling lessons, and she was asked to study. "If I do," she replied, "must I put off these?" pointing to her ornaments; and on being told she must, the decided answer was, "Then I won't yet."

It is not generally known that the country inhabited by the Red Karens is the finest known in the interior of Burmah. After fourteen travelling days from Toungoo, I found myself on the summit of a mountain four or five thousand feet high, about the twentieth we had crossed on our way, when the land of the Red Karens opened suddenly before us, and a more beautiful prospect

I never beheld. Mountains in two massive ranges ran down like the sides of a triangle, with the apex at the south near where we stood, and in the interval was spread out what appeared to be an immense plain, bounded on the north only by the horizon. It seemed to be pillared on mountains two or three thousand feet high, like a gigantic altar on which to offer sacrifice to God, or to build a temple for his worship. Its scant shrubbery and bare red soil, contrasted strongly with the dark mountain sides, covered with heavy timber. The picturesque summits of the almost perpendicular walls that supported this expanse, indicated them to be, as they proved, of mountain limestone. On entering the country, however, I found it far from being the plain it appeared in the distance. It is a rolling country with long dry ridges, and deep hollows in which the water sinks, as in Kentucky, to arise in perennial springs in other places. The village in which I now am has no water for its fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants, except what one of these springs supplies. The country, with the mountains around it, resembles both Scotland and Vermont; and the inhabitants are only what the Highlanders were in the days of the Wallaces and the Bruces.

They are governed by a Saubwa, who is now, according to his own statement, more than ninety years of age; and his son and heir tells me that they have occupied their present locality for forty generations, having been driven down from the north by the Burmese, and separated at Upper Pagan from the Chinese, with whom they were then associated. Here on this high table land they have lived, a terror to both Burmese and Shans, plundering, kidnapping, and killing as opportunity offered, and selling the slaves they did not need to the opposite nation, Shans to Burmese, and Burmese to Shans. The country remained intact until the days of the present Saubwa. Many years ago a member of the Burmese royal family, Phapau-min, fell into disgrace at Ava, and he fled into the Karen country for refuge, where he was protected by Kapho, the present Saubwa, or, as the Burmese call him, Kephogyee. In process of time the Burman succeeded in supplanting the Karen chief, and obtained the supremacy of the Eastern Red Karen country, which he made tributary to Ava, and was on this account received back to favour. He died a few years ago, and his two sons are now the rulers, but the principal power is said to be in the hands of a Shan who is nominally under them. Three years ago the Shans of Moby revolted, and were aided by eight hundred men from Kephogyee; but the Burmese were successful in subduing the revolt, and their principal town is occupied at the present moment by a considerable Burmese army.

Ever since this event, the western Red Karens have been threatened with destruction from their brethren on the east, aided by the Burmese. The work was commenced a few months ago, and a village destroyed; but it was arrested by a demonstration from the English Government, who sent two companies of Shans to aid Kephogyee on the defensive. This has stopped a general attack; but Menloun, a rebellious chief, who fled from the English territories last year, where he had long been a terror to the Karens of Shwaygyeen and the Yunsalen, has been received to the protection of the eastern Red Karens; and supported by them, issues from his retreat and plunders, killing all that opposes him in all the villages on the boundary. Within a week several villages have been attacked, and several persons killed in each, within a few miles of the place where I write. The boundary is a low range of hills not two miles distant, which no Karen on this side dares to ascend; so that he may be within twenty minutes' march of us at any time without our knowledge.

The eastern Red Karens are said to be three times as numerous as the western, and these must amount to fifty or sixty thousand. I am told there are ninety-four large villages and several smaller ones. This one has between three and four hundred houses, and there are three or four villages larger. Supposing them to average one

hundred each, we shall have at five or six persons to a house, the population of the whole district, fifty or sixty thousand. I find the people, with all the savageness which is imputed to them, by far the most civilised Karens known. They are better clad, provide themselves with better food, are better skilled in the arts, are more vigorous, active, laborious, than any jungle-tribe I have met. They make their own knives, axes, swords, spears, hoes, bangles, silver ornaments, and earthenware, bits and bridles, saddles and stirrups. Every foot of land they cultivate is hoed with a heavy hoe of the European form, such as is never seen among either Burmese or Karens, but is used by the Chinese. They have cattle in great abundance, which are trained to carry panniers as donkeys are in Europe, and which bring their produce from the fields to the villages. Almost everything cultivated in Burmah is seen growing here. Jacks, tamarinds, mangoes, guavas, oleaster plums, limes, citrons, plantains, and other fruits are seen scattered in all their villages. Millet is cultivated in great abundance; beans of several species, vegetables, eggs, gourds, pumpkins, leeks, sugar-cane, and yams abound. Cotton flourishes here better than in any other locality where I have seen it in Burmah; and various dye-plants are cultivated. Their houses are kept in much better condition than among other Karens, and they fence in their yards and grounds, and have stiles and bars to take down and put up on their cross roads, reminding the traveller of the country in England and America before the advent of railroads.

They make both a spirituous and fermented liquor, the use of both which, it is said, is almost universal. Both the Saubwa and his son, who is nominated heir, never, however, taste either. Neither do I see any intoxicated Karens, while drunken Shans, whose religion forbids the use of such drinks altogether, pass my house daily.

A considerable portion of the population are slaves; but slavery here exists in its mildest form. There seems to be very little difference between master and slave. A little boy who comes to worship with his master, was stolen from one of our now Christian Bghai villages two years ago, and his father came recently to redeem him; but the child refused to return to his home. He is undoubtedly better clothed and better fed than he was in his father's family.

There is a cluster of Shan houses in this village, all whose inhabitants are the slaves of the Saubwa; but he makes no demand whatever on their earnings, and the men are allowed to go where they like; but the women are forbidden to leave the village, which is the only mark of slavery on them. In other respects they are slaves in name only. The master of the little boy bought him of a Bghai chief for a pair of oxen, when six or seven years of age; and while I am writing, two Tounghoo women are brought in for sale. For the one who is young, eighty rupees are demanded; for the older one, forty. This may seem to indicate the value of the commodity.

From all I see of them it is difficult to believe the stories that are told of their ferocity. Perhaps I see only their sunny side. They are civil, good tempered, and intelligent, and might be made anything desired with right training. They afford a singular specimen how a people can do without doctors, lawyers, and policemen. When sick, they have no medicine, but offering to evil spirits; and yet I see as many old people among them, if not more, than in cities where there is either a homoeopathy or allopathy physician at every corner, and a druggist's shop or a vendor of quack medicines in every street. They have no lawyers. Every one pleads his own cause, and offers his present to the judge without the charge of bribery. Yet, when the old gentleman, from whom there is no appeal, decides the case in the palace-yard before me, both parties retire apparently as well satisfied as litigants usually are. There is no police, no prisons, no penitentiaries, no schools for young thieves; and yet they have no locks on their doors, no watch-dogs in their yards, no man-traps or spring-guns in their gardens; and still thefts are said to be very uncommon. The men often talk very loud, but they do not

often break each other's heads, as in Christian lands.

The people seem more strongly devoted to making offerings to evil spirits than any with whom I have met; yet they have very distinct traditions of the true God, whom they denominate Eapay. Eapay, they say, created the heavens and the earth, and man and all things. He associated with men at first; but when they ceased to obey him he left them, and is now in "the seventh heaven." When sick they often pray to God, saying, "O Lord Eapay, have mercy on me! I am sick, I am suffering, O Lord Eapay!" They have long traditions in poetry, I am told, concerning God. A small specimen given me I found to be in lines of ten syllables, to which they have tunes adapted, a measure that I never before met in Karen poetry. Like the rhymes of other dialects, it abounds in repetition, as may be seen by the following:—

"The earth at its origin, Eapay created.  
The heavens at their origin, Eapay created.  
Man at his origin, Eapay created.  
The sun at his origin, Eapay created.  
The moon at its origin, Eapay created.  
The grass at its origin, Eapay created.  
The trees at their origin, Eapay created.  
The bamboos at their origin, Eapay created.

—*Rangoon Times*, Feb. 2.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR. — According to the *Athenæum*, Sir William Denison is quietly mastering the details connected with his new position, and, consequently, is not much heard of by the public. Some natives, however, the other day, presented an address to his Excellency, in which it was kindly pointed out what he ought to do if he wished to rule Madras well. They were also good enough to tell him that he should follow in the wake of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and that they were ready at any time to furnish him with any information which might be required. They received the following diplomatic reply:—

"I return to you, the representatives of the Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras, my best thanks for your kind congratulations on my arrival to assume the government of this important portion of her Majesty's dominions.

"I feel the magnitude of the trust confided to me, and can assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part to promote the happiness and the prosperity of the millions, who in this country are the loyal subjects of the Queen.

"To me, as her Majesty's representative, the people naturally look as the guardian of their interests, and I shall always be found willing, and I trust able, to give effect to her Majesty's gracious wishes and intentions towards her faithful subjects in this presidency. That in the performance of my duties I can depend upon your assistance I feel fully convinced, and I shall not hesitate to avail myself of your offer to afford me information whenever the occasion may present itself."

SIR PATRICK GRANT, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, embarked for England on board the steamer *Bengal*, at noon of the 27th February, a salute of fifteen guns being fired on the occasion. His Excellency the Governor was present, as were also the Commissioner of Police, the Master Attendant, and a few other gentlemen.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—The Burmese cure for dysentery seems simple, and is within the reach of the poorest native. It is as follows:—An equal weight of Palm jaggery and onions, boiled into a common jelly, a table spoonful of which should be taken three times a day. The only regimen necessary is, the patient should abstain from acids, spices, and liquor.

PROGRESS IN WYNAAD.—A Ceylon planter, now settled in Wynaad, thus describes the effect of a few years' coffee cultivation on the district. "Where hundreds weekly pass along the road, twelve years ago travellers were so rare that when a man was seen coming he felt certain it could only be a message for himself; and at a much later period a planter had to gallop for his life from a pack of wolves within a thousand yards of where I am writing this, in the midst of a smiling settlement, and a dozen European Bungalows in sight!" There are 10,000 acres in the district covered with coffee.

**FAREWELL DINNER TO CAPTAIN GORDON.**—On Thursday evening, March 7th, a graceful tribute of regard was paid by the officers of the Madras Volunteers to Adam A. Gordon, Esq., M.A., one of the oldest of their captains. Mr. Gordon being about to embark for England on sick leave, his brother officers availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of giving him a dinner. Unfortunately, Colonel Silver was compelled from indisposition to absent himself, but with true military exactness forwarded a medical certificate. At eight o'clock about fifty people sat down to an excellent dinner. Almost the whole number was made up of officers of the Volunteers. There were present about a dozen guests, civil and military.

**CAPTAIN GRANT**, it is said, has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India to rejoin his corps, the 11th Madras N.I., and that officer has accordingly returned to India.

**THE FAMINE IN TRAVANCORE.**—We (*Cochin Courier*) are happy to say that the accounts from Travancore are of a more cheering nature. Every assistance, in the way of private charity and providing labour, has been afforded to meet the necessities of the working classes; so that the distress has been confined to very narrow limits. From reliable information that has lately reached us, we learn that although the fearful drought that very generally prevailed in the southern districts had naturally led to scarcity and high prices, it is not so much the actual want of grain that is the cause of the prevailing misery, as the inability of the poor to purchase their supplies of food. A sufficiency of grain appears to exist in the country, but the means of obtaining it are wanting. It will be remembered that the emancipation of the slave population was extremely distasteful to the landholders. That measure gradually instilled into the slaves some degree of self reliance, and their former masters regarded with peculiar jealousy every effort on their part to obtain an independent livelihood. The same spirit of hostility was manifested towards all classes of labourers who looked for higher wages than were generally earned by agricultural labour. The landowners could no longer obtain workmen for their fields at the nominal rates they had been accustomed to give, and were by no means pleased at the competition that was created by the opening of public works and other means of employment, offering reasonable rates of wages. When, therefore, the rigours of an unfavourable season, with its attendant scarcity and high prices, and the destruction of many sources of independent occupation, rendered large bodies of the working classes utterly helpless, the wealthy landholders selfishly refused them employment, and left them to contend with all the horrors of distress and starvation. It was therefore necessary that the State should come forward to provide the men with the means of labour, which was their greatest want, and this, we are glad to learn, has now been done to a great extent, by increased expenditure upon the public works in progress throughout the country.

**TESTIMONIAL TO SIR MARK CUBBON.**—There was to have been a meeting a short time ago at Bangalore to compliment Sir Mark Cubbon prior to his departure from Mysore, but it did not take place, in consequence, as the *Bangalore Herald* of the 5th March states, of General Spencer prohibiting the attendance of officers as being contrary to the following regulation:—"Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise, censure, or any mark of approbation towards their superiors, or others, are strictly prohibited, as being subversive of discipline, and an assumption of power which belongs to the king alone, or to those officers to whom his majesty may be pleased to intrust the command and discipline of his troops." The *Herald* adds that there is a subscription list in circulation amongst the members of the commission and other non military persons, for a farewell testimonial to Sir Mark, the committee being headed by Mr. C. B. Saunders, the judicial commissioner; and that his highness the Rajah has, with his usual munificence, given Rs. 10,000 towards it.

**A SINGULAR UNION.**—The Mangalore correspondent of the *Madras Times* relates the marriage at that station of the Rev. H. A. Koundinya, a Concanese converted Brahmin, with a young German lady. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moeyling, the founder of the Coorg Mission, in the presence of upwards of fifty Brahmans of the bridegroom's caste.

**MADRAS IN THE OLDEN TIME.**—From a list published by an Indian journal of the company's servants at Madras in 1699, it appears that there were 119 Englishmen, of whom 35 are entered as "freemen," or interlopers, and 38 as seamen. Only 26 of the whole 119 were married to English ladies, 14 to "Castees," 4 to "Mustees," 2 to French women, and 1 to a Georgian. Seventy-two were thus bachelors, while there were 14 English widows and 10 "single English young women." The census must have surely been taken immediately after the arrival of one East Indiaman, and before the departure of another.

**TRADE OF PEGU.**—The *Rangoon Times* gives the trade of Pegu for the second quarter of 1860-61, by sea, at Rs. 46,31,466, or at the rate of more than two millions sterling a-year. The trade of the quarter shows an increase in the customs' duties of Rs. 41,610 on the corresponding period of last year. The value of the trade by land was Rs. 16,99,530, yielding in duty to the State Rs. 1,15,457. This tells a different tale from the recent dolorous memorial of the Rangoon merchants. The autumn rice crop is said to have been very good.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 5. Norman Morrison, Owen, London; Gov. Higginson (s), McMillan, Rangoon.—6. Early Bird, Woodhouse, London.—8. Anne Forster, Clarke, Hartlepool.—11. Blue Rock, McDonnell, Newport; Venilia, Page, Galle.—12. Bride, Gibson, Algoa Bay; Sea King, Barber, Boston.—13. Defiance, Daly, Cocanada; P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—14. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Dunn, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Rockliff.—Mr. Middleton.  
Per str. Gov. Higginson.—Capt. H. Acton, Surg. maj. White-lock, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Mullany, Mr. Quin.  
Per Sea King.—Rev. N. Ward, M.D., Mrs. Ward, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hanser, J. Mismore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Miss Husk.  
Per Defiance.—Mrs. Gahan, Miss Gahan, and three children, Mrs. W. H. Atkinson.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nemesis, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Faskin, Capt. Dawson, three Misses Salmon, Enns. Andrews, Lieut. Warrington, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Miller, Capt. Campbell, Mrs. E. Dalley. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Palmer, Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Mr. Wells, Mr. Bullas, Mr. Lacombe, Mr. Newlett. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Forrester. From GALLE.—Capt. Pollard, Mr. Aubert.  
Per Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Hielgers and infant, Mrs. Shekleton and two children, Maj. Thorpe, Capt. Adair, Lieut. Tyler.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. P. and O. str. Bengal, Farquhar, Suez.—March 5. Royal Alice, Cadenehead, Amherst; Parmentiere, Blanc, Pondicherry.—7. Str. Baltic, Greig, Calcutta and Northern Ports; Nancy, Giqueaux, Bortaux via Cocanada.—3. Cesambre, Bonellon, Bortaux via Cocanada; Henry Moore, Stewart, Demerara; Sapoorjee Herjee, Walker, Masulipatam.—9. Trafalgar, Taylor, London.—10. Sylph, McDougall, Munsoorcottah.—12. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Rangoon.—11. H.M.'s Cambrian, McCleverty, Trincomallee.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Hastings and three children, Mrs. Gompertz and two children, Mrs. Johnstone and two children, Mrs. Peterkin, Mrs. Arnott and two children, Mrs. Gordon and four children, Mrs. Scamell and two children, D. Ross, Esq., C. Cooper, Esq., J. Peterkin, Esq., A. A. Gordon, Esq., Capt. F. G. Kempster, Master Black, Master Dias, Rev. Mr. Scamell, Col. J. H. B. Congdon, Capt. H. Gordon, Capt. H. T. Traffore, and Capt. T. C. Georges, H.M.'s 43rd regt.  
Per str. Governor Higginson.—For MASULIPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Brooks, Lieut. Warner. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Maj. and Mrs. Snow and three children, Lieut. Saxton. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Francis, Miss Harris, Capt. Travers, Dr. McPherson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 13, 1861.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 10 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... 10 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ..... 9 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 12 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	2 14
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 04
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' .....	2 04
" " " 3 do. ....	2 04
" " " 1 do. ....	2 04
" " " Sight .....	2 04
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1/2 to 3/4 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan .....	1859 .....	par to 1/2 p. ct. pm.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 .....	6 1/2 to 7 dis.
5 per cent. ....	1852-53 .....	} 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 dis.
" .....	1853-36 .....	
" .....	1842-43 .....	
" .....	1854-55 .....	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....		No transacts
Tanjore Bonds .....		1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....		18 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10-6-6.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	95 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do. ....	90 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica .....	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	75 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. ....	per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 15s. to £3. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BERBERA.**—Brigadier Coghlan, our resident at Aden, has published an account of the trade at Berbera, the port due south of Aden on the coast between Cape Gardafui and the Straits of Babel-Mandel. The trade of Aden with the African ports is yearly 8 1/2 lakhs, of which six represents that with Berbera. Like that of Zanzibar, it is chiefly in the hands of Banians from India. During the great fair a British man-of-war rides off the port to preserve order among the traders, who during the cold weather number as many as 20,000. By the end of March the place is deserted. The principal exports from Berbera are coffee, ivory, gum Arabic, myrrh, frankincense, aloes, and other aromatic gums and resins, ghee, hides, ostrich feathers, sheep, cattle, and ponies. The principal imports are dates, rice, metals, glass beads, cotton, silk and satin cloths, hardware, and tobacco. Berbera is the Mosyllon of Pliny and Ptolemy. It was frequented by Greek traders from Egypt in ancient times. There they purchased the products of Africa direct from the sellers, instead of through the Sabaeen and Arab merchants who used to monopolise the Eastern trade.

**A WELL QUALIFIED TRANSLATOR.**—Mr. Romanjee Cursetjee, a Parsee merchant in Bombay, has had the temerity to publish a French translation of Byron. Misinterpreting the comments of the press on his acquaintance with the French language, he modestly explains in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* that he owes his knowledge of French entirely to self-tuition; in fact, he never looked carefully into any French work except Holland's Grammar, and that only for a month. He frankly admits that he has not "paid attention to its masculine and feminine genders—adjectives—some of which are put before nouns—elisions and contractions which are by far too difficult to keep in mind, particularly for a merchant whose attention is invariably directed to his books and business."

Mr. H. YOUNG, late Chief Secretary of Bombay, has been allowed by the Home Government £1,000 per annum for the term of his absence in England, but with instructions that no opportunity be lost of appointing Mr. Young to the first available post.

THE DAVID SASSON INSTITUTION does not seem to be in a prosperous condition, the expenses considerably exceeding the income. The present number of inmates is eighty-five; but in future the maximum number admitted free of charge will be forty.

**CARINJA.**—At the meeting of the Bombay Asiatic Society, on the 14th February, a paper was read on the geology of the island of Carinja, about seven miles from Bombay. There is a dyke of dark basalt on the North-East of the mountain called "Great Carinja." In some parts of the dyke are found portions of an entirely granitic nature, of the same breadth as the dyke, and marked off against the basalt on each side by a defined line. The basalt is hard, tough, splintering in the fracture, and of a dark black iron-grey colour, identical with the basalt of Malabar Hill in the island of Bombay. The granite is composed of large crystalline masses of pink and white felspar, hyaline quartz, and small portions of glistening white chlorite. This establishes the fact that granite exists *in situ* among the traps of the westernmost border of India, and that it probably belongs to an age posterior to the myocene or middle-tertiary period.

**BHOWNUGGUR.**—Sir George Clerk seems to have been unusually gracious to the Rajah of Bhownuggur during his late visit to Kattyawar. To the assurance that the British Government desired to secure all the loyal princes of India in the exercise of their privileges, the Rajah replied that he and all his brother chiefs felt a strong attachment to the Empress of India. Bhownuggur will henceforth be on the footing of a British port, and Soondrye be opened as a foreign port "for the import and export of all articles which have been duly exported from British ports in India, with the exception of spirits, salt, and opium."

**THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST,** Eduljee Dorabjee Jamaspassana, died recently at the age of 76. He was a leading member of the Parsee community and was well acquainted with the Persian, Pehlvi, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages.

**POPEY IN WESTERN INDIA.**—The "Administrator of the Vicariates of Poona and Bombay" has issued a pastoral letter, denouncing those of his flock who send their children to Protestant schools. Much better are the Government schools, in his opinion, for they are godless altogether. He draws a sad picture of the state of Popery in Western India. The young, and many men of a mature age, will not go to confession. This state of things "so broke the heart of our venerable predecessor, that he preferred rather to abandon this mission than to witness any longer such deplorable evils, to which he could afford no remedy." So "inconstant" are some pupils that after a short stay in the Popish schools they "return to Protestant institutions under frivolous pretences." Roman Catholic parents are as wise as Protestants in their generation, and will send their children to the school where the best education is given, in spite of the priests.

**BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.**—The third Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University commenced on the 4th of March at the Town Hall. Altogether 80 candidates presented themselves at the examination, of whom 53 were Hindoos, 3 Parsees, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Mahomedan. Thirty of the candidates were from the Elphinstone College, 17 from the Elphinstone School, 2 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, 34 from the Poona College, 2 from the Poona Free Assembly's School, and 1 from the Belgaum School. During the day paper questions on the English grammar and idiom, and vernacular grammar and idiom were given, and each candidate was called up, during the time allowed for answering the papers, to be examined orally in English. Sir Alexander Grant and the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson were engaged in conducting the oral examination in English. The members of the Senate and examiners who attended at the examination were Dr. Harkness, Dr. Sinclair, the University Registrar; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, Sir A. Grant, Bart., E. I. Howard, Esq., H. Coke, Esq., Major Candy, N. Fernandez, Esq., Moosa Khan, Esq., Dr. John Peet, M.D., and Nanabhai Haridass, Esq. At the close of the examination, the superintending officer, Dr. Harkness, sealed up the answers of all the candidates, and forwarded them immediately to the registrar.

**INAM COMMISSION.**—We (*Bombay Gazette*) understand that in consequence of the breaking up of the Inam Commission the services of the following gentlemen have been dispensed with:—Major Gordon, Inam Commissioner, Southern Division. Captain Dods, Assistant Inam Commissioner, Northern Division. Mr. Gopalrow Hurree, Assistant Inam Commissioner, Sattarah. Messrs. R. Welsh, Rungrow Bhimajee, and Vishnoo Phurusram, Sub-assistant Inam Commissioners, Northern Division. Mr. R. W. Ravenscroft, of the Guzerat Special Commission. Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, of the Guzerat Special Commission. Mr. Madhew Nursing, of the Guzerat Special Commission. The proposed summary settlement of Inam and other claims will be conducted by the remaining members of the Alienation Department, under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions. The services of Messrs. F. F. Arbuthnot and S. J. Harrison (unconvicted) will be retained for duties in connection with the Guzerat Alienation Enquiry, with a small establishment. Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer, Sub-assistant Inam Commissioner Northern Division, is appointed an assistant to Mr. Mansfield, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division; and Mr. Bhasker Damodur, an assistant to Mr. Rose, Revenue Commissioner Southern Division. The rest of the establishment will be kept on until the summary settlement is completed. By this arrangement an annual saving of about a lac and a quarter of rupees will be effected.

**MOUNT ABOO.**—At Bombay a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held, at which was read a very interesting paper on the Mount Aboo Sanatorium, by Doctor Moore. We learn that the altitude of the hill is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, and that the thermometer in the hot weather seldom exceeds 80 deg. While 297 inches of rain have fallen in one year at Mahableshwar, the average fall at Mount Aboo is 55. The advantages of the Sanatorium in question are that its elevation does not cause abdominal complaints. Cholera has never prevailed there.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, March 2.**—The London mail of January 10th arrived here on the 27th February. The news from this part of the East which goes home by the present mail is of some importance as far as concerns Japan. We are now in a condition to confirm the accounts sent by last Overland mail in regard to the unfortunate murder at Yeddo of Mr. Heuskin, interpreter to the American Consul there. This unhappy gentleman, it appears, had been frequently cautioned, especially of late, to be more careful of exposing himself to maltreatment. Why he more than any one else should have been so cautioned is at present only dimly hinted at. It would seem that his accurate knowledge of the Japanese language had brought him acquainted with certain nefarious designs of the anti-foreign party at Yeddo, which, it was supposed, could only be concealed effectually by his removal. He, however, paid no attention to the so-called cautions. On the night of Monday, the 14th December, he was returning from the house of the Prussian Minister, where he had been dining. He was accompanied by three bettos and four mounted Yakunins, but was waylaid by a body of seven or eight armed Japanese, who struck out the lights carried by his servants, and rushed yelling upon their victim. He spurred his horse and galloped off, but did not escape receiving several sword wounds, which subsequently proved fatal. In the meantime one of the Yakunins, whose horse had been wounded, dismounted and proceeded to the American Legation for assistance. This was obtained, and several medical men, including two native doctors, were soon in attendance, but their aid was of no avail. The unfortunate gentleman, after receiving the last rites of his church, expired about midnight. He was buried on the 18th, his funeral being attended by the Governor and all the ministers of legation. Shortly after, the ministers of the various embas-

sies at Japan quitted Yeddo, with the exception of the American minister, who declined to leave, saying that his life was as safe in Yeddo as it had ever been. In another column of this paper will be found the despatch addressed by Mr. Alcock to the Japanese ministers, in which he intimates his retirement to Yokohama, and his reasons for that step. It appears to us that the retirement and the reasons for it are equally weak. Among the last of Mr. Heuskin's public acts appears to have been the assistance he rendered towards the conclusion of the Prussian treaty with Japan, which takes effect two years hence. It is not reported that trade has been at all interfered with by these events.

From Tien-tsin and the extreme North there is almost nothing in the way of news during the past fortnight. What there is may be confined to the movements of that portion of the fleet still remaining in the north. Off the Peiho were the *Watchful* and *Clown* gunboats. The *Drake* gunboat and the *Odin* were at Hope Sound. The *Janus* having been got off the reef there, had gone to Shanghai. The *Reynard*, with a mail from Shanghai, could not get within sight of the *Furious* on account of the ice. At Hope Sound the thermometer at noon stood at 20 degrees. Food was scarce and dear. The *Woodcock* is reported at Chefoo.

The only news from Shanghai is the departure of the Yang-tze expedition, which consists of the following vessels:—*Centaur*, *Coromandel*, *Cooper*, *Atalante*, *Waterman*, *Banterer*, *Bouncer*, and *Havoc*.

The gentlemen appointed to represent the commercial community in this expedition are Messrs. Hamilton, Michie, and Ballance. The Admiral did not wait for Mr. Parkes, who therefore followed in a gunboat. The rumour that various rebel movements had been successful of late is still circulating, as also that the redoubtable Sang-ko-lin-sin had been defeated by the Shantung insurgents. There are as yet no symptoms of the Emperor's being in a mood to return to Peking.

From Swatow, a correspondent informs us that matters there are calm. Double Island has now begun to exhibit signs of Western occupancy; it possesses a book-club, two billiard tables, and a bowling alley, not to speak of three consuls—English, American, and Hamburg—with the full complement of officials, who seem to enjoy each other's society, and go on together in harmony.

From Canton we have unpleasant news, to the effect that a tragedy had occurred on board the vessel *Leonidas*. This ship was about to sail with a cargo of coolies shipped by the French Emigration office, and was lying at anchor three miles below the Macao Fort. While the officers and men were at breakfast about 9 o'clock, the coolies rose and attempted to murder all the Europeans on board, and to set fire to the ship. Owing to the prompt courage of Captain Wood, seconded by his officers and men, the coolies were overcome and the fire quenched. Mrs. Wood had a narrow escape for her life. Assistance was obtained, and the gunboat *Weasel* towed back the *Leonidas* to her former anchorage opposite the Sha-meen. The matter is undergoing investigation by both foreign and Chinese authorities. Of the 290 coolies on board, about 90 are missing, who have jumped overboard, have been drowned, or have escaped on shore. Among eight Europeans who were more or less hurt in the affray, the third officer, Mr. Tucker, is dangerously wounded.

From Macao there is no news of importance.

In Hong Kong the past fortnight has been devoted to that kind of mild dissipation that usually attends the annual races. The races occupied three days, and if a day previously be allowed for making up little bets, and a day following for "settling," it will be seen that the best part of a week has been given up to recreation. What with this, and two "balls," one at the Governor's and another at the club, not to speak of a concert and some capital amateur theatrical performances, there has been more gaiety compressed into the past two weeks than is usual in any two months during the rest of the year. The thermometer varies between fifty and sixty.—*Overland China Mail*.



## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 16.—During the past fortnight, although the temperature has continued high, a good deal of rain has fallen, interfering somewhat with the preparation of coffee at Colombo, and bringing out a splendid show of blossom on the majority of the lower coffee districts. On some of the low, wet, and wind beaten districts the deficiency of crops is beyond even the worst anticipations formed; while about Kallebokka and other rainy neighbourhoods wonderful harvests have been gathered in: 17½ cwt. an acre in one case.

Seven ships have sailed with coffee, all for Great Britain. In six which cleared for London the exports included 34,218 cwt. plantation coffee, and 5,822 native; together, 40,040. A single vessel for Cork took 719 cwt. plantation; so that the addition to our exports has been 34,937 plantation, and 5,822 native; total, 40,759. In plantation we are now just 10,000 cwt. ahead of the corresponding period in last season; but the deficiency in native is no less than 42,000 cwt.; so that the falling off in the total is 32,000—a figure which will, we suspect, swell as the season rolls on.

In cinnamon there is also a falling off, while the exports of oil show an immense increase on the previous three seasons.

The Governor has gone to Kandy—has held his first levee—and his Excellency's promised visits to the various planting districts are looked for with much anxiety.

The immigration scheme has made but little progress since our last. The deputation from the Planters' Association were not able to bring the Governor over to their views in favour of an immediate order for steamers. His Excellency expressed himself anxious to have yet another expression of opinion from a public meeting; but, as far as the Planters' Association is concerned, a clear and definite opinion in favour of the immediate purchase of the steamers has been already expressed. They consider Government pledged to the purchase of the vessels. With the Governor no doubt the difficulty is to find the purchase-money, while the cost of working the steamers is also a serious consideration. Captain Graham, meanwhile, has proceeded to examine the North Road, and Mr. Robert Dawson, the able secretary of the board, has just returned from a tour in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The results of his observations are to be given to the public in a detailed report. Pending its publication we have been given to understand that it does not hold out much hope of our obtaining a supply of labour from any of the districts he has visited, on more advantageous terms than in those from which we have hitherto obtained the hands we required.

While the Governor is about to visit the interior of the island, the Major-general, accompanied by his staff, including the deputy inspector-general of hospitals, Dr. Dane, starts this day in the *Pearl*, on a tour of inspection. The sudden death of Major Vanderspar has caused a move upwards in the Ceylon rifle regiment. Colonel MacDonald again assumes the post of Commandant at Galle. There is a good deal of sickness in the shape of fever and cholera abroad; and in Colombo the occasion has been taken again to bring forward a plan for the supply of water.

Mr. Robert Dawson has resigned the office of secretary to the Immigration Company, and has joined the firm of Dawson, McMinn and Co.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

SARAWAK.—The *Rainbow* arrived at the town of Kuching from this on the 11th February, with Sir James Brooke, &c., on board. The Rajah was most affectionately welcomed back by his people, and on the night of his arrival the town was illuminated by all classes, Europeans, Chinese and Malays. In honour of the event the courts

were closed and a week's holiday was proclaimed. Chiefs from all quarters continued to arrive daily up to the time of the steamer's departure to pay their respects to the Rajah. On the 20th the usual New Year's-day boat races, which had been postponed until the Rajah's arrival, came off with unusual spirit. The first race, contested by upwards of twenty large boats, manned by some 300 men, was a beautiful sight. Other sports, such as sack races, climbing a greasy pole, succeeded, and the greatest hilarity prevailed. The Sarawak flag was then formally hoisted on board the *Rainbow*, under a salute of 21 guns. On the 22nd a grand fete was given by Mr. Helms, the manager of the Borneo Company, to inaugurate the opening of their extensive steam machinery. The machinery was set in motion by Sir James Brooke and worked admirably. It is calculated that this manufactory will turn out ten tons of sago flour or tapioca per diem. The process is similar to that of starch-making in England. It is simple, and promises to be very economical, compared with the rude process of the Chinese. Connected with this factory are extensive saw mills, &c. Great credit is due to the active manager of the company in Sarawak for the successful erection of this complicated machinery under great difficulties. As soon as it was known that the company intended to manufacture tapioca considerable quantities of the *kayu ubi* were brought from the neighbouring islands, and its cultivation on a large scale has been commenced in Sarawak by Chinese, Malays and Dyaks. The machinery is adapted to the manufacture of sugar, and the cultivation of sugar cane is also being entered on with great zeal by the natives. On the 23rd the festivities closed with a feast given by the Rajah to the Malays. A large building was erected for this purpose, and decorated with flowers and flags. At three o'clock, all being prepared, Sir James, surrounded by the Europeans and principal natives, sat down on a raised dais at one end, the rest of the building being filled by upwards of seven hundred of his people, when all partook of a plentiful repast. There was afterwards a rifle match for a kris. Sarawak was perfectly quiet, and the traders were actively preparing their boats for a trading expedition to Java. This trade had been almost entirely relinquished of late for the more lucrative Muka trade, but has revived, as these shrewd men know full well there is no security in trading with a country filled with their bitter enemies, as Muka is at present. Some boats have lately arrived from Oya, reporting that Muka was being again very strongly fortified by Serif Masahore and his followers, who were oppressing the unhappy Muka people in every way. All classes were suffering greatly from famine, produced by the interruption of their trade with Sarawak, from which place they formerly drew their supplies of rice, salt, tobacco, &c. A number of persons from Muka had fled to Sarawak, while others had retired into the interior, to escape the exactions of Serif Masahore. Ship-building is being prosecuted with spirit, and this branch of industry is capable of being largely developed, the forests of Sarawak affording inexhaustible supplies of suitable timber. A handsome schooner of some 150 tons was lately launched at Kuching.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The Hon. Mr. Edwardes, Governor of Labuan, is expected at Singapore by the first opportunity, on his way to England. It is supposed he has resigned his appointment in consequence of the disapprobation expressed by her Majesty's Government of his conduct in the Muka business.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—In the residences of Soerakarta, Djokjokarta, Kadu, Bagelan, and Banyumass, floods have taken place which have inflicted immense damage. Hundreds of persons have lost their lives, and many thousands have been ruined. Earthslips have also taken place in many places, which have destroyed whole tracts of country. Several villages have been completely submerged, and the roads have been everywhere rendered impassable. The telegraphic communication had been interrupted, so that full particulars of this calamity had not been received, but it is known that the destruction of houses, crops,

stores of all kinds, roads, &c., has been such that many millions will not compensate for it.

PINANG.—The Governor visited the south of Province Wellesley last week. He left Butterworth accompanied by his secretary and the Assistant-Resident on Tuesday morning, proceeded by boat to Kwalla Pry, the landing-place of the ferry on the north of the river being impracticable. Juru bridge was inspected, and the preparations for the new one, consisting of a copper-dam for the erection of one of the buttresses. Alma and Tasik estates were next visited, the night being passed at the latter. Next morning the route lay by Valdor, Jawi and Nibong Tibal on the Krian. After breakfasting at Caledonia estate, Colonel Cavenagh proceeded in the afternoon by water to Batu Kawan, and landed at the south end of the island, where horses were in readiness to take the party through the whole length of the estate to the works where they dined and slept. On Thursday morning the Governor inspected Bukit Tambun public buildings, and then embarked in the *Hooghly* boat, which took in on board the steamer then anchored near Pulo Kra, whence they steamed back to Pinang. Shortly before starting, two large Malay boats, crowded with the principal inhabitants of Pulo Kra, including several ladies and some children, came off to inspect the steamer, and although there was only time to take a hasty look at the engines, they seemed highly delighted. After they had got into their boats, they passed up the end of a rope for the purpose of having a tow, but it broke before they had been towed a hundred yards, so they were disappointed.—*Pinang Gazette*, Feb. 23.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Feb. 2.—The Ameer was highly pleased with the news of Mohamed Allee's victory over the Kafrees, and in a fit of joy turned towards Shere Allee Khan and said, that as Mahomed Allee Khan had received a wound in his hand, why did he (Shere Allee) not bring him back to Jellalabad, as he would not wish to let the poor boy remain in such a state in the camp. On this Shere Allee Khan replied that he had just received a private letter from Mohamed Allee, in which he told him that his wound was a very slight one, and that he was doing well. A letter was ordered to be written and sent to Mohamed Allee Khan, directing him to leave some troops under some officers at Bakheel and himself to come to Jellalabad.—Feb. 3.—Mohamed Ameen Khan's urzee, containing the following intelligence from Heerat, was received to-day. After Mamana had been taken by the Persians under Sirdar Mohamed Omer Khan, brother of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, a vakeel had been sent by the ruler of Heerat, to the Hakims of Undkhoe and Shiburghan, with a request to shake off the yoke of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and to obey the Persian Government. The Vakeel accordingly went to the above-named Hakims, and told them that formerly, in the times of Wuzer Yar Mohamed Khan, the late ruler of Heerat, the country containing Mamana, Undkhoe, and Shiburghan belonged to Heerat; that it was only lately that Ufzul Khan had encroached upon the above-named places, and advised them to go to Sirdar Mohamed Omer Khan, the brother of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, now at Mamana, and to do as he says. The Vakeel also gave them hopes that if they would take his advice they would be allowed one year's revenue and made great men. The Hakims, instead of listening to the Vakeel's advice, made him prisoner, and sent him to Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, who spoke to the Vakeel as follows:—"Your master Sooltan Ahmed Jan is dreaming of taking Undkhoe and Shiburghan, but he does not know that I am intending to march on Heerat, as soon as arrangements are completed." Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan also stated in his urzee, that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had been so much out of temper when he had heard that his Vakeel had been taken prisoner by Sirdar Ufzul Khan, that he had ordered his troops to be ready to march to Toorkistan. It was given out in

Heerat that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan was going to command the troops in person. A letter was ordered by the Ameer to be written to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, directing him to collect all his available troops in one place and to keep a sharp look out on the movements of the Persian troops. The Ameer also told him that after Nouroze (New Year) a large army would be sent to Toorkistan. The original letter of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan was ordered to be enclosed.—Feb. 4.—The Ameer held his Durbar in the garden of Sirdar Ghoolam Heider Khan. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was desired to inform the chief of the Kazalbash Sowars, that the matters had been settled at Bakeel and therefore their services were not required at that place. It is ascertained from the letters received from Baboo Kara, by the merchants of this place, that the young King of Bokhara is more kind and generous to his people than his late father was. It is said that when Akoondzadah Sirajood-deen, the Ameer's Ambassador, went there he treated him very kindly, and ordered his chiefs to see that the Akoondzadah was not in want of anything. The late King of Bokhara is said to have taken a quantity of silver from the merchants and bankers of Bokhara, on the plea that he would get the silver coins made and give them in return. After the demise of the king the merchants had gone to the young King and had asked for the money. The present King, after inquiring into the matter, had ordered their silver, which had not as yet been made into coins, to be given back to them, but being advised by the Wazeer that the silver would be wanted for the mint, he had ordered the merchants to make out their accounts, and to be paid in gold.—Feb. 5.—It is ascertained from a person just arrived from Cabul that the corn-sellers of the market of Cabul had gone to Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, the present Governor of Cabool, and offered him six hundred rupees, provided he would allow them to sell the grain in the munde. On this Wully Mohamed had replied that he was not habituated to take bribes; he would be very glad if they would give this sum towards the relief of the poor people who were starving. In short, Wully Mohamed Khan did not allow any shopkeeper to sell the grain. The Ameer was very much pleased with Wully Mohamed Khan's conduct.—Feb. 6.—The Durbar was held as usual in the garden of Ghoolam Heider Khan. The Ambassador of the Bokhara Court, with Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, attended the Durbar, and handed over to the Ameer the letter which he had received from his master. It was written in the letter addressed to the Ambassador that, as his presence was urgently required, he was to take leave from the Ameer and reach Bokhara as soon as possible. After perusal of the urzee, the Ameer told the Ambassador to wait a few days more, and then he would dismiss him with the due honour. The Ameer then turned towards Nazir Naem Khan, and told him not to be afraid of anyone in Cabool or Jellalabad, as this time he would send him to Toorkistan to Ufzul Khan, who would give him a respectable situation. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan has been taking all the jageers in Cabool and Jellalabad in contract for himself, and does not allow anyone else to keep any place either by contract or as a jageer.—Feb. 7.—The Ameer held a private council to-day. Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Khan, Shere Allee Khan, and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan were sent for to discuss the matter of the Ambassador. The Ameer said it was his intention to keep the Ambassador as long as the Nouroz, and then to send him along with the troops which he was going to send to Toorkistan under one of his sons, but as the King of Bokhara urgently required him, he could not keep him against his wishes. Ghoolam Mohamed Khan seconded the same, but the other Sirdars passed their opinion to the effect that it was quite useless to keep the Ambassador when he had been written for by his master. At last it was decided that he should be sent away with the Khillut &c. Shah Murd Khan was then sent for by the Ameer, and asked if he had received the Cash-

mere shawls, &c., which he had ordered some time ago. He had just heard, he said, from Peshawur that the kafilah, which his man with the Cashmere purchases is accompanying, had left Peshawur for Jellalabad, and would be there in two or three days.—Feb. 9.—An urzee was to-day received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan from Kandahar, in which he informed the Ameer that Meer Ufzul Khan, son of Sirdar Kohindil Khan, who had lately gone to Heerat and had received a jageer of sixty thousand rupees a year in Subzawar, having been instigated by Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Heerat, had marched with his troops on Furrah near Kandahar, and had taken that fort without any opposition or bloodshed. Some of his (Sirdar Mohamed Ameen's) sowars of the garrison of Furrah had surrendered, while the others being unable to resist the stronger party were obliged to leave the fort and to make speed to Kandahar. In appearance the Kandahar Affghans were showing their regard to him (Mohamed Ameen), but, in reality, they were all wishing for Meer Ufzul Khan. Mohamed Ameen Khan also stated in his urzee, that it was not Meer Ufzul Khan who had done all this, but it was the wish and order of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, who had been meditating it for a long time. If a good reinforcement was not sent in time (continued Mohamed Ameen), it would be a hard job for him to keep the Kandaharees quiet, if ever they took it into their heads to revolt. As soon as the Ameer had glanced over the urzee he broke up the durbar and retired to his seraglio.—Feb. 10.—Sirdars Mohamed Oosman Khan, Ubdoolwahab Khan, Shere Allee Khan, and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, were sent for by the Ameer, and a private council held. The urzee of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan was handed over to the abovenamed Sirdars, and they were desired to pass their opinion about the subject. "I knew all along," said the Ameer, "that Sirdar Sooltan Jan, being one of my family, would never have borne such an enmity towards me, and so I never thought of him; but now I am fully convinced that he is a double-faced man because in the first place he sent his brother, Sirdar Oomer Khan, with troops on Mamana, and now he has sent Meer Ufzul Khan to Furrah. Had it not been for Sooltan Ahmed Jan, Meer Ufzul Khan dare not come and take Furrah." On this Ghoolam Mohamed Khan stated that he knew very well that whatever Sooltan Ahmed Jan had done, it must have been the order of the King of Persia, as he never does anything until he receives the order direct from the King. "Whether it be the King of Persia or Sooltan Ahmed Jan himself," remarked the Ameer, "I know very well that Sooltan Ahmed Jan is now thinking of encroaching upon Toorkistan and Affghanistan, if he can." It was then decided that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan with some cavalry should start at once for Kandahar, and after Nouroze a good number of troops would march for that place.—Feb. 11.—To-day, after the Durbar had been broken up the Ameer went to Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, and having consulted with him about some private affairs, returned and inspected his horses. The following is ascertained by a merchant, just arrived from Kandahar. He says, it is about twenty-six days since, when he was going to leave Kandahar for Jellalabad, a European had arrived there from Heerat, and had been very kindly received by Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan. Mahomed Ameen Khan having been told by the gentleman that he intended to visit Cabool, persuaded him not to do so, until he, Mahomed Ameen, had informed the Ameer and had received his permission. On this the gentleman urged him, saying that if he would not allow him to travel by the direct road, he would make his journey via Shikarpore, but go to Cabool he must, and see the Ameer at once.—Feb. 12.—The Durbar was held as usual. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan stated before the Ameer that the roads from Jellalabad to Kandahar were quite impassable for troops, and as almost all his troops were on service in Kohibund and other places, he was quite at a loss what to do. "Never mind the troops," said the Ameer, "it would be better if

you would go to Kandahar straight off and see how things are going on there." As all the Kandaharees were dissatisfied with Mahomed Ameen Khan, the Ameer was afraid of their showing their teeth and causing rebellion. As for the troops he need not be afraid, as he would send a strong army after Nouroze. Shan Murd Khan was then desired to write to the officers of the different troops in Kohibund and Baghistan, to make haste to march back to Jellalabad after leaving a few of his men in charge of the places.—Feb. 13.—Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan's letter was to-day received from Cabool. He intimated to the Ameer that the people of Hazara Shaikh Allee had quarrelled amongst themselves and had wounded the Hakim of that place, who had gone to put a stop to the affray. When he, Wully Mohamed, had heard of this he had ordered Auleejah Ubdool Kareem Khan Populzie to go with fifty sowars and punish the Shaikh Allee people. As soon as the Hazara men were informed of the arrival of the Auleejah, then they deserted the village and went up to Kohibund. Some of the Shaikh Allee Hazara chiefs have now come in, and asked for pardon on the plea that they had not intentionally wounded their Hakim, but it had been done by chance. They have also brought five hundred rupees as a fine, if the Ameer would forgive them. As the Hakim has been severely wounded, he, Wully Mohamed, does not know whether to accept their offer or to refuse their terms. The Ameer ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, directing him to take the fine and to allow the Hazara people to reside in the villages for the present. On his return to Cabool he would look into the affair. Wully Mohamed was also desired to get the wounded Hakim to Cabool, and to look after him.—Feb. 14.—It is ascertained by the paish khidmut of the Ameer that a private letter was received to-day by the Ameer from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan, to the following effect:—"When Sirdar Oomar Khan, brother of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, arrived at Mamana, all the Jamshadees, with the exception of the natives of Khanabad and Shiburghan, where Sooltan Ahmed Jan's son had been killed in the late battle, welcomed him with great joy and obedience. The Shiburghanees being afraid of Oomar Khan, came to him (Sirdar Ufzul Khan), and said that if he would give them some of his regular troops they would at once go and cause disturbances in Mamana, and by degrees would get that place for him. On this Ufzul Khan gave them hopes, requesting them to wait a few days. As soon as the Shiburghanees arrived at their native place they caused a rebellion. Some fighting took place in which a few men were killed and wounded on both sides. When he, Ufzul Khan, heard of this, he ordered one battalion of infantry, four hundred sowars and four guns, under Auleejah Nusroollah Khan, Uchuckzæ, to march to the fort Khanabad. Sirdar Ufzul Khan has again requested the Ameer to send troops to Toorkistan.—Feb. 15.—To-day the Durbar was held in the garden of Mohamed Ukbur Khan. Ubdool-razak Khan Moostoufee was desired by the Ameer to write a letter to Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, directing him to collect as many troops as he could at Gurrushk, but not to march onwards, to make alliances with the chiefs of Kandahar, Gurrushk, &c., and to keep the people well pleased by administering justice. He was also told that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was very nearly going to leave for Kandahar, and that the troops would be sent after Nouroz.—Feb. 16.—Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, attended the Durbar and complained of his Syce, who had gone in the city to buy some barley for the horses, having been so unmercifully beaten by the Kotwal, that the poor fellow had been brought to the camp on the charpoy. Ghoolam Mohamed being asked by the Ameer the cause of the quarrel, replied, that the Syce had some words with the corn-seller, and that was all. He also told the Ameer that his sons were going to pay off the Kotwal, but he has forbidden them to do so. The Ameer there and then sent for Subzy Allee Khan, Kotwal, and asked him angrily what business had he to interfere with

his camp followers. The Kotwal made several excuses, but to no purpose, as the Ameer fined him twenty rupees, and made him pay the sum to the sweeper or Syce. Shah Murd Khan was told by the Ameer that as this was always the case with the corn-sellers, he was to make arrangements so that one shop-keeper was to supply the barley, &c., to one khan or chief, and then there would be no confusion. Accordingly Shah Murd Khan informed the corn-sellers and told them to supply the camp with all the things required.—Feb. 17.—The following are the contents of the urzee received to-day from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, from Kandahar. When Abdool Ghafoor Khan, the former chief of Dahmunde, heard that Meer Ufzul Khan, the son of the late Sirdar Kohindil Khan, had made himself master of Furrah, he went to him and said that if he would be so kind as to give him some of his troops he would go and take his native place, Dahmunde, which in 1275 Hijree, had been captured by Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, son of late Wuzeer Mohamed Ukhbur Khan. Meer Ufzul Khan complied with his request and placed his two thousand cavalry and infantry at his disposal. Abdool Ghafoor Khan, with the above-mentioned body of regular troops, and a number of people of his own tribe, marched on Dahmunde and besieged it. The small number of the garrison of the fort finding that they were unable to oppose the besiegers, quietly vacated the fort and made their escape to Kandahar. The moment Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan got notice of this, he wrote to Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, his brother, under whose charge the place was, to march with his troops to Dahmunde and retake it. Mohamed Shurreef Khan, instead of listening to his brother's advice, wrote to him (Mohamed Ameen Khan) in reply that he was not strong enough to go and fight with Meer Ufzul Khan, if he Mohamed Ameen wished to do so, he was at liberty to go and fight. The Ameer got quite mad when he perused the urzee, and called Mohamed Shurreef Khan names in the durbar.—Feb. 18.—The durbar was held as usual. The Ameer handed over the letter which he had received the other day from Mohamed Ameen Khan to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to read, and addressed him as follows:—"Did I not tell you when in Cabool that your brother, Shurreef Khan, who was fond of drinking, was not fit for the Hakoomut and Sirdaree." "Now see," continued the Ameer, "the enemy is at the door, and Mohamed Shurreef Khan is fast asleep." Shere Allee read the letter over and over, and for a moment remained downcast and silent, and then looking up at the Ameer, replied,—"Really I did not know when we were sending Mohamed Shurreef to Khandar, that he would prove himself so unworthy a man." A letter was ordered to be written to Mohamed Ameen Khan, directing him to try Shurreef Khan once again, if he took his advice good and well, otherwise to keep him quiet until Shere Allee Khan had arrived at Kandahar, and then to send Shurreef Khan as a prisoner to Cabool. A letter was also written to Shurreef Khan, telling him to do as he was bid by his brother, Ameen Khan.—Feb. 19.—News was received from Bookhara to the effect that when the Hakim of Summurkund had introduced the chiefs and the Jageerdars of that place to the young King of Bookhara, the King had received them very kindly, and had granted upon them good khilluts and more Jageers respectively. The Hakim of Ooratpa had also made his appearance in Summurkund, and offered to the King valuable presents. The King, after taking his son in hostage, had conferred upon him a khillut, and restored him to the Hakoomut of Ooratpa. Having thus treated the people of Summurkund, the King had left for Shahur Subz, where he intended to remain for a month. "If these are the habits of the King of Bookhara," said the Ameer to Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, "he will very soon become a popular King."—Feb. 20.—Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan attended the durbar, and applied to the Ameer for six days' leave of absence to go to Balabang to see his son who had been taken ill. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan is preparing himself for Kandahar. He is examining the accounts of the revenue of Jellalabad which place he has

also taken in contract. Shah Murd Khan and the Moustoufee are making Shere Allee Khan understand all the present and past accounts. While playing chess, Ghoolam Mohamed asked the Ameer where probably to spend the Eel? "In Cabool very likely," replied the Ameer.—Feb. 21.—An urzee was received from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan from Bakheel in Lughman, in which he informed the Ameer that Uta Mohamed Khan with his followers had gone to the fort of Mohamed Shah Khan and had made an alliance with the Kafur Seeah Posh people. After he (Mohamed Allee) had placed his own officers at Bakheel, he would leave for Jellalabad. He also stated in the urzee that some old residents of Bakheel had waited on him, and asked for pardon, saying that Uta Mohamed was the only ringleader of the rebellion, and he should have been punished; as for them, they were poor natives of Bakheel, and as they had nothing to do with the affair they should be allowed to occupy their houses. On this the Ameer ordered a letter to be written to Mohamed Allee Khan telling him that if such was the case the Jageer and the houses of Uta Mohamed were to be confiscated, while the other inhabitants were to be allowed to go and reside in them.—Feb. 22.—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's urzee was to-day received from Tash Kurgan in the Toorkistan. He intimated to the Ameer that as the Persian troops were increasing every day in Mamana, and he was doubtful of the fidelity of the Hakims of Indkhoe and Shiburghan he had thought it advisable to send his son Ubdoolrahman Khan with two thousand sowars, one battalion of infantry, and four guns, to the city of Surbool, which is situated between Mamana and Indkhoe. He had written to the Hakim of Indkhoe and Shiburghan to come to him at Tash Kurkhan, as he wanted to speak to them personally on some important matters, and if they complied with his request, he intended to take them prisoners. On this the Ameer ordered an answer to be written to Ufzul Khan, directing him to be very careful of his country, and if he really had any suspicion of the honesty of the above-named Hakims, to keep them with him as friends and not as prisoners, otherwise to give them good Khilluts and to dismiss them with honour. In the latter case it would be good if he (Mohamed Ufzul), had taken one of their sons a hostage.—Feb. 23.—Sirdar Wallee Mohamed Khan informed the Ameer in his urzee from Cabool that he had received a letter from his brother Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan from Kandahar, in which he had bitterly complained of the unworthy conduct of Mohamed Shurreef Khan, and had requested him, Wallee Mohamed, to bring the matter to the Ameer's notice. The Ameer wrote to him in reply that he had already written to Mohamed Ameen Khan, and Mohamed Shurreef Khan about the subject, and requested him also to write to his brother to keep Shurreef Khan on good terms, until the arrival of Shere Allee Khan, at Kandahar.—Feb. 24.—Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan's letter was to-day received by a kossid from Khanabad in Koonduz. He informed the Ameer, that the ruler of Koolab had sent to him by his eldest son, two slaves, two slave-girls, nine valuable horses, and nine camels, as presents, with a friendly letter, saying that he, the ruler, was one of the Ameer's servants, and was ready to serve the Ameer. The above presents had been sent to Sirdar Ufzul Khan, and a grand Khillut had been conferred upon the son of the Hakim of Koolab. The Ameer was very much pleased at hearing this news, and ordered the kossid to be paid ten rupees as a reward. The Ameer then turning towards the kossid, asked him which way he had travelled from Koonduz to Jellalabad? "It took him thirteen days in coming via Undrab and Kashkar," replied the kossid, "but he had now found out another direct road which would only take nine days from Jellalabad to Koonduz.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The export of bullion to Bombay, per steamer *Ellora*, which sailed from Southampton on the 11th of April was, gold, £45,900; silver, £105,635.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Fort William, Feb. 22.—No. 132 of 1861.—Brevet:—*Maj. G. R. Edwards, Madras cav., to be lieutenant-col. from Oct. 18, 1860, v. Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. J. Ouchterlony, Madras engrs., to be maj. from Oct. 18, 1860, v. Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. J. Stannus, Bengal cav., to be col. from Nov. 18, 1860, v. Maj. gen. E. Pettingal, Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. H. A. Thompson, Madras inf., to be lieutenant-col. from Nov. 18, 1860, v. Maj. gen. E. Pettingal, Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. T. A. Cowper, Bombay inf., to be maj. from Nov. 18, 1860, v. Major gen. Pettingal, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. F. Dunsford, Bengal inf., to be col. from Dec. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. gen. J. Henry, Madras inf., dec.

Maj. J. Stewart, Madras inf., to be lieutenant-col. from Dec. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. J. Henry, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. H. B. Sweet, Madras inf., to be maj. from Dec. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. gen. J. Henry, Madras inf., dec.

**Alteration of Rank.**—Col. T. Maughan, Bombay inf., from Sept. 29, 1860, v. Maj. gen. A. Woodburn, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. C. Mackenzie, Madras inf., from Sept. 29, 1860, v. Maj. gen. A. Woodburn, Bombay inf., dec.

Maj. W. S. Snow, Madras inf., from Sept. 29, 1860 v. Maj. gen. A. Woodburn, c.b., Bombay inf., dec.

No. 139 of 1861.—Assist. surg. G. M. Govan, of the med. dept., has an ext. of leave, from Jan. 8 to Feb. 10, 1861, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal, from m.c. to Eur.

No. 140 of 1861.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt., N.W. Prov., No. 127 A, dated 8th inst., the serv. of Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, 4th Eur. regt., and district superint. of police at Muttra, are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

No. 141 of 1861.—The serv. of the undermentioned medical officers are placed at disposal of foreign dept.:

Assist. surg. P. Cullen, attached to 19th Punjab inf.

Assist. surg. J. M. Cameron, lately attached to 8th Punjab inf.

No. 144 of 1861.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. J. J. Hockly, 66th or Goorkha L.I. regt.; date of arr. at Bombay Feb. 10, 1861.

No. 145 of 1861.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the art. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv. and pro. to the rank of lieut., leaving the date of his commission to be adjusted hereafter:—

Art.—Mr. M. K. Harman; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 10, 1861.

**Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 16.—Appointment.**

—Assst. surg. W. H. Hayes to be dep. superint. of Port Blair, in Andamans.

**Foreign Dept., Feb. 23.—**The servs. of Mr. A. R. Young, sec. to the Govt. of India, foreign dept., are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

Feb. 25.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Nagpore commission:—

Mr. W. Ramsay, asst. comsr., 3rd class, to be the alienation officer of the province.

Capt. H. F. Bolton, 12th Bombay N.I., to offic. as asst. comsr., 3rd class, on full salary of that grade.

Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. comsr., 2nd class, Nagpore, received charge of the out station of Bilaspore dist., fr. Lieut. C. B. L. Smith, asst. comsr., 1st class, on Jan. 28 last.

Maj. H. L. Evans, dep. comsr. of Fyzabad, returned to his du. on the 21st ult.

Mr. C. Sheridan, sub-assst. rev. surv., 3rd class, has leave, on m.c., for 6 mos., fr. Oct. 10 last.

Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, political agent at Bhurt-pore, has 6 weeks' leave fr. 12th prox., to Calcutta, prep. furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Lieut. C. B. L. Smith, asst. comnr., 1st cl., rec. ch. of the Raepore dist. fr. Maj. J. G. Balmain on 5th inst.

Maj. J. G. Balmain ret. to Nagpore on 9th inst.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Monsr. E. Touche as Vice Consul for France at Kurrachee.

Lieut. F. Pike, 91st regt., do. du. with Central

India horse, is perm. to res. his appt. His servs. are accordingly replaced at disposal of Madras Govt.

Asst. surg. H. Day, act. civ. surg. at Bagdad, has leave for 18 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Asst. surg. Colvill, of H.M.'s str. *Comet*, will take m.c. of political agency, Turkish Arabia, as a temp. arrangement.

Feb. 26.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant Mr. C. J. Wingfield, chief comnr. of Oude, leave for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. A. N. Bruce, 4th Bombay rifles, to offic. as an asst. to agent of Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, with effect fr. Dec. 18 last.

Feb. 25.—The leave to Mr. J. Weston, 2nd Princ. Sudder Ameen of Tirhoot, on 28th ult., has been can. at his request.

Mr. T. Shepherd, 2nd princ. asst. comnr. at Akyab, is rep. to have passed a successful exam. in the Burmese language.

No. 147.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. R. Currie, 4th N.I., adjt. of 19th Punjab inf., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 151.—The undermen. promotions in the civil establishment, Great Trigonometrical Survey, will take effect from 1st prox.:—

Mr. W. G. Beverley, from senior sub-asst. to civil 2nd asst., junior grade.

Mr. C. Neale, fr. 1st class to senior sub-asst.

No. 153.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. col. W. B. Thomson, 57th N.I., comy. gen., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 154.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermen. gentleman to be a cadet for the infy. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service, and prom. to rank of ensign, fr. date assigned to him in G. G. O. No. 47, of Jan. 18 last:—

Infantry.—Mr. E. H. P. Glover; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 21.

No. 155.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. J. P. P. T. Hawkey, 74th N.I., and Capt. M. G. Brabazon, 6th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 21.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY SPECIAL COMMISSION.**

No. 156.—H. E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint a special commission to consider and report on the arrangements necessary for carrying out the amalgamation of the Indian army with H.M.'s British forces, in accordance with Royal warrant and with the orders of her Majesty's Government.

The commission will consist of a president, members, and secretary, and will be under the direction of the military member of the council.

The following officers are appointed to the commission:—

President—Major gen. Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal infantry.

Members—Col. G. Balfour, C.B., Madras artillery. Col. V. Eyre, C.B., Bengal artillery.

Major G. T. Chesney, Bengal engineers.

A member from the Bombay presidency will be nominated hereafter.

Secretary—(To be nominated hereafter).

**DISTRIBUTION OF STATIONS.**

No. 157.—The following revised distribution of stations under the Agra and Saugor circles of medical superintendence is published in substitution of that notified in Government General Order No. 497, of the 3rd April, 1857:—

Agra Circle.—Agra (head quarters), Ajmere, Beawar, Muttra, Kherwara, Erinpoorah, Kotah, Bhurt-pore, Joudpore, Gwalior, Goonah, Seepree, Jhansi, Jorai, Humeerpore, Srongee, Lullutpore, Sirdarpore (Bhopawar), and Deolee.

Saugor Circle.—Saugor (head quarters), Jubbulpore, Nagode, Nowgong, Banda, Mandla, Dumah, Nursingpore, Seonlee, Hoshungabad, Baitool, Rewah, Kissenghur, Kallinger, Kirwee, and Nimar.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 1.—Mr. C. S. Hogg reported his return from leave to England on 27th ult., and resumed the du. of administrator gen. on 28th idem.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 28.—Mr. R. C. A. Hamilton to be an asst. superint. of police in Oude, with effect fr. Jan. 28, the date on which he joined his app.

Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency joined his app. as asst. dist. superint. Oude police Jan. 27.

Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken received ch. of office of dist. superint. Oude police fr. Lieut. Smith Jan. 24.

Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, adjt. of Mhairwarra local batt., is app. to offic. as adjt. of Meywar Bheel corps.

Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comnr. 2nd cl., Moulmein, is empowered to act in Province Amherst, in subord. to Maj. Tickell, dep. comnr.

The serv. of Mr. V. H. Schalch, C.S., are replaced at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

The serv. of Capt. C. H. Byers, 70th N.I., asst. to resident at Nepaul, are placed at disp. of mil. dept.]

The serv. of Asst. surg. Bateson are placed at disp. of mil. dept.

Dr. G. Smith, residency surg., Hyderabad, has leave for 15 mo. to Eur., m.c.

Dr. J. B. Fleming, superint. of gaols in Hyderabad assigned dists., is app. to offic. as res. surg. dur. abs. of Dr. Smith.

Asst. surg. J. Ewart, of Meywar Bheel corps, has leave for 1 mo. fr. 1st prox.

Mr. G. DeGacher, extra asst. comnr., Hyderabad assigned dists., was relieved from his du. 22nd ult.

Mr. F. Bellasis ass. ch. of the office of sub treasurer, Bombay, on 15th inst.

**Public Works Dept., Feb. 28.—Appointments:—**

Capt. E. Davidson, dep. consulting engr., railway dept., Bengal, is app. to offic. as 1st cl. controller and examiner of public works accounts for Bengal, with effect from 27th inst., dur. employ. of Maj. G. Chesney on special commission for reporting on arrangements for the amalgamation of the Indian army with H.M.'s British forces.

Mr. G. Green is app. an asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to the 2nd div. Grand Trunk Road, with effect fr. Dec. 26, 1860.

Mr. W. H. Longmore is app. a supervisor in the public works dept., and posted to N.W.P.

Prob. asst. overseer E. Cantwell, att. to the Ganges and Darjeeling road div., is app. permanently to public works dept. as an asst. overseer.

Messrs. R. H. Reily, W. H. Dutton, H. W. FitzGibbons, F. Mathews, and G. W. Blinkworth are app. temp. asst. overseers in public works dept., and posted to the N.W.P.

The Orisa div. of public works is abolished, as a distinct charge, and is now amalgamated with the Jhansie div., under ch. of the exec. engr. of the latter.

March 1.—Lieut. col. H. Yule, secy. to the Govt. of India in public works dept., having ret. to pres., has res. ch. of his office fr. that date.

**Military Dept., March 1.—No. 159.—**Maj. W. B. Legard, 31st N.I., has leave fr. Feb. 20 to May 1, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 161.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, att. to 14th Punjab inf., are placed temp. at disp. of the Govt. of N.W.P.

No. 164.—Maj. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the service on pension of a lieut. col., with effect fr. Feb. 28.

No. 165.—The servs. of Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, 47th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

No. 169.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. W. N. Lees, M.D., of 42nd N.I., member and sec. to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, principal of the Calcutta Madrissa College for nine mos., under new regs.

Lieut. G. F. I. Graham, 4th Eur. regt., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Brev. surg. S. Delpratt, civil hazareebaugh, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Home Dept., March 4.—Mr. C. J. H. Richards, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years fr. date of embarkation.

Foreign Dept., March 2.—Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, adjt. of Meade's horse, is app. to act as 2nd in com. fr. Nov. 20 last, in add. to his other du.

The serv. of Capt. H. A. Cockburn and Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, of Meade's horse, are placed at disp. of mil. dept. fr. 1st inst.

Col. J. Travers, comdt. Central India horse, has priv. leave for 1 mo. fr. date on which he may avail himself of it.

March 5.—Asst. surg. C. Thomson resumed med. ch. of Bhopal levy on Feb. 14 fr. Asst. surg. T. W. Rutter.

Asst. surg. W. F. B. Dalzell received med. ch. of 2nd regt. Central India horse fr. Asst. surg. T. Beaumont on Feb. 15.

The leave granted to Maj. H. J. Brockman, 2nd asst. to comnr. of Mysore, in G.O. Feb. 16 last, No. 640, is to have effect fr. 12th instead of 10th ult.

No. 184.—Maj. R. Thorpe, inv. estab. barrack mr., Dinapore, is perm. to proc. to Neilgherry hills, on m.c., for 8 mo., under new regs.

No. 185.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. H. L. Campbell, 52nd N.I., 2nd in com., 9th irreg. cav., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 186.—The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made:—

51st N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. W. Lamb to be maj. fr. Sept. 11, 1858, v. Maj. and brev. lieut. col. C. Cheape, ret.

Feb. 16.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, asst. mag. and coll. of Banda, with full powers, is transf. to Rohil-cund div., and posted to the district of Bareilly.

Mr. M. Oldham, asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, with full powers, is transf. to Allahabad div., and posted to the dist. of Banda.

Feb. 16.—The notification of the 8th inst., No. 240a, appg. Dr. J. F. N. Wise, of 3rd troop 3rd brig. horse art., to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Muttra dur. abs. on leave of Dr. Wylie, is hereby can.

Mil. Dept., March 1.—No. 170.—Lieut. and brev. capt. G. B. Malleson, 33rd N.I., to be secy. to the special commission convened under G.G.O. No. 156, of Feb. 26, to consider and report on the arrangement connected with the amalgamation of the Indian army with the British forces.

# BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Feb. 18.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. S. Delpratt, civ. asst. surg. of Hazareebaugh, for 1 mo., under the financial resolution of Jan. 14, 1859, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Feb. 20.—Mr. H. H. Sevenoakes, shipping mr., Calcutta, for 12 mo., m.c.

Feb. 21.—Mr. E. Lodge, inspec. of schools, S. Bengal, for 12 mo., m.c.

Mr. J. H. Young, comnr. of Burdwan, for 1 week, under orders of financial dept., dated April 24, 1857, prep. to res. the serv.

## LIMITATION OF SUITS.

Feb. 20.—It is hereby notified that Act 15 of 1859, "To provide for the Limitation of Suits," has been extended to the district of Cachar, and to the districts of Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, and Maunbloom, and to the estate of Dhulbloom, in the district of Singbloom, in the South-Western frontier agency, from this date.

Feb. 26.—Appointments.—Mr. H. Wake to offic. as mag. and coll. of Patna.

Mr. H. G. Paynter to be assist. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to exercise special powers of an assist. to a mag., and the powers of a dep. coll. in that district.

Feb. 27.—Mr. A. McL. Monteath to be assist. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddca, and to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

Mr. F. H. Pellow to offic. as superint. of survey of the 4th or western div. Mr. Pellow is vested with full powers of a coll. in the districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Pubna, Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, and Sunderbuns.

Mr. N. H. Thomson to offic. as asst. prof. of history and political economy at presidency college.

The following dep. magistrates and dep. collectors are prom. to 5th class:—

Mr. F. T. Platts, of Kurreepore.

Mr. E. Stewart, of Kooshtea.

Leave of absence.—Mr. G. B. Hampton, dep. coll. and abkarry superint. of Calcutta, for 15 days, prep. to Europe, m.c.

The servs. of Mr. R. H. M. Warrand, offic. superint. of survey of 4th or western div., are placed at disp. of the govt. of N.W. Provs.

On the report of the board of examiners, the following assist. and dep. magistrates are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the govt. resolution of 19th Nov., 1859, by the second or higher standard:—

Messrs. A. B. Falcon, F. T. Platts, and E. Stewart.

Appointment.—Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kooshtea, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Pubna.

Feb. 25.—Appointments.—Mr. A. R. Young to be a member of the board of examiners.

Feb. 28.—Mr. T. A. Donough, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Titulyah, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Rungpore.

March 1.—Mr. G. C. Fletcher, judge of Bancoorah, is vested with powers of a special commissioner in that district.

# BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Camp Benares, Feb. 9.—

No. 149a.—Dr. J. M. Cunningham, superint. Bareilly central prison, is vested with the powers of a joint mag. within the precincts of that prison.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 14.—No. 171a.—2 mo. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. J. L. Thornton, dep. coll. of Baitool, in ext.

General Dept., Feb. 9.—No. 256a.—Rev. J. J. Walsh is app. to be a marriage registrar, under Act V. of 1832, in the Allahabad district.

No. 260a.—1 mo. general leave is granted to Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, chap. of Banda, in ext.

Feb. 12.—No. 288a.—Prep. leave, for 8 weeks, is granted to Asst. surg. J. Sheetz, civil asst. surg. of Etawah, who is about to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

No. 291a.—Asst. surg. C. E. Raddock, civil asst. surg. of Humeerpore, is app. to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Etawah, dur. abs. of Civil Asst. surg. J. Sheetz.

No. 295a.—Surg. maj. W. Jameson, superint. of the Botanical Gardens, N.W. Provs., has leave for 1 mo., from March 1, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Feb. 14.—No. 312a.—Ensign J. Ducat is app. to be asst. superint. of Neemuch, fr. Dec. 15 last, bearing date on which Lieut. Bannerman was app. permanently 2nd asst. to agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India.

No. 315a.—In G.O., No. 17a, dated Jan. 4, 1861, app. 2nd master of Agra College to offic. as Professor of English Literature and History in that institution, for "Mr. J. F. Goulding," read "Mr. E. H. H. Goulding."

Feb. 15.—No. 99.—Leave for 12 mo., on m.c., to proc. to England, is granted to Mr. J. Sheetz, civil asst. surg. of Etawah.

Gen. Dept., Camp Benares, Feb. 8.—No. 246a.—Asst. surg. J. Sheetz is app. to be civ. asst. surg. of Etawah, with effect fr. 8th June, 1860.

Feb. 16.—No. 843a.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, asst. mag. and coll. of Banda, with full powers to



transf. to Rohilcund div., and posted to dist. of Bareilly.

No. 344a.—Mr. W. Oldham, asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, with full powers, is transf. to Allahabad div., and posted to dist. of Banda.

No. 348a.—The notific. of 8th inst., app. Dr. J. F. N. Wise, of 3rd troop, 3rd brig. horse art., to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Muttra, dur. the abs. on leave of Dr. Wylie, is hereby cancl.

Surg. maj. C. L. Cox, of 2nd L.C., will ass. ch. of Dr. Wylie's dus. on that officer availing himself of the leave granted him in orders of 8th idem, No. 239a.

Camp Bahutpore, Feb. 18.—No. 356a.—Mr. C. W. Moore, asst. to mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, is invested with full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Camp Jounpore, Feb. 20.—No. 373a.—Rev. R. C. Mather is app. to be a marriage registr. in dist. of Mirzapore.

#### DISTRICT OF NIMAR.

Political Dept., Feb. 20.—No. 97a.—It is hereby notified for general information, that with the concurrence of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., the dist. of Nimar has been removed fr. the jurisdiction of the Govt. of the N.W. provs., and will in future be administered by the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, under such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Govt. of India.

By order,

G. COUPER, Sec. to Govt., N.W.P.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Feb. 14.—No. 210-12.—Transfers:—Mr. D. G. Barkley, M.A., asst. commissioner, from Umballa to Sirsa district.

Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst. commnr., fr. Lahore to Peshawur district.

Feb. 15.—No. 315.—Leave:—Capt. W. R. Elliott, dep. commnr. of Goojranwalla, has 1 mo. leave, from date of his availing himself of the same.

Notification.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. will leave Lahore on 18th, and proposes to arrive at Delhi on 21st inst.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 15.—No. 287.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to sanction the deputation of the Rev. C. Sloggett, sec. to the Famine Relief Committee for the Punjab, to Delhi, on special business connected with the distressed districts.

Military Dept., Feb. 15.—No. 40.—1st Sikh Inf.—Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson is app. to med. chg., during period Asst. surg. Potter may continue with 1st Punjab cav., or until further orders.

Police Dept., Feb. 12.—Apps.—Capt. E. S. Denniss, late 62nd N.I., to be a dist. superint. of police.

Mr. E. A. Marshall to be an asst. dist. superint. of police.

Capt. A. S. Heyland to be private sec. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov., in add. to his dus. of A. de C.

Feb. 25.—No. 13.—Mr. E. Charde to be an asst. dist. superint. of police.

Rev. Dept., Feb. 25.—No. 326.—Leave.—Mr. H. Tapsell, coll. of customs, Sirsa, has 6 mo. leave, on m.c., with effect fr. 24th Dec. last.

#### THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—CIRCULAR MEMO., No. 3.—TO ALL COMMISSIONERS.

Feb. 25.—No. 330.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to authorise commrs. of divs., wherever it may be necessary, to order donations from the general revenues being given equal to amount of private subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund. But a monthly statement should be regularly furnished to this office, shewing the amount of private subscriptions and the sums granted from the treasury to supplement the same. This order does not apply to subscriptions sent from the Central Relief Fund.

Gen. Dept., Feb. 26.—No. 394.—Appts.—Mr. J. W. McNabb to be a 1st class asst. commnr. and to offic. as dep. commnr. of Ferozepore.

No. 395.—Capt. B. T. Reid, dep. commnr. of Ferozepore, to offic. as dep. commnr. of Goordaspore.

No. 396.—Capt. J. Fendall, offic. dep. commnr. of Goordaspore, to offic. as dep. commnr. of Hissar.

No. 397.—Mr. A. Brandreth, settlement officer of Jhelum, to offic. as dep. commnr. of Goojranwalla.

No. 398.—Mr. C. P. Elliott, offic. dep. commnr. of Kurnal, to offic. as dep. commnr. of Jhung.

No. 399.—Trans.—Capt. W. R. Elliott, dep. commissioner, fr. Goojranwalla to Kurnal dist.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 26.—No. 341.—The order published in the Punjab Gazette of the 20th Oct. last, posting Lieut. L. C. Gordon to the Lower Sirhind div., public works, is cancl.; and that officer will continue to serve in the 7th div., Grand Trunk road.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 16.—The undermen. officers have been pronounced by the board of examiners to have passed as interpreters, and to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated by G.O. dated Jan. 9, 1857, and May 31, 1844:—

Passed as interp.—Lieut. J. B. Smith, late 5th Eur. regt.

Passed in Hindoostanee.—Lieut. T. Graham, R. H. Palmer, and J. H. Annand, art.

Lieuts. P. L. N. Cavagnari, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; H. V. Riddell, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; A. P. Palmer, late 5th Eur. regt.; S. C. MacTier, late 15th N.I.; C. T. Lane, late 16th N.I.; E. Temple, 25th N.I.; J. W. McQueen, 27th N.I.; H. R. Young, 31st N.I.; H. G. Waterfield, late 34th N.I.; Sir G. L. M. Parker, late 36th N.I.; R. C. Clifford, late 38th N.I.; A. G. Handcock, 43rd N.I.; A. N. Noble and F. S. S. Brind, late 44th N.I.; T. B. M. Glascock, late 50th N.I.

Eus. A. B. Douglas, late 52nd N.I.

Lieut. S. J. Browne, late 55th N.I.

Lieut. R. M. Clifford, late 60th N.I.

Capt. M. R. Somerville, late 61st N.I.

Lieuts. C. K. Mackinnon, W. Snow, and Surg. maj. Lineham, 63rd N.I.

Lieut. T. D. Madden, late 64th N.I.

Brevet Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde and Lieut. R. F. Firth, 65th N.I.

Lieut. C. Case, late 67th N.I.

Lieut. F. L. Goad, late 69th N.I.

Capt. H. Close, 31st Bombay N.I., Hazara Goorka batt.

Lieut. A. C. Anderson, and Ensigns H. C. Ryves, V. W. Tregear, A. C. Toker, F. G. Hearn, W. G. Smith, and H. T. Woodcock, general list.

The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Brevet maj. A. G. Austen, from 1st comp. 1st batt., to 4th troop 1st brigade, v. Brevet maj. W. A. Mackinnon.

Capt. J. Angelo, from 3rd comp. 5th to 1st comp. 1st batt., and to com. No. 7 light field batt., v. Major Austen.

Capt. W. H. Parish, from 1st to 4th comp. 6th batt.

Capt. A. H. Lindsay, 1st troop 1st brigade, to be adjt. of the 2nd brigade.

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, from late 6th comp. 9th batt., to 3rd troop 3rd brigade.

Lieut. C. E. Nairne, from late 1st comp. 7th to 4th comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. M. G. Brown, from 4th comp, 3rd to the 4th comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. A. Swinton, unposted to 4th comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. J. M. Stewart, late 35th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 48th regt., is directed to do du. with 9th Punjab inf.

Ensign A. J. T. Welchman, attached to H.M.'s 6th, is app. to do du. with 27th foot, at Gwalior; to join.

Feb. 12.—Lieut. col. R. E. Knatchbull, art., ret. fr. furl., is rem. from 9th to 4th batt., and to com. the Gwalior art. div.

The servs. of Capt. A. H. Bamfield, late 56th N.I., brig. maj. at Peshawur, are placed at disp. of Lieut. gov. of Punjab.

Lieut. W. E. R. Robert, late 54th N.I., and now attached to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt., is directed to do du. with Futehgarh levy.

Lieut. H. W. William, late 64th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 75th regt., is directed to join and do du. with 63rd N.I.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 28th ult.:—

Lieut. F. Van H. Sperling, late 5th Eur. regt.

Lieut. R. A. Wauchope, late 57th N.I.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. T. A. Scott, late 28th N.I., instead of proc. to Calcutta, is perm. to visit Deyrah, on leave.

Ensign F. E. Johnstone, gen. list, is directed to join and do du. with H.M.'s 82nd regt.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. R. H. Days, from Feb. 5 to April 5, to Calcutta, m.c.

Late 56th N.I.—Brev. Col. W. St. L. Mitchell, from April 1 to Oct. 1, to Simla.

Feb. 14.—Under instructions from Govt., the servs. of the following officers of the corps of engr. are placed at the disposal of the public works dep., N.W. Provinces:—

Lieuts. C. W. J. Harrison, F. J. Home, and B. Lovett.

Surg. G. Banister, app. to med. chg. of Meerut art. div. in G.O. of 26th ult., is also directed to ass. chg. of 1st brig. H.A.

Leave of absence:—

H.M.'s 27th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Simeon (adj. 23rd Punjab inf.), from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 20th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Tyler (adj. 12th irreg. cav.), from Feb. 20 to April 20, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Late 37th N.I.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke (qrmr. 19th P.I.), from Feb. 7 to Oct. 7, to visit Darjeeling, m.c.

47th N.I.—Lieut. M. C. Perreau, from Feb. 1 to April 30, to remain at Calcutta for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native language.

Late 48th N.I.—Lieut. C. O'Donel (do. du. with 8th P.I.), from Feb. 1 to April 30, to presy. for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native language.

Feb. 18.—Capt. F. Hall, offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Saur dist., has furnished the prescribed cert. of qualification in surveying.

The servs. of Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, for app. as principal asst. to the Commissioner of Cuttack.

Appointments:—

14th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. E. J. Walker, 61st N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Cawnpore Levy.—Lieut. A. B. Morgan, 19th foot, to be acting adj.

2nd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. E. H. C. Sampson, 30th N.I., to do duty.

12th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. H. P. Palmer, late 5th Eur. regt., to do duty.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 4th inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. J. M. Glubb, late 38th N.I.

Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, late 60th N.I.

Lieut. N. S. Noble, late 72nd N.I.

Feb. 20.—The Cawnpore brigade order, dated Dec. 19 last, directing Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, on being relieved from med. chg. of a detach. of late 5th Eur. regt., proc. to Lucknow, by Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, 1st L.C., to rejoin his app. at Chunar, and the latter officer, on the completion of the duty, to return to his regt., is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

Appointments:—

Major E. D. Watson, late 44th N.I., to com. 58th N.I.

Major F. T. Wroughton, 6th Eur. regt., to tempy. com. of 20th Punjab inf.

Major H. T. Macpherson, 82nd foot, from 1st Gwalior inf., to act as comdnt. of Sirmoor rifle regt.

Lieut. W. Sheffield, unatt., to be 2nd in com. of Meerut levy.

Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, Bengal art., is perm. to study at the Thomason College, Moorkee, from date of his joining to Nov. 1 next.

Lieut. W. P. Onslow, late attached to 4th Eur. inf., who was directed to do du. with the regt. of Lucknow by presy. div. orders, dated Dec. 28 last, confirmed in the order noted in the margin [G.O.C.C., Jan. 19, 1861], will return to Lucknow and rejoin the former regt.

Lieut. J. E. Kennedy, late 74th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 48th, is app. to do du. with 90th foot, under orders to proc. to Allahabad.

Lieut. C. Middlemass, gen. list, at present attached to 6th Eur. regt., is directed to join and do du. with 22nd Punjab inf.

Lieut. H. C. Garden, late 57th N.I., is app. to do du. with Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., on expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned officers are app. to do duty with 14th Punjab inf., and directed to join without delay:—

Lieuts. C. T. Lane, late 16th N.I., att. to 3rd batt. rifle brig.; and C. W. Niggs, gen. list, att. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Surg. T. Maxwell is app. to med. chg. of art. div. at Ferozepore, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Surg. maj. G. S. Cardew.

Surg. J. T. C. Ross is app. to permanent med. chg. of 3rd Eur. L.C.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Pres. div. order, dated 15th ult., directing Capt. A. Impey and Lieut. W. H. Pierson, engr., to proc. to Darjeeling and report themselves to Lieut. col. Gawler, comdg. field force.

The following orders, by Capt. G. H. Gordon, com. 10th Punjab inf., are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 4 last.—Directing Lieut. R. Gunning to receive chg. of adj.'s office, in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. arrangement, on departure on leave of Lieut. T. C. S. Speedy.

Dated 22nd ult.—App. Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett to offic. as adj.

The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 31 last.—Directing Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th N.I., to do du. in Umballah div.

Dated 23rd idem.—Directing Capt. W. B. Peile, late 38th N.I., att. to Barrackpore recruit depot, to proc. to Dinapore and do du. in Benares div.

Dated 30th ult.—Directing Ensign D. J. Stewart, gen. list, to join and do du. with 6th foot at Barrackpore.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. C. Cameron, 3rd Eur. L.C., to proc. in med. chg. of art. returning to Umritsir fr. annual practice, and on the completion of this du., to return to Meeran Meer.

Meerut div. order, dated 1st inst., directing med. arrangements:—Civil A-st. surg. D. Hood, Boolundshuhur, to afford med. aid, as a tempy. arrangement, to Eur. and native estab. at the Haupper stud, v. Asst. surg. R. Moir.

Oude div. order, dated 8th inst., app. Capt. Baron F. A. Von Meyern, late 53rd N.I., to tempy. com. of 9th Punjab inf., v. Maj. J. B. Thelwall.

By Brev. col. J. Abbott, com. 1st batt. art., dated 10th inst., app. 2nd Capt. E. Simeon to offic. as adj., v. 2nd Capt. G. M. Dobbin, on leave.

Peshawur div. order, dated 12th inst., app. Maj. J. Chambers, 21st N.I., to tempy. com. of 33rd N.I.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. H. E. Ellice, from Jan. 3 to March 3, to Cawnpore, on m.c., under old rules.

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. G. F. I. Graham (Agra pol. batt.), from Feb. 1 to March 9, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., on same account.

4th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, fr. March 8 to June 8, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl, on same account, under new rules.

83rd N.I.—Capt. T. Tulloh (comdt. 21st P.I.), fr. Feb. 15 to Aug. 5, to Lahore and Murree, prep. to retiring fr. the service.

43rd N.I.—Capt. T. E. B. Lees (2nd in com. 2nd Assam L.I.), from Dec. 24, 1860, to Feb. 24, 1861, to presy., m.c.

**COUNTING SERVICE TIME ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**  
Feb. 22.—In supercession of Clause 1 of G.O., 17th ultimo, the following regulation is published to the army for guidance:—

G.O.P.C., No. 103 of Feb. 12.—Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, it is hereby notified that when officers who have not volunteered for the duty are ordered to proc. to England in charge of troops round the Cape, they will be allowed to count as Indian service the difference of time occupied on the voyage round the Cape and that by the Red Sea.

Capt. G. A. St. P. Fooks, late 50th N.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Jounpore, on being relieved from his com. of the dist. military police batt.

Lieut. A. H. Thomson, 3rd Eur. inf., now at presy., is app. to do du. with depot at Barrackpore.

Lieut. J. C. Robinson, 1st Eur. L.C., now at presy., is app. to do du. with depot at Barrackpore: to join.

The servs. of Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, late 35th N.I., 2nd in com. of 7th Punjab inf., are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt.

Feb. 23.—Lieut. col. K. Young, judge adv. gen. of the army, having rejoined head qrs. on 18th inst., all communications for his department are to be made to him accordingly.

Major J. L. Walker, late 71st N.I., is directed to return fr. Nagode and do gen. duty at Allahabad.

Capt. J. M. Nuttal and Lieut. H. M. B. Burlington, late 5th Eur. regt., are perm. to do gen. du. at Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed collo. exam. on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. F. H. Alexander, 43rd N.I., on 15th inst.

Ensign E. A. Viue, gen. list, on 14th inst.

Ensign T. G. Macaulay, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 5th fus., is directed to join and do duty with 18th Punjab inf.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presy. div. order, dated 22nd ult., perm. Brev. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, late 37th N.I., to remain at Calcutta, on m.c.

Presy. div. order, dated 30th ult., placing the servs. of Lieut. J. M. Glubb, attached to regt. of Lucknow, at disp. of offic. dep. qmr. gen. of the army.

Saugor station order, dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, Allygurh levy, to do du. with H.M.'s 80th regt., in add. to his other duties.

Presy. div. order, dated 31st ult., directing Ensign E. P. Ommanney, late 49th N.I., to join and do du. with regt. of Lucknow.

Umritsir station and garrison orders, dated 4th and 5th inst., the former directing Brev. maj. E. W. E. Walker, and the latter Lieut. H. J. E. Ford, Bengal art., to resume their duties respectively, as station interp. and station and garrison staff.

By Brev. maj. J. F. Tennant, com. Bengal sappers and miners, dated 6th inst., directing Lieut. T. T. Carter to proc. to Darjeeling and join the Sikkim force; and app. Lieut. C. W. J. Harrison to offic. in his room as qmr., as a very tempy. arrangement.

**ANNUITIES TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.**

Feb. 26.—With the concurrence of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to cancel Art. 12 Sec. 37 of the Military Regulations, and to substitute the following:—

"Though an annuity once granted does not lapse by the annuitant's subsequent discharge with or without pension, yet discharge previous to the assignment of an annuity bars all subsequent claim to it, seeing that the applicant must be performing regimental duty at the time when he is recommended for the annuity by the C. in C. The annuity is receivable in any position a sergeant may obtain while serving with the army, with the sole exception of his being raised to the rank of a warrant or commissioned officer."

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, late 14th N.I., to com., v. Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, proc. on leave.

Nynece Tal Convalescent Depot.—Brev. col. T. J. Deverell, 77th foot, to be comdt. (This cancels the G.O. of 2nd inst., page 38, announcing the app. of Major E. Harding, 80th foot, to the above depot).

15th Punjab Inf.—Brev. major R. C. Germon, late 13th N.I., com. the Rauegunge depot, to be comdt., v. Brev. maj. R. H. Shebbeare, dec.

Rauegunge Depot.—Capt. C. F. G. Lamb, late 62nd N.I., to com., v. Maj. Germon.

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Bengal art., is posted to 3rd trp. 8th brig., at Muttra, and directed to join at once.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers now at presy., being required with Barrackpore recruit de-

pot, they are directed to join and do duty there:—Lieuts. G. W. Holdsworth and H. Goschen, 3rd Eur. inf.

Appointments in the medical department:—

Surg. G. Saunders to Allahabad levy, v. Asst. surg. D. Wright.

Surg. A. White to Meerut levy, v. Asst. surg. W. E. Allen.

Surg. J. N. Tressider to Agra levy, v. Surg. R. Whitall.

Surg. R. Cockburn to Cawnpore levy.

Surg. E. B. Thring to 9th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. F. G. Constant.

Asst. surg. C. Lowdell to Kemaon levy, v. Asst. surg. J. Ellis.

The servs. of Asst. surg. A. FitzGerald, civil surg., Mohumdee (Oude), are, in pursuance of instructions from Govt., placed at disp. of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Agra circle.

The undermentioned officers of the gen. list are directed to join and do duty with 42nd royal highlanders, at Bareilly.

Ensigns G. A. B. Becher, C. E. D. Branson, and H. H. Raukin, attached to H.M.'s 88th foot.

Ensigns W. T. A. Thain, J. E. Waller, and R. H. Salkeld, attached to 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore div. order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean, Govindgurh garrison, to proc. by dawk to Meera Meer and back at the public expense, his servs. being required on court-martial duty.

Lahore div. order, dated 3rd ult., app. Capt. C. Jackson, late 39th N.I., to act as 1st class barrackm. at Sealkote, fr. July 1 last, in room of Lieut. Wall.

Robilcond field force order, dated 4th ult., app. Capt. P. Hunter, 82nd regt., to offic. tempy. as dep. judge advocate gen. to the field force, v. Capt. C. W. Earle.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 25th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, 1st Eur. L.C., to proc. to Allahabad for the purpose of being app. to med. chg. of a detach. of recruits about to march up country.

Seepree station order, dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. H. O'Donell, 1st Mahratta horse, to afford med. aid to convalescents of H.M.'s 27th and 71st regts.

Lullupore station order, dated 27th ult., app. Ens. T. Hardy, Bareilly levy, to act as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, fr. 21st idem, v. Ensign A. W. Price, 8th foot.

Presy. div. order, dated 31st ult., directing Surg. J. W. Mountjoy to proc. and report himself to dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Dacca circle, in view to assuming med. chg. of East Indian regt.

Lahore div. order, dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Polliott, H.M.'s 51st regt., to proc. to Ferozepore and do duty with a detach. of transfers fr. late 5th Eur. inf., en route to Mooltan, v. Staff Asst. surg. Woolhouse; and on completion of this duty to return to Meera Meer.

Saugor district order, dated 31st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, H.M.'s 97th regt., to assume med. chg. of a detach. of convalescents at Nagode, and proc. with it to Nynece Tal.

By Capt. G. C. Bloomfield, comdg. 23rd Punjab inf., dated 1st inst., app. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind to offic. as adj. to the corps, in room of Lieut. and Adj. H. S. Simeon, on leave.

Attock garrison order, dated 3rd inst., app. Ensign P. Richards, 94th regt., to act as fort adj., v. Capt. T. M. Cameron, 55th N.I., on leave.

Saugor station order, dated 4th inst., app. Lieut. J. A. Tillard, 2nd trp. 1st brig. H.A., to proc. in com. of a detach. of convalescents to Nynece Tal, and Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham, Allygurh levy, to med. chg. of the same far as Banda.

Govindgurh art. div. order, dated 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean to resume med. chg. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. with No. 16 lt. field battery attached, 2nd comp. 2nd batt., and the Govindgurh art. div.

Roorkee station order, dated 5th inst., directing Surg. R. S. O. Thring, Bengal sappers and miners, to afford med. aid to a detach. of Sirmoor rifle regt., in add. to his other duties.

### Promotion for Distinguished Services in China.

No. 167 of 1861.—H.E. the Governor-general in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following paragraphs of a military letter from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 50, of 24th January, 1861:—

1. I have the gratification of informing you that the general C. in C. has expressed to me his desire to recommend Maj. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., Bengal engineers, being made a permanent major general for distinguished services in China, and that I have gladly accepted the offer made by his Royal Highness.

2. H.R.H. has also expressed his intention of recommending to the Secretary of State for War that a step of rank be conferred on the undermentioned officers, whose names are included in a recommendatory list received from Lieut. gen. Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., viz:—

Major H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fusiliers.

Major D. M. Probyn, C.B., v.c., Bengal cav.

Major J. Temple, Madras inf.

Capt. H. E. Hicks, Madras art.

Capt. C. H. Brownlow, Bengal inf.

And of recording the names of Brev. capt. Fane, 11th Madras N.I., and Lieut. Lumsden, 60th Bengal N.I., with the view to their being promoted to the brevet rank of major on their becoming regimental captains.

3. The services of the undermentioned officers are also mentioned with approbation in the recommendatory list of Sir Hope Grant, viz:—

Major W. H. Greathed, Bengal engs.

Second capt. J. H. M. S. Stewart, Madras engs.

Lieuts. F. S. K. Carnac, Bengal cav.; R. F. Godby, Bengal inf.; A. A. Dick, Bengal inf.; G. Stewart, Bengal inf.; W. C. Anderson, Bengal inf.; C. M. McGregor, Bengal inf.; N. Swanston, Madras inf.; A. J. Filgate, Madras engs.; W. L. Randall, Bengal inf.; G. Allgood, Bengal inf.

Ensign W. C. Macaulay, Bengal inf.

4. Lieut. Allgood is already recorded for a brevet majority for previous service in India.

5. A copy of the recommendatory list is transmitted for your information.

List of officers of H.M.'s Indian forces recommended to favourable notice by Lieut. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., for their services in China:—

Maj. H. D. Taylor, Madras Eur. fus., dep. asst. gen.; rendered great assistance in his dept.

Lieut. G. Allgood, 40th Bengal N.I., dep. asst. qmr. gen.; services specially brought to notice by Sir J. Michel.

Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, 60th Bengal N.I., dep. asst. qmr. gen.; reported by Sir R. Napier as having afforded on all occasions most valuable support and assistance, as well as for his zealous and intelligent exertions.

Lieut. Napier, orderly officer; reported by Sir R. Napier for his zealous and intelligent exertions—performed duties to his entire satisfaction.

Maj. Greathed, Bengal engs., extra A.D.C.; reported by Sir R. Napier as having rendered most important services by his active intelligence and ability.

Lieut. Carnac, E.H. orderly officer; mentioned by Bridg. Pattle for his very useful services.

Maj. D. M. Probyn, comdg. 1st Sikh cav.; particularly recommended for the manner in which he led his regt. on Aug. 12.

Lieut. R. F. Godby, 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh cav.; afforded the greatest assistance to Maj. Probyn.

Lieut. A. A. Dick, adjt. 1st Sikh cav.; afforded the greatest assistance to Maj. Probyn.

Lieut. G. Stewart, Probyn's horse; distinguished by Maj. Probyn for forward gallantry (wounded).

Ens. E. M. McCauley, Probyn's horse; distinguished by Maj. Probyn for forward gallantry (severely wounded).

Lieut. Anderson, Fane's horse; mentioned by Sir R. Napier for special gallantry; killed seven of the enemy with his own hand on Aug. 12.

Capt. W. Fane, comdg. Fane's horse; particularly recommended for the manner in which he led his regt. on Aug. 12.

Lieut. McGregor, 2nd in com. of Fane's horse; especial gallantry in charging with 80 men in defence of Capt. Stirling's guns on Aug. 12 (severely wounded).

Capt. Hicks, comdg. Madras art.; commanded a rocket and mountain battery, and rendered very efficient and good service.

Lieut. Swanston, Madras engs.; specially mentioned by officer comdg. royal engs. for the energy with which he (with Lieut. Harrison) pushed on the construction of the batteries.

Capt. Stewart, comdg. Madras engs.; recommended by Col. Mann for exertions in trench duty. The companies of Madras sappers worked continuously, rendering most valuable aid.

Lieut. Filgate, Madras engs.; favourably mentioned by comg. officer for directing working party under fire during the attack.

Lieut. W. L. Randall, comg. 15th Punjab inf.; commanded his regt. throughout the campaign with great zeal and efficiency.

Capt. R. L. Shebbeare, v.c., comg. 15th Punjab inf.; commanded 15th Punjab inf. during the first part of their service in China, until compelled by sickness to leave—a very excellent officer.

Capt. C. H. Brownlow, comg. 8th Punjab inf.; commanded the regt. throughout the campaign to my satisfaction.

Maj. Temple, comg. Chinese Coolie corps. This officer has rendered most valuable services in the raising and managing of the Chinese coolie corps, which has formed a most efficient branch of the transport of the army.

### Prize Property Captured in Pegu.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following royal warrant, authorising the distribution of the prize property captured in Pegu in 1852 and 1853:—

"Whereas the commissioners of our treasury have represented unto us that the Government of India

having failed to obtain redress from the Court of Ava for injuries which had been inflicted on British subjects, in gross violation of existing treaties, was compelled to declare that reparations should be exacted by force of arms, and that to this end an expedition was organised, composed of our naval and land forces, and of the naval and land forces then in the service of the East India Company, such naval and land forces being respectively under the command of Commodore Lambert, now Vice admiral Sir G. R. Lambert, K.C.B., then the C. in C. of our naval forces in the Indian Seas, and of Maj. gen. Godwin, C.B., since dec.

"And whereas it hath been further represented unto us that, in the course of the operations which ensued in the years 1852 and 1853, booty, consisting of bells, timber, bullion, and other effects, was captured by the said combined forces, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the said booty amount to Rs. 340,316 9 a. 3 p.; and whereas our said commissioners have recommended unto us to grant the said sum of Rs. 340,316 9 a. 3 p. to our said naval forces, and to the said naval forces then in the service of the said East India Company, and to the said land forces, in proportion to the numbers of the men belonging to each of the said forces, without reference to rank, who were employed and took part in the said expedition, and that the proportion to be so granted unto our said naval forces be divided in such manner and proportions as are usual in our navy for the distribution of prizes, and that the proportions to be so granted respectively unto the said naval forces then in the service of the said East India Company, and to the said land forces, be divided in such manner and proportions as were usual for the distribution of booty and prizes in India at the time of the said expedition.

"And whereas we have been graciously pleased to consent thereto.

"Our will and pleasure is, and we hereby authorise and require you to pay to the account of our Paymaster-general at the Bank of England, on account of naval prize, the sum in sterling which, at the rate of exchange in force at the time of payment for the settlement of pecuniary transactions between our imperial Government and our Government of India, will amount to the proportion of the said sum, which, according to the terms of this our grant, will be payable to our said naval force, to be distributed under the directions of our commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, to and amongst the officers and men composing our said naval forces, who were employed and took part in the said expedition in such manner and proportions as are usual in our navy for the distribution of prizes. And we further hereby authorise and require you, or such person or persons as may be appointed by you for that purpose, to distribute the remaining portions of the said sum to and amongst the officers and men composing the naval forces then in the service of the said East India Company and the said land forces who were employed and took part in the said expedition, in such manner and proportions as were usual for the distribution of booty and prize in India at the time of the said expedition; and we do further authorise you to determine any doubt which may arise in respect to the distribution of the proportions of the said sum hereby granted respectively to the said naval forces of the said East India Company and the said land forces, subject to the condition that such determination be duly notified in writing to the commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the office of our said commissioners, we shall be pleased otherwise to order, thereby reserving to ourselves to make such order thereon as to us shall seem fit, and for so doing this shall be to you and all others herein concerned a sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 12th day of September, 1860, and in the 23rd year of our reign.

"By H.M.'s command,

"(Signed)

WILLIAM DUNBAR.  
JOHN BAGWELL.

"To our Sec. of State for India in Council."

### Useless Guards and Sentries.

The C. in C. during his tour of inspection has observed that there were at many stations useless guards and sentries, and has given orders for their discontinuance.

2. As it is probable that the same practice prevails in cantonments not yet visited by his Excellency, officers commanding stations are requested to see that no men are detailed for garrison or regimental duties which do not absolutely necessitate the employment of military guards and sentries.

3. The employment of useless guards needlessly harrasses the troops, and deprives them of opportunities which would otherwise be devoted to instruction and the improvement of discipline.

4. General officers commanding divisions will ascertain during their half-yearly inspections that there are no unnecessary guards or sentries at the stations they visit.

### Officers' Pensions for Wounds.—Revised Warrant.

No. 133.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the publication in G.O. of the following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 23 of the 16th ult., with the Royal Warrant therein referred to.

This cancels Govt. G.O., No 109 of 1858:—

INDIA-OFFICE, LONDON,  
16th Jan., 1861.

TO H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GEN. OF  
INDIA IN COUNCIL.  
MILITARY.—No. 23.

MY LORD,—Copies of a Royal Warrant, dated 27th Oct., 1860, revising the regulations under which pensions and allowances are granted to officers on account of wounds received in action are herewith transmitted. This warrant cancels the Royal Warrant on the same subject, dated 13th June, 1857.

2. The previous warrant defined the retrospective staff appointments, and the amount of pension to be allowed in each case. The new warrant provides for the staff, by the words "and officers holding equivalent relative rank."

3. In reply to an enquiry made on this point, I am informed by the Sec. of State for War that these words apply to the officers of the various staff appointments specified at pages 6 and 7 of the Wounds Warrant of the 13th June, 1857; and that the scale of pensions, as previously fixed for such staff officers, remains in force.

4. The regulations under which officers of H.M.'s Indian forces receive pensions and gratuities for wounds received in action are to be revised in accordance with the rules prescribed in the warrant now forwarded.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

Circular, No. 638.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

VICTORIA R.—

Whereas it has been found expedient to revise the regulations under which pensions and allowances are granted to officers of our land forces on account of wounds received in action; and whereas we were pleased to issue a warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, dated the 13th June, 1857: our will and pleasure now is that our said Royal Warrant of the 13th June, 1857, shall from henceforth be cancelled; and that this, our Royal Warrant, to be administered and interpreted by our Sec. of State for War, be the sole and standing authority upon the matters herein contained.

Given at our Court of St. James's this Twenty-seventh day of October, 1860, in the Twenty-fourth year of our reign.

By H.M.'s command,  
S. HERBERT.

### PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS OF THE LAND FORCES, LIMITED TO WOUNDS AND INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

#### GRATUITY OF ONE YEAR'S PAY.

1. If an officer shall receive a wound in action which shall occasion the loss of an eye or limb; or shall lose thereby the total use of a limb; or shall receive bodily injury equal or nearly equal in its consequences to the loss of a limb, he may receive a gratuity in money, or one year's full-pay of the regimental rank of staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded, for the loss of such eye, or limb, or for such injury.

#### PENSION.

2. If an officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall be reported by a board of army medical officers assembled by order of the Sec. of State for War for the personal examination of such officer that he has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb, or an eye, he may be recommended to H.M. for a pension, at the rate fixed in the annexed scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received.

#### LOSS OF MORE THAN ONE LIMB OR EYE.

3. If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be recommended for a pension for each limb, or for each eye, so lost in action.

#### TEMPORARY PENSION.

4. If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be fully equal, or nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, and the injury shall be so reported by the Military Medical Board, he may be recommended to H.M. for a temporary pension, the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before a Military Medical Board.

#### GRATUITY.

5. If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects not nearly equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, from three to twelve months' full-pay of the regimental rank or staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

### PERMANENT PENSION.

6. If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that his wound or injury is not equal, nor nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension.

### LIMIT OF APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

7. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received an officer shall not apply for the pension, or, on his so applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be permanently equal nor nearly equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension for such wound shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

### GRATUITY.

8. No gratuity for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received.

### LOSS OF VISION.

9. No pension for the loss of an eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

### BREVET RANK OR DUTIES SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF REGIMENTAL COMMISSION.

10. As a general rule, the pension or gratuity shall be granted according to regimental rank; but in cases in which officers, with or without brevet rank, shall have been employed at the time they were wounded in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the gratuities and pensions may be given in accordance with such duties.

### PENSIONS TENABLE WITH PAY.

11. These pensions may be held, together with any other pay and allowances to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof, and may continue to be held should the officer leave the service.

### NEW RATES TO BE APPLICABLE FOR THE FUTURE TO OFFICERS WOUNDED SINCE DECLARATION OF WAR WITH RUSSIA.

12. Officers who are still suffering from wounds received since the 28th March, 1854, the date of the declaration of war with Russia, should such wounds be certified by a Military Medical Board to be now equal, or nearly equal, to the loss of a limb, may receive pensions from the present time, according to the provisions of this warrant.

### RATE OF PENSION.

Ranks.	Amount.	To be specially considered.
Field marshal, general, or lieutenant general commanding in chief at the time .....	£400	
Lieutenant general .....	350	
Major general and officers holding equivalent relative rank .....	300	
Colonels and officers holding equivalent relative rank .....	250	
Major commanding .....	100	
Major and officers holding equivalent relative rank .....	100	
Captain and officers holding equivalent relative rank .....	70	
Lieutenant and officers holding equivalent relative rank .....	50	
Cornet and officers holding equivalent relative rank .....		

### Thanks of the Queen to the Officers and Troops in China.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 15.—The C. in C. has much pleasure in publishing the following extract of orders issued by the officer commanding the British forces in China:—

"Head Qrs., Shanghai, Jan. 14.—H.E. the Commander of the forces has received her Majesty's commands to express to the troops in China her admiration of the gallantry and discipline which have been signally displayed by them in the operations which terminated in the fall of the Taku Forts.

"The Queen deeply deplores the inevitable loss incidental to the achievement of this great success.

"To the relatives of those who have fallen her Majesty offers her heartfelt sympathy, and the expression, not only of her own sorrow, but that of her people, for their bereavement.

"For the wounded she feels the deepest concern and she trusts that they may be soon restored to the ranks in which they have so nobly fought.

"To the generals of divisions, brigadiers, and to all the officers and men engaged, her Majesty tenders her warm and heartfelt thanks.

"The Commander of the forces congratulates the army on these expressions of her Majesty's sympathy, and on the gracious manner in which she has been pleased to denote her satisfaction with their conduct; a further proof of the regard which the Queen has always evinced for her troops."

## The Native Regiments returned from China.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Feb. 26.—No. 146.*—The native regiments which have returned from service in China will revert to the same footing in respect to establishments and allowances as they were on before they proceeded on service.

The officers in excess of the authorised establishment being no longer required with the regiments to which they have been attached, will be disposed of as H.E. the C. in C. may direct.

The Governor-general has already, in G.O. of Jan. 17, commended the exemplary conduct of the native troops in China, but H.E. in Council cannot allow the young officers who are now separated from the regiments with which they have been so honourably connected to leave without carrying with them the expression of the high sense he entertains of their zealous services and good conduct.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 5.*—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. :—

2nd Capt. M. C. Lawson, of the art., on furl. for 2 yrs., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Bombay.

Surg. A. C. Macleod, 47th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Bombay.

Lieut. J. E. Swinton, 26th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under old regts., prep. to a final m.c. to Eur.

*No. 40.*—The following notices, fr. the *Calcutta Gazette*, are republished in gen. orders.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 22.—No. 285.*—The Pres. in Council is pleased to confirm the foll. order issued by the commissr. of Nagpore on the 24th ult. :—

The commissr. and agent to the Gov. gen. being about to proc. to Jubbulpore to meet H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India, Asst. surg. W. W. Hende, civ. surg., Nagpore, will accompany the camp, and afford med. aid to commissr.'s escort, and to all authorised camp followers, with effect fr. the 26th inst., subject to confirmation. Dur. the abs. of Asst. surg. Hende fr. Seetabuldee, the med. dus. of that station will be performed by Asst. surg. Wyndowe, Nagpore irreg. cav.

*No. 287.*—Dr. J. Kirkpatrick, surg., Mysore commissr. ret. to his dus. on 1st inst.

*No. 288.*—Capt. E. M. Ryan, mag. at Moulmein, delivered over ch. of his office to Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commissr., 1st class, Moulmein, on the 29th Dec. last.

*Camp Ryepore, Feb. 6.—No. 365.*—Mr. L. Ricketts to be extra asst. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad commiss.

*Fort William, Feb. 12.—No. 570.*—Capt. R. Renton, comdt. of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore's escort, res. ch. of his dus. on the 1st Jan. last.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, junr. asst. to the commissr. of Mysore, res. ch. of his dus. on 16th Jan. last.

*Feb. 11.—No. 30.*—Mr. W. Waterfield ass. ch. of the office of the civ. aud., Madras, on 28th ult.

*No. 109.*—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is conf. :—

*Dated Jan. 28.—No. 19.*—Granting leave to Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 2nd in com., 5th int., Hyderabad contg., fr. 20th Feb. to 20th March, 1861, to remain at Bombay.

*Camp Kutra Moharee, Feb. 4.—No. 30.*—Capt. F. H. Cobbe, exec. engr. at Secunderabad, is transfr. to Nagpore, with the rank of exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and placed at the disp. of the commissr. of that prov.

The two foll. officers of the Madras army are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of that presy., their servs. being no longer required in this dept. :—

Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th Madras N.I., exec. engr. in the prov. of Nagpore.

Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st Madras N.I., exec. engr., Jubbulpore div. (at present on leave in Eur.)

*Gen. Dept., Camp Kutra Bugh, Jan. 26.—No. 135a.*—Lieut. F. A. Fenton, offic. dep. commissr. of Jubbulpore, on being relieved by Capt. Nembhard, the dep. commissr., will offic. as dep. commissr. of Baitool.

Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. commissr., at present in ch. of Baitool, on being relieved by Lieut. Fenton, will offic. as dep. commissr. of Dumoh.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 19.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. and prom. :—

Col. C. A. Denison, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to be mily. sec. to H.E. the Gov., subject to the conf. of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and Lieut. E. A. Campbell, 11th N.I., to be aides de camp to H.E. the Gov.

*Feb. 8.*—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. :—

Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow, of the engr., dep. chief engr. dept. of public works, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. F. G. Kempster, 6th N.I., com. N.I. depot, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Returned to duty :—

Lieut. E. H. Prother, 6th N.I., arr. at Madras on 7th Jan., 1861.

Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I.; and Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 24th N.I., arr. at Madras on 7th Feb., 1861.

Mr. E. P. Maltby, who arr. at Madras on 7th inst., is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for inf., pending the receipt of the certificate of his app., and is prom. to rank of ens., leaving his date of commis. to be settled hereafter.

### SOLDIERS TEACHING HINDOOSTANEE.

*Feb. 8.—No. 42.*—The foll. extract fr. a mily. despatch fr. the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, is published :—

Despatch dated 8th Jan., 1861.

*No. 1.—1.* I have to inform you that I have, on the recommendation of the Sec. of State for War sanctioned the grant of a small allowance, not to exceed 1s. a day, to soldiers who shall give instruction to others in Hindoostanee on board ship on the voyage to India.

*2.* This allowance is only to be granted to such men as shall obtain certificates from the garrison schoolmaster at Chatham, as to their competency for the duty, and will be limited to one man in each vessel.

*No. 45.*—The foll. notific. from the *Calcutta Gazette* is published in G.O. :—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 24.—No. 345.*—The Pres. in Council is pleased to grant Maj. C. Mackenzie, offic. agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad, leave of abs. for 1 mo.

*Jan. 25.—No. 356.*—Asst. surg. H. J. Beach received med. ch. of civ. estab. and Govt. dispensary at Chandah fr. Mr. Apoth. Macqueen on the 9th inst.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, March 5.*—

Appointments :—

Surg. H. T. W. Harper, 41st N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Arcot.

Mr. R. B. Swinton, sub judge of Combanconum, to be a lay trustee of the church of that station.

The Rev. D. Griffiths, of the Wesleyan mission, to be a marriage registrar of the town of Madras, v. Rev. R. Stephenson, res.

*Judicial Dept., March 5.*—The appt. of Mr. R. Davidson, to act as civ. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, will take effect fr. 25th ult., when he ass. ch. of the office.

*Public Works Dept.*—Capt. J. H. M. S. Stewart, act. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, ass. ch. of the dist. fr. Capt. Molony on the 18th ult.

*Revenue Dept.*—Erratum.—In the appt. of Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, dated Feb. 22, for "to act as dep. coll." read "to act as dep. coll. and mag."

*Mily. Dept.*—*No. 74.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. posting, appt., and alterations of rank :—

Med. Dept.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Lovell, from Malabar and Canara to the ceded districts; to have effect from the date of ret. of Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals Eyre.

Surg. maj. J. A. Reynolds, to be garr. surg., Cannanore.

Inf.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) N. J. Gordon, to take rank fr. Sept. 29, 1860, in succ. to Clemons, prom.

31st L.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. H. Budd, Capt. R. G. Lewis, and Lieut. E. M. Stevenson; to take rank fr. Sept. 29, 1860, in succ. to Gordon, prom.

Lieut. col. G. W. Y. Simpson, act. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, on du.

Lieut. D. Cowie, art., is granted leave to Calcutta, for 60 days, fr. date of embarkation, under regs. of 1854.

Lieut. E. G. Campbell, 51st N.I., is perm. to proc. to Australia, on m.c., for 2 years, under old regs., and to proc. fr. W. coast; this cancels the furl. granted to this officer in G.O. No. 23, dated Jan. 22.

Lieut. H. Cunningham, 29th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under regs. of 1854, to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

*March 5.—No. 75.*—With reference to G.O. 13th April, 1860, No. 158, the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the appointment of a deputy inspector general of hospitals for Malabar and Canara has been abolished from 28th Feb., 1861.

*No. 76.*—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is published in general orders :—

*ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV., N.W. PROVS.*

*Police Dept., Camp Benares, Feb. 8, 1860.—No. 127a.*—The servs. of Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, 4th Eur. regt., and district superint. of police at Muttra, are replaced at disposal of the gov. of India in the military dept.

Capt. G. A. Harrison, 33rd Madras N.I., is apptd. to be district superint. of police of the 3rd grade at Muttra.

*Revenue Dept., March 8.*—Appointment :—

Mr. A. Cammiade to be an unofficial member of the income-tax commission for the town of Madras, vice Mr. H. Nelson, resigned.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—The right rev. the Metro-

politan of India has apptd. the Rev. T. Dealtry, actg. archdeacon, to act as commissary of the diocese of Madras, and to conduct the ordinary duties of the diocese.

*Mil. Dept., March 8.—No. 78.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pl. to make the foll. proms. and alterations of rank :—

Infantry.—Sen. lieut. col. (maj. gen.) C. Wahab, unatt., to be col., v. Welsh, dec.; date of com., Jan. 25, 1861.

Sen. lieut. col. (maj. gen.) T. A. Duka, unatt., to be col., v. Fair, dec.; date of com., Jan. 30.

15th N.I.—Sen. ens. H. Barber to be lieut., v. Ramsay, dismissed the serv.; date of com., March 2.

40th N.I.—Sen. lieut. T. E. L. Higginson to be capt., and Sen. ens. C. de L. Gosling to be lieut., v. Bird, dec.; date of coms., March 2.

45th N.I.—Sen. capt. (brev. maj.) J. Kitson to be maj., Sen. lieut. C. A. Benson to be capt., and Sen. ens. T. J. H. B. Fischer to be lieut., v. Crewe, ret.; date of coms., March 1.

Med. Dept.—Surg. R. P. Linton to take rank fr. Feb. 8, v. Traill, ret.

Sen. 1st cl. asst. surg. H. F. C. Cleghorn to be surg. fr. Feb. 21, v. White, ret.

Sen. 1st cl. asst. surg. M. Kane to be surg. fr. March 1, v. Eyre, ret.

Capt. R. J. Morphy, Eur. vet., is perm. to proc. to Australia on m.c. for 2 years, under old regs.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. :—

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. Cooper, on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

Capt. H. Acton, 2nd N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. and qmtr. D. W. Laughton, 46th N.I., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

Corn. A. H. A. Colville, of the gen. list, on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

The leave to Sholapore, granted in G.O. Dec. 21 last, No. 527, to Lieut. E. L. Armstrong, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is to have effect for 2 mo., fr. Jan. 17.

*Judicial Dept., March 12.*—Leave of absence :—

Mr. G. A. Harris, civ. and sess. judge of Chittoor, for 3 mos.

Lieut. J. E. Baillie, asst. superint. of police, Salem, priv. leave for 1 mo.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Rev. C. Rhenius, chapl. of Cananore, priv. leave for 1 mo., to take effect from 1st prox.

Rev. W. B. Ottley, chapl. of Berhampore and Chutertopore, to be chapl. of Ootacamund.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT.

*March 12.—No. 83.—1.* In accordance with instructions received from the Govt. of India, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the military branch of the accountant general's department, was handed over to the Controller of Military Finance on 1st inst.

*2.* This portion of the accountant-general's office will henceforth constitute the establishment of the "military accountant."

*3.* Maj. Gompertz, the "military accountant," assumed charge of his office from the abovementioned date.

*4.* The Controller of Military Finance will issue such instructions as he may deem necessary for giving full effect to the change.

*5.* It is also notified for general information that on the date above specified Maj. J. Stewart, dep. mily. auditor gen., received charge of his office of first examiner pay department, the duties of which will be carried on by him under instructions from the Controller of Military Finance.

*6.* These arrangements are not to affect in any way the orders and regulations in regard to the existing system of "audit and account."

(From the *Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 27.)

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Mysore commission :—

Capt. J. J. Hamilton, 2nd N.I., to be a junior asst. to the comnr. of Mysore.

Mr. L. Ricketts to offic. as jun. asst. to the comnr. of Mysore.

*No. 686.*—Mr. F. Green, insp. of schools in Mysore, has been perm. to res. his appt. fr. the 1st inst.

*No. 781.*—Capt. J. J. Fulton, asst. comnr., 2nd cl., Nagpore, rec. ch. of the out-stations of Belaspore, in the Raepore dist., fr. Lt. C. B. L. Smith, asst. comnr., 1st cl., on Jan. 28.

*No. 786.*—Lieut. C. B. L. Smith, asst. comnr., 1st cl., rec. ch. of the Raepore dist. fr. Maj. J. G. Balmmain, on 5th inst.

Maj. J. G. Balmmain ret. to Nagpore on 9th inst.

*No. 790.*—Lieut. F. Pike, H.M.'s 91st regt., do. du. with C.I.H., is perm. to res. his appt. His servs. are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 6.*—With reference to G.O., dated 28th Jan., 1861, Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I., is perm. to join his regt., *via* Calcutta.

The foll. extracts from orders published to the troops in China are republished :—



Extract fr. G.O. dated Hong Kong, 9th May, 1860.  
The foll. officers of the med. staff are posted for duty as follows:—

Sick Hospital Ship.—Surg. H. Smith, 21st Madras N.I., upon the embarkation of the army for the north.

Extract fr. G.O. dated Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1860.  
Surg. Smith, 21st Madras N.I., will be att. to the field hospitl. ship for sick troops.

Extract fr. div. orders by Brigdr. gen. W. T. Crawford, c.m., com. in Southern China:—

Hd. Qrs., Canton, Dec. 26.—Surg. maj. H. Smith, 21st Madras N.I., has leave of abs. to Madras, to commence fr. date of dep. fr. Hong Kong.

Feb. 7.—Capt. J. N. Beaver, of the Eur. vets., is perm. to reside at Madras.

Lieut. D. S. Ogilvy, 20th N.I., is rem. fr. do. du. with the corps of sappers and miners.

Lieut. W. S. Bailey, 1st Madras fus., is app. to do du. with sappers and miners, and will join the hd. qrs. of the corps at Dowlaishweram.

The undermnt. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. E. J. Watson, 23rd L.I., Rangoon—credit-able progress.

Asst. surg. J. Law, med. dept.—qualified for med. ch. fr. 24th Jan., 1861.

The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Watson.

Lieut. J. Ewing, 45th N.I., is app. A. de C. to Maj. gen. W. A. McCleverty, com. centre div.

Feb. 8.—The foll. remis. are ordered:—

Ens. H. J. Nicholls, do. du. fr. 34th L.I., to do du. 19th N.I.—to join.

Leave of abs.:—

Lieut. col. E. Brice, horse art., do. du. 3rd batt. art., fr. date of dep. till 30th June, 1861—Bangalore and Nilgiris, s.c.

Surg. maj. T. White, 38th N.I.—Madras, m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.; this cancels the prep. leave granted to Surg. maj. T. White in G.O. dated 10th ult.

Capt. H. L. Christie, 10th N.I., fr. 1st March, 1861, for 60 days—Bombay, priv. leave.

Lieut. L. H. Isacke, 2nd Eur. L.I., fr. 1st March to 31st Aug., 1861—Nilgiris.

Riding mr. G. Butfoy, do. du. 1st L.C., till 15th Aug., 1861—Cuddalore, Eastern Coast, and Madras, s.c.

#### OFFICERS TRANSFERRED FROM THEIR CORPS.

Madras, Jan. 26.—No. 31.—The C. in C. trusts that the officers who have been transferred from the corps, which circumstances have obliged the Govt. to reduce, will look upon the regiments to which they have been attached as a home; and feel the same pride in their honourable name as H.E. has had the opportunities of observing they evinced in the honour and reputation of their old regiments. In full confidence that it will be heartily responded to, Sir Patrick Grant would address the expression of a similar hope to the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and men, who by the same general order of the 22nd December last were transferred to other cavalry regiments.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, March 8.—Maj. G. S. Dobbie, and Lieut. J. W. Stephenson, 44th N.I., are appd. president and member of the committee for the examination of army clothing, v. Col. J. H. B. Congdon, 9th N.I. and Capt. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I., relieved.

March 9.—Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd Eur. L.I., is appd. to do duty at European inf. depot; to join.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battalion exercise, are relieved from doing duty with H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and appd. to do duty as specified against their names:—

Ens. J. G. R. D. MacNeil with 19th N.I., Ens. H. E. D. Bayley with 6th N.I.; to join.

The following removals are ordered:—

Col. (maj. gen.) I. C. Coffin fr. 37th gren. to 12th N.I.; Col. (maj. gen.) C. Wahab fr. late prom. to 27th N.I.; and Col. (maj. gen.) T. A. Duke fr. late prom. to 37th gren.

March 12.—Lieut. F. Horsley, 6th L.C., is app. a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing, v. Lieut. J. W. Stephenson, 44th N.I., relieved.

The underment. med. officers attained the position of 1st cl. asst. surgs. on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

2nd Cl. asst. surg. A. A. Renton, M.D., fr. Jan. 20.

2nd Cl. asst. surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., fr. Feb. 10.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. R. Morton, art., fr. March 1, 1861, till March 1, 1862, Nilgiris, m.c.

March 8.—The following posting is ordered:—

Surg. maj. C. I. Smith, fr. garrison of Vizagapatam (res. at his own request), to 38th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals F. Cooper, Northern divs., fr. date of departure—presy., m.c., prep. to Europe.

Capt. W. Johnstone, Eur. vets., fr. date of departure till March 31, 1862—Bangalore, m.c.

Lieut. F. J. Ashley, 14th N.I., fr. date of departure till Aug. 31, 1861—Nilgiris, m.c.

Cornet A. H. A. Colville, do. du. 1st drag. gds., fr. date of departure—Madras, m.c., prep. to Eur.

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

March 2.—Mr. W. A. Bruce, mate, having arr. fr. England by the mail str. *Bombay* on 27th, was directed to join the *Semiramis* as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy fr. that date.

Mr. J. Athey, actg. master of the *Berenice*, to perform duties of store acct. of that vessel fr. May 1 last, v. Lieut. Robinson.

March 7.—Mr. A. C. Williams, midshipman of the *Semiramis*, is to be transf. to the *Mahi*.

March 8.—Mr. T. Fleming, having passed the required exam., is app. an actg. master, from Nov. 12, 1858, the date on which he joined the *Coromandel*.

Lieut. C. B. Templer, having arr. fr. Calcutta by the str. *Madras*, to join the *Prince Arthur*.

March 11.—Mr. C. S. Mainwaring, midshipman, having reported himself fit for duty, is directed to join the *Semiramis*.

*Bombay Castle*, March 9.—No. 40.—The undermen. officers having returned to duty on the 27th ult., with permission of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. F. Gardner, and Mr. W. A. Bruce, mate.

### BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of W. R., daughter, at Madras, March 8.

BERTRAM, wife of John H., son, at Baraset, March 2.

BRODIE, wife of W. C., son, at Colpetty, March 5.

CAMPBELL, wife of George, son, at Lucknow, Feb. 25.

CARTER, wife of Rev. C., daughter, at Kandy, March 3.

CUNYNGHAM, wife of Rev. W. G. E., son, at Shanghai, Feb. 3.

DAMPIER, wife of H. L., daughter, at Alipore, March 6.

DEVEREUX, wife of Captain W. P., son, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 27.

FOWLER, wife of J. S., son, at Galle, March 3.

FRANKLIN, wife of Rev. C., son, March 9.

FAYRER, wife of Dr., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.

GOTTLIEF, wife of F. H., son, at Singapore, Feb. 28.

GWYTHIER, wife of E. T., daughter, at Cooley Bazar, March 6.

HASEL, wife of Rev. Samuel, daughter, at Krisnagur, Feb. 4.

HOBSON, wife of Rev. John, son, at Shanghai, Feb. 7.

MACDONALD, wife of Ens., daughter, at St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 25.

MACREADY, wife of William C., son, at Matura, March 9.

MARTER, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Salem, March 4.

MISY, wife of Rev. Samuel N., daughter, at Batticaloa, March 9.

MOTTET, wife of Lieut. H. E., son, at Palaveram, March 2.

PEPPER, wife of G. A., daughter, at Noakhally, Feb. 13.

SCRADER, wife of F., daughter, at Colombo, March 9.

SUTHERLAND, Mrs. D., daughter, at Calcutta, March 4.

WALKINGSHAW, wife of W., son, at Hong Kong, Feb. 28.

WARD, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Benares, Feb. 26.

### MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, G., to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain W. Curnow, at Hong Kong, Feb. 25.

CALTHURST, L., to Louisa, daughter of J. L. Turnbull, at Calcutta, March 2.

LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D., 37th Grenadiers, to Maria E., daughter of T. Harris, at Trichinopoly, March 9.

ROYSTON, Rev. P. S., to Mary, daughter of T. Clarke, at Madras, March 6.

TOULMIN, W. N., to Sarah A., daughter of J. Bullock, at Madras, March 4.

### DEATHS.

ADAMS, George P., at Colombo, aged 45, March 10.

ALLISON, Patrick, at Hong Kong, Feb. 28.

BACON, George H., infant son of Capt. B. E., at Calcutta, March 4.

BELL, Frances, wife of W., at Serampore, aged 25, March 5.

BIRD, Capt. W. C. J. F., 40th M.N.I., at Madras, March 1.

CARR, Ens. William R., doing duty 1st Madras Fusiliers, at Bangalore, March 10.

CLARKE, Quartermaster W., at Shoayghoon, Jan. 22.

DOVETON, Emily V. L., inf. daughter of Lieut. J. H., at Bellary, Feb. 11.

D'SILVA, wife of C. E., at Colombo, aged 28, Mar. 2.

GASPERSON, Johanna, wife of Ben. S., at Puteala, March 6.

HANNAY, Col. S. F., Com. 1st Assam L.I., in Assam.

HARRIS, Thomas, at Hong Kong, Feb. 28.

HOGG, Agnes, wife of J. R., at Vepery, aged 21, March 1.

LA FAHER, Mr. A. D., at Columbo, March 3.

LAWFORD, Frederick A., 50th Bengal N.I., and of Fane's Horse, on board the screw steamship *Mauritius*, off the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home from China, aged 29, Feb. 17.

LYTE, George, at Poodoopettah, aged 34, March 7.

MCCALDER, John, at Madras, aged 33, March 11.

PULLEY, Miss A. F., at Colombo, aged 21, March 1.

RICHARDS, Helen M., daughter of P. F., at Shanghai, aged 7, Feb. 10.

RODRIGUES, Hygino J., at Hong Kong, Feb. 24.

ROSE, Emily E., infant daughter of W. J., at St. Thorne, March 13.

SHORTT, Van B., infant son of G. H., at Madras, Feb. 28.

SIDDONS, Capt. Henry F., 3rd Madras L.C., and comdt. of the hon. the Governor's Body-guard, at Madras, on board the P. and O. str. *Leugal*, between Aden and Suez, March 13.

VANDERSPAR, Maj. W. C., Ceylon Rifle regt., at Galle, aged 39, March 12.

VANDERSTRAATEN, Sophia E., wife of J. E., at Colombo, aged 40, March 6.

WINOW, Frank, at Hong Kong, Feb. 21.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.

#### IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 9.

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. B. Armstrong to be capt., by purch. v. W. W. Lamb, ret.; Cornet A. H. Vincent to be lieut., by purch., v. Armstrong.

6th Drags.—Lieut. G. Luck, from 15th foot, to be lieut., v. W. Moule, who exchs.

1st Foot.—Capt. H. B. H. Roke, fr. 43rd foot, to be capt., v. F. A. Smith, who exchs.

6th Foot.—E. P. R. Hamilton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. A. C. Hall, prom.; Staff surg. C. M. M. Miller, M.D., to be surg., v. Ivey.

7th Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Coventry, fr. the East Kent militia, to be ens., by purch., v. Bolam.

9th Foot.—Ens. W. H. Spooner, fr. 42nd foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. J. Applin, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

33rd Foot.—Ens. A. Handcock, fr. 12th foot, to be ens., v. Easton, prom.

34th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. W. C. Robinson to be asst. surg., v. Pennington.

42nd Foot.—Ens. W. S. Walter to be lieut., by purch., v. W. T. Fraser, who ret.; G. T. Maitland, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fielden, prom.

43rd Foot.—Capt. F. A. Smith, fr. 1st foot, to be capt., v. H. B. H. Roke.

46th Foot.—Qnmr. serg. W. G. Street to be qnmr., v. G. Sanderson, dec.

56th Foot.—Lieut. A. Spiller to be paymr., v. H. Finlay, dec.

64th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. J. L. Power to be asst. surg., v. Le Febure.

66th Foot.—Staff Asst. surg. N. Avent to be asst. surg., v. Hemphill.

75th Foot.—Ens. J. S. T. Duesbury, fr. 17th foot, to be ens., v. Morris, prom.

79th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. G. Cleather to be capt., by purch., v. F. G. Currie, who ret.; Ens. R. M. Borthwick to be lieut., by purch., v. Cleather; H. F. Rowley, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Borthwick.

89th Foot.—Capt. R. Gibson, fr. 87th foot, to be capt., v. M. C. Browning, who exchs.

91st Foot.—Ens. W. Grant to be lieut., without purch., v. Gurney, prom.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MADRAS.—The see of Madras, which has become vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Dealtry, includes the whole of that presidency, and is worth £2,500 a-year. The appointment of a successor will devolve upon Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India. The late bishop graduated LL.B. at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1823, when he took a first-class in civil law. In 1846 the then Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was for some years minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, when the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel succeeded from the Church of England, and previously Archdeacon of Calcutta, under Bishop Daniel Wilson. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Madras in 1849, on the retirement of Bishop Spencer, now Chancellor of St. Paul's. The diocese consists of 141,923 square miles, the population 13,500,000, and the number of clergy about 140.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\*.\* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1861.

### COTTON FROM INDIA.

THE impending, or, rather, the accomplished disruption of the American Union has caused the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain to look far and wide for a continued supply of the raw material on which depend their own prosperity and the daily bread of hundreds of thousands of British workmen. It does not follow, indeed, that the severance of the Southern from the Northern States will necessarily interfere with the growth of cotton in the former, or with its exportation to this country, but prudent men foresee the possibility of future hostilities between the kindred and contiguous republics, and the consequent interruption for a time of all commercial relations between them and the nations of Europe. It is useless to expect to receive any large quantity of cotton from Africa, at least for very many years to come. A few bales may, perhaps, be obtained from different points of the coast, but not to an extent that will exercise any perceptible influence on the home market. Australia will doubtless prove, in the long run, the best auxiliary to Lancashire, and the utmost encouragement should be given to every project likely to stimulate the growth of cotton in that or any other colony. For it should always be remembered that our best customers will naturally be those who are descended from the same race, and who possess the same habits, manners, customs, and peculiarities. For every pound of cotton or other raw produce imported from a colony, a manufactured article of equal value will be exported thither from the mother country. The prosperity of our colonists will lead to and confirm the prosperity of our own people. And even if some portion of their increasing wealth should find its way into France and Germany, the inevitable result would be to increase our own trade with the French and Germans. Some little time, however, must elapse before the Lancashire mill-owners can hope to draw very regular or abundant supplies from the Australian plains, and in the mean time they turn their anxious eyes to India. Hitherto they have contented themselves with abusing the Court of Directors and the local Government because of the badness of the roads and the dirty condition of the cotton; but they never attempted to apply their own shoulder to the wheel. The utmost exertion they ever made was to send out a commissioner to report upon the nakedness of the land, but no practical steps have ever been taken by them to insure a steady delivery of cotton at the seaports, or to improve its quality. It would not be reasonable, indeed, to impute to them as a fault that they had

hesitated to expend any capital in the improvement of the means of transit, but neither was it just on their part to blame the Indian Government for omitting to do so. All that was really wanted was a regular demand, and the employment of trustworthy merchants to purchase direct from the grower. If once a trade had been fairly opened, local funds would have been provided to keep in tolerably good order the rough tracks leading to the metalled roads, while the personal surveillance of the purchasing agents would have guarded against imperfect ginning, as well as against adulteration. But the Manchester lords did positively nothing to foster the trade. If American cotton chanced to fall off in quantity or quality they submitted with sufficiently ill grace to make up the deficiency from India; but it was merely as a last resource that they ever turned to that quarter. Now, all at once, they are clamorous for cotton from Berar, or from wherever else it may be obtained; and the Indian Government has generously stepped forward to their assistance. The cross roads are to be rendered passable, every information is to be afforded to those who ask for it, and even the Government treasuries are to be converted into banks of discount for the accommodation of purchasers of cotton. Naturally enough, the different journals at the Presidency towns, reflecting as they do the views and opinions of the mercantile community, rejoice exultingly over the new era that seems about to be inaugurated. The increased exportation of cotton is all clear gain to the shipping houses, and to those that speculate on their own account it is equivalent to another throw of the dice. No wonder, then, that there is mirth in Calcutta and gladness in Bombay; but it is by no means certain that this country will have any reason to participate in the joyfulness of those excellent cities. Already the trade with India is a serious drain upon its commercial resources. Money has to be paid down to a people from whom it does not again find its way back, directly or indirectly. A still larger amount of specie will have to be exported to meet the requirements of the cotton cultivators. These do not care for European goods, nor will they be satisfied with any equivalent for rupees. This is a consideration that should not be overlooked by British manufacturers. The only chance of reciprocity is in the development of the natural wealth of our colonies. With them the interchange of commodities will be annually on the increase—with India it will probably never pass beyond its present limits. It is unquestionably the duty of the Indian Government to lose no opportunity of promoting the welfare of its subjects; but it is equally the duty of the Home Government to look first of all to the well-being of the mother country and its colonies, and to regard as a matter of secondary importance the interests of a people wholly absorbed in their own pursuits, and blind to everything but their immediate interests.

### "INDIGO AND ITS ENEMIES."

THE internecine strife between the civilians and the planters seems as far as ever from a settlement. Neither party has much reason to plume itself on the position it occupies before the judicial public. Both sides have indulged in personalities and recrimination until

untravelling folk at home begin to think that there is little to choose between them. The war is now being briskly waged in this country. A formidable attack was made upon the planters by *Fraser's Magazine*, which was met, and partially repulsed, by a portentous looking pamphlet in red covers, that charged Mr. John Peter Grant with "trenchantly wading through standing facts." A champion then sprang forward from a quarter whence such help could least of all have been expected, to do battle for the civilians. Mr. John Dickenson, Jun., chivalrously dashed forward to their rescue, and fell with headlong fury on his old clients, the indigo planters, but only to be accused by another pamphleteer of being actuated by the ingratitude of the said planters in not subscribing more liberally to the payment of his salary as Secretary of the Indian Reform Association. His opponent professes, indeed, to give "the facts on both sides," and as a proof of his impartiality, would have his readers believe that Mr. Grant and his brother civilians are moved by malice prepense to ruin the planters, and utterly destroy the cultivation of indigo in Bengal. The real cause of the agitation, however, is sufficiently apparent from this writer's own statements. The planter is as deeply involved as the ryot. The latter is not more ruinously indebted than the former, who draws from his agent in Calcutta the funds that enable him to make advances to the husbandmen. His profits in a tolerably good season are estimated at no more than ten per cent., and in a bad year he has to submit to a loss as best he may. Thus hampered by debt it is impossible for him to treat the ryots with much liberality, or even to make a slight increase upon the price of the raw plant, notwithstanding the enhanced value of all other kinds of agricultural produce. It is contrary to human nature to suppose that the struggling peasantry will go on cultivating a plant that makes them no adequate return for their risk and labour as compared with other crops. True, they are bound in honour to act up to the understanding that existed between them and the factories, but what man in his senses would ever expect that an ignorant and impoverished peasantry would be guided by merely honourable considerations. Where a regular agreement has been entered into the civil courts afford some slight redress, but rather nominal than real. But the simple fact is, that under present circumstances the cultivation of indigo does not answer in Bengal. The actual crisis may have been accelerated by the injudicious conduct of Mr. Eden and his brother magistrates, but it could not in any case have been much longer deferred. If the planters can contrive by means of science or otherwise to pay a larger price for the plant, amicable relations between all parties may speedily be restored. But if this cannot be done, it is clear that the business has been conducted on unsound principles, and that that has happened which always does, sooner or later, happen in such cases—the bubble has burst—the balloon has collapsed, and there is no parachute to break the fall of the aspiring adventurers.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

NEITHER the supply of cotton, nor the cultivation of indigo, is the real difficulty of the Indian Government. A question of even greater

importance than either of these is pressing for immediate solution, but the means of solving it are not easy to discover. Notwithstanding the dearly-bought experience English engineers and contractors might be supposed to have derived from the construction of railways in Europe, and especially in this country, their sagacity appears to have been as much at fault in India as if no viaducts had ever before been built or embankments thrown up. The great network of railways, from the completion of which such wonderful benefits have been anticipated, is in imminent danger of becoming the laughing-stock of the whole world. It is now discovered that even the arterial lines must be suspended, unless money can be procured from British capitalists. A more alarming report than that recently published in the *Calcutta Gazette* can scarcely be imagined. It amounts almost to a fiat of bankruptcy against the different companies who have undertaken so much more than they seem able to perform. But even more startling than the recklessness with which such a vast capital has been squandered, is the suddenness of the announcement that it has been all absorbed. Surely, it must have been somebody's business to watch the railway expenditure. Thirty millions of money cannot have come to an end so abruptly that no one should have observed that the balance in the treasury disposable for such purposes was on the point of being exhausted. It is, we fear, only another example of the *laissez aller* system by which India has been administered, rather than governed, since the almost regal sway of the Marquis of Wellesley. No one in particular seems to have been responsible for the management of a department as important as it was difficult. So long as there was a balance on the creditor side, the money was allowed to flow out without any regular check or hindrance, and now that the country is intersected with unconnected and incomplete sections of railways, the Governor-general in Council coolly writes home to the Secretary of State for twenty millions, in addition to the large capital already sunk to such apparently little purpose. It is stated by the Indian authorities that "according to present estimates, which may possibly be exceeded, a sum of £56,000 will be required to complete the sanctioned railway system of India, towards which £39,666,300 only has been provided through the existing companies. Of this capital of £39,666,300, £32,547,540 had been paid in by the companies, and £31,186,404 was estimated to have been expended in England and India up to the 31st December, 1860; so that by the close of the financial year on 31st April, 1861, in round numbers, £34,500,000 will probably have been paid in, and £34,000,000 will have been expended. . . . The result is, therefore, that to the extent of upwards of £20,000,000 no provision has yet been made for the capital required to complete the system of Indian railways, beyond the power of borrowing £3,000,000 taken by the Secretary of State last year, and which, if exercised, will nearly be exhausted in replacing the balance in England which has been expended in the current year." And lest any idea should be entertained of the possibility of the Indian Government being able to advance any money for the purpose of completing "the system," the report specially observes that "by May next, or shortly after, the cash balances here

(in India) will certainly be reduced to the lowest point at which it is possible to carry on the government of the country." "In fact, a state of things is possible, or rather probable, in which, in the event of funds not being supplied from home in anticipation to carry on the railway works, the Government of India would have no alternative but to order their abrupt and complete suspension." A cheering announcement for those who have invested their money in these railways in the blind belief that as a certain rate of interest was guaranteed by the Government, some sort of surveillance would be exercised over their construction! We are further informed that if the Home Government decide on pushing forward the whole of the lines already sanctioned, it will require an expenditure in India of upwards of five millions a-year for the next three or four years in addition to what is expended in England. If these funds are not forthcoming "it will be of vital importance to spend what capital can be raised in completing lines, or sections of lines, which are already far advanced," and for this purpose £13,600,000 must be provided "to be spent mainly in the two and a-half years commencing 15th November, 1860." But if "in addition to providing £13,600,000 indispensable in the next two or three years to complete advanced lines, the Authorities at Home can see their way to provide another £11,700,000 to be spent in the next three or four years in carrying out those portions of the general scheme which are yet scarcely begun, orders for the active prosecution of those portions will be given." It needs no gift of prophecy to predict that these orders will not be given. There is not the slightest chance of the "Authorities at Home" seeing their way to providing £8,000,000 a-year for three or four years, and even the half of that amount will not be easily raised in the present state of public opinion with regard to India. At the same time it cannot be denied that the consequences of suspending the works in progress will be most disastrous. The intense heat, the heavy rains, the spontaneous vegetation, and the mischievous and plundering habits of the people, will quickly reduce the half-finished works to a shapeless mass of ruins, and the immense capital already expended will have been sunk as in the sea. It is not likely that the rich natives will be induced to advance any very large amount, even as a loan to Government; and it is equally certain that capitalists at home will be little disposed to respond to the call. Very many of the shareholders, however sanguine they may be as to the ultimate result of railway adventure in India, have not the means to advance another shilling towards the completion of "the system." Parliament will certainly not sanction another loan to any considerable amount. What, then, is to be done? The only practicable course, we fear, will be to submit to the first loss and concentrate the whole of the remaining funds on two or three of the most important lines. By attempting too much the whole will be jeopardised. Sufficient errors in judgment have already been made—let them not be aggravated by obstinacy and rashness.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT. — (*Foreign office, April 8.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Alexander Winchester, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Canton, to be her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 5. Asia, Grierson, Singapore; Aden, Bell, Singapore; Nepal, Briggs, Bombay.—6. Snowdrop, Cotter, Tutuoreen; City of Peterborough, Jaggs, Cochin; Genghis Khan, Phelan, Bombay; Cosmos, Way, Alcoa Bay.—8. Royal Stuart, Cornwall, Madras; Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, Singapore; Scottish Chief, Buchan, Bombay; Wave, Cuthbert, Ceylon; Shakspeare, Norcross, Bombay.—9. Mary Catherine, Butler, Mauritius; Patna, Pole, Whampoa; Etienne, Joterat, Mauritius.—10. Helena, Hedger, and Europa, Arians, Mauritius; Renown, Hight, Calcutta.—11. Athleta, Potter, Hong Kong; Queensberry, Hoffman, Hong Kong.—12. Scawfell, Thomson, Whampoa; Romulus, Lord, Bombay; James Livesay, Broad, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 12, to proceed per str. Nepal, from SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Duuley, Mr. W. F. Wright, Lieut. F. Warden, Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. R. D. Murray, Capt. J. C. Hailes, Mr. Dunn, Ens. Urquhart, Mr. J. Ranken, Mr. Giles. For ADEN.—Ens. D. Durrant, Ens. Sinclair. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Lieut. J. B. King. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Grace. Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, April 20, to proceed per str. Nepal, from SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, Mr. and Mrs. Tinn, Mr. George, Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. E. Teed. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rouse.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BELL, the wife of M. S., of Purneah, Bengal, of a son, at Walthamstow, March 9.  
CRAUFORD, the wife of Clifford, of the India-office, of a son, at Normandy-house, Camberwell-green, April 5.  
OGLE, the wife of John, of Calcutta, of a son, at Wingfield, Anerley, April 7.  
RICHARDSON, the wife of Henry E., Bengal C.S., of a son, at Wanstead, Essex, April 7.

## MARRIAGES.

ARROW, Major William G., H.M.'s 28th regt. N.I., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Capt. J. J. Arrow, R.N., at Walcot Church, Bath, April 4.  
BACON, Rev. Thomas, rector of Kingsworthy, near Winchester, to Harriet S., widow of the late James Prinsep, Esq., of Calcutta, at St. James', Maidenhead Thicket, April 9.  
BANNISTER, George, H.M.'s 16th regt. Bombay inf., to Charlotte, daughter of William F. Burnley, Esq., at Edinburgh, April 4.  
CAMPELL, John S., Bengal Civil Service, to Emma B., daughter of the late Thomas Ferguson, of Greenville, County Down, at the parish church of Leamington, Warwickshire, April 4.  
GORDON, Major William F., 1st Bombay fus., to Katherine McCann, daughter of the late Jarrard E. Strickland, Esq., at St. Lawrence's Church, Ampleforth, York, April 4.  
PEELE, Richard de C., Surgeon, H.M.'s Indian Service, to Frances J., daughter of the late Edward Horley, Esq., at St. Philip's Church, Penn, Staffordshire, April 9.  
NEPEAN, Capt. H. M., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Julia H., daughter of the late Captain Samuel Hughes, Indian Army, at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater, April 3.  
NEWMAN, Samuel, of Granville Lodge, Lewisham, to Eliza M., daughter of the late Lieut. gen. Richard West, Madras Army, at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, April 2.  
WISE, Dacres W., H.M.'s 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, to Mary C. F., daughter of Benjamin Tayler, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Harrow-on-the Hill, April 4.

## DEATHS.

BLACKWOOD, Major William, late of the 59th Bengal Native Infantry, at 2, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, April 8.  
CUMMING, Mrs. Jane H. M., relict of Col. Alexander, late of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, at 131, Princes-street, Edinburgh, aged 53, April 3.  
LARKINS, Caroline H., daughter of Thomas B., staff surgeon, Poona, Bombay, at Brighton, aged 4 years, April 8.  
LINE, John, formerly of Madras, at Kilburn Priory, aged 70, April 4.  
SMITH, Lucie, daughter of the late Col. C. F., of the Madras army, at Park-place, Cheltenham, aged 25, April 4.

## India Office,

April 12, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. C. Harris, Engrs.; Brev. col. J. K. McCausland, 29th N.I.; Capt. M. C. Sankey, Art., Capt. R. W. T. Russell, 43rd N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Marrett, Med. Estab.; Capt. G. W. Peyton, 25th N.I.; Maj. W. Bissett, 15th N.I.; Capt. J. London, 20th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. W. Richardes, 10th N.I.; Capt. J. Blair, 2nd L.C.

NAVAL.  
Bombay Estab.—Midshipman G. A. Cheek.

# PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.  
Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. M. Low, 6 mo.; Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, 6 mo.; Mr. G. N. Barlow, 6 mo.; Mr. J. Combe, 6 mo.; Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, 6 mo.

# MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Ekins, 20th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. M. Sandys, 73rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. P. Sherriff, 35th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. R. Bush, 13th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Birney, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. H. Ingfield, 36th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. S. Cotter, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. A. Cooper, 46th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. R. C. Dent, 1st L.C., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. C. D. Currie, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. R. C. Godfrey, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Ens. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. Straker, Art., 5 mo.; Col. W. M. Gabbett, Art., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Browne, 12th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, c.b., Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. W. Lodwick, 12th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. P. Henslowe, 3rd Eur. regt., 6 mos.

NAVAL.  
Bombay Estab.—Mate G. B. Hewett, 6 mo.

# PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

# MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Walters, 28th N.I.; Col. P. Gordon, 11th N.I.; Capt. J. S. D. White, 40th N.I.; Capt. F. Smalpage, Art.; Lieut. J. Thomson, 54th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th N.I.; Capt. W. Barber, 33rd N.I.; Capt. C. G. Philipps, 5th N.I.; Surg. J. Mackintosh, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd N.I.

# TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

# MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I.

# BOOKS.

*The Punjab and Delhi in 1857.* By the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M.A. In Two Vols. W. Blackwood and Sons.

The substance of this deeply-interesting narrative appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1858, in a series of papers entitled "The Poor-beah Mutiny." Those stray leaves have been collected and expanded into two handsome volumes, illustrated by some excellent plans and sketches, and comprising the chief official documents relating to the sepoy mutiny within the territories of the Punjab Government. Notwithstanding the interval of time that has elapsed, and the many memorable events that have occurred in all parts of the world, since the insurrection of our native Indian army, Mr. Cave-Browne's history retains the charm of novelty, and cannot be read without feelings of excitement. There is no attempt, however, on his part to create a sensation by means of what is called an effective and graphic style. The nature of his subject has rendered superfluous any recourse to fine writing. We have, therefore, a clear and succinct narrative of all that took place from the first outbreak at Meerut on that day of ill-omen, May the 11th, 1857, down to the capture of Delhi, and the restoration of order in the Punjab. A more faithful and impartial account of the proceedings that took place at each station could not be desired. Nothing has been extenuated, nothing set down in malice. The truth has been told without fear or favour, while every allowance has been made for the suddenness of the emergency, and occasional errors of judgment are never magnified into unpardonable offences. To those who wish to possess a condensed narrative of the siege of Delhi, but especially of the heroic doings of the handful of Englishmen scattered throughout the Punjab, these volumes recommend themselves by their scrupulous accuracy, while to the future historian of the India of 1857 they will prove invaluable.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the East India-house on the 11th inst., when Colonel Sykes, M.P., was elected chairman for the year ensuing.

# BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	93½
per Cent. East-India } Sica Ra.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 and 54-55.....	—	—	77

# INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 1s. 11½d.

# STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	320	
	India 5 per cent. (5 p. ct.), 1859	100½ ½	
	India 5 per cent. Scrip .....	100 ½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.	77	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	93½ ½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½	100	
	per cent. ....	95½ to 96½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1855	96½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	100½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	30s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	28s. to 30s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		

# RAILWAYS.

Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	92 to 93
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A		
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	all	4½ to 5
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	5	½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	98 to 99
100	Ditto ½ p. ct. debenture	all	97½ to 98½
Stock	Ditto 5 p. ct. debenture, 1864	all	99½ to 100½
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are in receipt of our usual files of papers from Bombay to the 27th of March, and from Calcutta to the 18th. It cannot be said that there is anything new to record. In the Upper Provinces the famine was extending its ravages, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Government officials to mitigate the destitution of the people. Fortunately, some heavy showers of rain have fallen in the Doab, which will exercise a beneficial effect on the next harvest. In some districts there prevails a superstitious belief that the famine has been sent from Heaven to avenge the massacre of women and children by the sepoy mutineers. From Calcutta alone the sum of £16,000 has

been forwarded to the North-West for the relief of the famishing population, and £12,000 from Bombay. There appears to be a great scarcity also in Travancore, though not to an extent that will bear comparison with Upper India. Still, the distress of the inhabitants is such as to demand immediate attention, and the Madras community have subscribed with moderate liberality as an auxiliary to the hesitating sympathies of the Rajah and his chief officers. The amount already forwarded to India from this country exceeds £60,000, and there is little doubt that at least £100,000 will ere long be obtained for this purpose. But why, we repeat, should the £200,000 surplus from the Mutiny Relief Fund be allowed simply to accumulate, when it could be turned to such excellent account? With twenty lakhs of rupees the committee of management might even undertake remunerative works of irrigation, if they cannot bring themselves to part all at once with the pleasant duty of handing other people's money.

The supply of cotton from India furnishes the local journals with abundant matter for inaccurate statements. The Government expresses its readiness to co-operate by all means in its power with the agents of shipping companies, but the real difficulty to be overcome is "the middleman," to whom the ryot is bound, hand and foot, by the Indian system of advances. The latest news from North America increases the urgency of opening up new marts for the supply of a raw material only less important than iron.

The indigo question will scarcely, we fear, be set at rest by Sir Charles Wood's despatch—which appears elsewhere—for the planters in lower Bengal are still too much blinded by passion to listen to the still small voice of reason. A Special Commissioner is said to have been appointed to the disturbed districts; and Mr. Montresor, the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, is mentioned as having been selected for that unenviable post.

The Amalgamation Committee in Calcutta are assiduously engaged with their very delicate and responsible task. They have the disagreeable assurance that, however wise and impartial their decisions, they will give mortal offence to nearly every second officer in the Indian armies. All who can are retiring from the service, and had Sir Charles Wood offered a more adequate bonus than £50 a-year, the number of resignations would have immensely increased. As it is no more than one-tenth of the amount of the off-reckonings, it is not likely that many seniors will be tempted by such a miserable bait.

Great retrenchments are being recommended by the Civil Finance Commission, and economy is at last the order of the day.

A petition from the Covenanted Civil Service will be found among the miscellaneous paragraphs relating to the Bengal Presidency. The consternation that pervades all departments of the Indian Administration is not a little comical, and forcibly reminds one of the first result of a deluge, in the gathering together of worms of the earth, beasts of the forest, and birds of the air. United by a common danger and a common despair, they shriek and clamour aloud and cower beneath their inevitable fate.

Notwithstanding the ruin of the old service, or rather in consequence of it, there will still be a scramble for the eighty appointments which will be thrown open to public competition in July next. The names of the candidates, together with certificates of age, health, character, &c., must be sent to the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 1st of May.

## BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA MAILS.

The *Pera*, with the heavy portion of the mails, &c., left Malta on the 14th at 10 P.M., and may be expected at Southampton on the 23rd instant.

The *Malta* brought the mails from Calcutta, and the *Salsette* those from Bombay, arriving at Suez on the 8th and 10th inst. respectively.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

The *Ceylon* (from Southampton on the 4th) arrived at Malta at 11 A.M. on the 13th, and sailed at midnight for Alexandria.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. col. Edward Knollys, 75th regt. at Raneegunge, March 8.—Lieut. Fryer, 35th regt., drowned at Meerut, March 16.

BENGAL.—Ens. William Thompson, unattached, at Morar, March 5.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. H. Hooper, 13th Madras N.I., at 3, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, aged 30, April 3.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Alleyne, Capt. Lees, Col. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Bowring, Dr. Thomson, Mr. J. Welch, Mr. E. Lodge, Mr. Greenacre, Col. Ross, Mr. J. Longridge, Mr. Glestanes, Mr. Quillett, Capt. Law.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Ricketts, Mr. Courtney, Maj. Godby, Capt. Hedley, Rev. H. Thackerell, Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. and Mrs. Turner, and two children, Mrs. Gibbs and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Whitlock, Miss Wood, two Master Dennisons, Mr. Whitlock, From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Galloway and five children, From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Pereira and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Mignon, Mrs. Gamble, Capt. Stewart, Vet. surg. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. R. C. S. Gooley, Lieut. Harding, Mr. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. S. and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Dale and two children, Mrs. Penney and two children, Mrs. Curney, Mr. and Mrs. and child, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Armstrong, From SUEZ.—Capt. Baker. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. Oliver. From MALTA.—Mr. B. Connor, Capt. ...

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, April 23, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Col. Sir A. and Lady Waugh, Mrs. Tozer and child, Dr. Gourley, Lieut. Borthwick, Ens. Sergeant, Capt. Light, Mrs. Walker and infant, Mr. W. Trueman, Master Trueman, Capt. Graydon, Mrs. Mesham and infant, Lieut. Goldard, Mr. C. H. Kerr, Mr. R. Brown, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. H. Watson, From MADRAS.—Lady Dennison and infant, two Misses Dennison, Miss Wood, two Master Dennisons, Mr. Whitlock, From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Galloway and five children, From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Pereira and two children, Col. and Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Mignon, Mrs. Gamble, Capt. Stewart, Vet. surg. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. R. C. S. Gooley, Lieut. Harding, Mr. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. S. and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Dale and two children, Mrs. Penney and two children, Mrs. Curney, Mr. and Mrs. and child, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Armstrong, From SUEZ.—Capt. Baker. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. Oliver. From MALTA.—Mr. B. Connor, Capt. ...



## BENGAL.

## THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

From G. F. Harvey, Esq., Commissioner of the Agra Division, to G. Couper, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, Allahabad (No. 158 of 1861), dated Agra, 12th Feb., 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report this day received from the Secretary to the Local Relief Committee at Agra, and request to be favoured with Government instructions upon the application made in the concluding paragraph.

2. The distress is certainly not on the increase; there has by no means been anything like a total failure of spring or rubbee crop in Agra or Muttra; a considerable yield of grain will be the produce of this year; large imports of grain from beyond the Chumbul and from the eastward are daily arriving; there has been rain in some of the districts other than those of this Division whose harvests were in jeopardy three weeks ago; and all these circumstances will probably prevent any further rise in the price of food, and indeed may be expected very considerably to lower such prices shortly.

3. Having held the post of Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Agra and subsequently of Allypore during 1837-38, I have no hesitation in stating that nothing at all comparable to the previous suffering and distress felt in those years exist at present, and that emphatically nothing which can be correctly called a famine will add to the present agricultural distress, unless the periodical rains of the coming season are withheld or are greatly deficient in quantity.—I have, &c.,

G. F. HARVEY, Commissioner.

From James Simson, Esq., Secretary Local Relief Committee, Agra, to G. F. Harvey, Esq., Commissioner of Agra, dated Agra, 6th February, 1861.

SIR,—In accordance with paragraphs 6 and 9 of Government letter No. 1,439 A, dated 19th December last, to the address of the Commissioner of Meerut, promulgated for the guidance of Local Relief Committees, I am directed by the Agra Local Committee to submit to you for countersignature and transmission to Government a certified statement\* exhibiting the donations and monthly subscriptions actually received by them during the month of January, together with a copy of the Committee's Debtor and Creditor Account.†

2. You will observe that the sum of Rs. 3,635-5-0—namely, by donations Rs. 2,742-5-0 and by subscriptions Rs. 894,—was realised from 12th to 31st January, and that during the same period Rs. 548-14-11 were expended on account of expenses incurred up to the 22nd January, leaving a balance in hand on 31st January of Rs. 3,087-6-1.

3. The expenses accruing from 23rd to 31st January were not audited when the accounts were closed, and they will be included in the February accounts. Also on the debit side of the accounts, the Government contributions, corresponding to the amount realised by donations and subscription in January, will fall within the assets and accounts of February when sanctioned by Government.

4. The total number of individuals fed in the eleven days included in this return amounts to 11,147, or a little over 1,013 per day. But this average is higher than may be expected to be exhibited in the next monthly return, owing to the pressure which then prevailed before the commencement of special public works for the relief of the able-bodied poor.

5. Through an oversight a detail was not kept of men, women, and children respectively relieved on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th January; but omitting these dates, the average number of daily recipients of relief in each of the above classes for the remaining seven days amounted to 231 men, 376 women, and 436 children. The average daily cost of rations distributed during

the eleven days amounted to nearly 40; + but it should be remembered that other miscellaneous expenses in connection with the establishment of the poor-house e.g., purchase of cooking utensils, &c., have also been incurred. These will be included in February's accounts.

6. I have been desired further to state for the information of Government that the local committee, at a meeting held this day, resolved unanimously that a branch relief poor-house, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Cowley, of the railway department, should be forthwith established at Ferozabad in this district, as a means of relieving the starving poor at a distance from the station of Agra in that part of the district. It appears doubtful whether the Government instructions contemplated the granting of relief at a distance from Sudder stations; but as the committee are of opinion that this method of relief is not contrary to the spirit of these instructions, and that it is in itself desirable, if properly superintended, they have resolved to take immediate action, as above indicated, reporting their proceedings for the information and sanction of Government.

7. The committee likewise desire me to state that they have deemed it expedient to commence a system of in-door relief (so to speak) for the benefit of those poor and starving persons of respectable family in the city, who, for private reasons, cannot be present at the out-door distribution of cooked food at Shahgunge. This method of relief is to be superintended by the most respectable of the city punches, who are to furnish daily reports of persons relieved, and cost of relief to the secretary of the committee, and the relief is to be administered in the shape of uncooked grain. The system is only to be introduced by way of experiment, though its introduction has been considered absolutely necessary to meet the cases of those persons to whom it refers. The committee will carefully scrutinise the result of this mode of relief, and will allude to the subject in their next monthly report.

8. Adverting to the state of distress at present existing in the Agra district, the committee are not inclined to think that distress has materially increased since the commencement of their operation; at the same time it has certainly not diminished; and it is to be feared may be expected soon to increase; but upon this point the committee will be in a better position to report after the close of the current month.

9. In regard to funds, you will perceive that Rs. 3,636-5-0 have been realised by donations, and Rs. 894 by subscriptions during January. As the committee is a local one, no dependence can be put upon the continuance of the former source of income; but the committee are sanguine that an income of at least Rs. 1,000 per mensem by subscription will be available so long as the necessity for the same continues. Taking into account the Government contribution, the committee's permanent monthly assets may thus be fairly estimated at Rs. 2,000. The time has not yet arrived for forming a comparative estimate of the committee's monthly expenditures, but every care is being taken to preserve a strict check over the account.

I shall feel obliged by your communicating to me the sanction of Government, when received, to the disbursement of Rs. 3,636 5a. from the Local Treasury, being the amount realised for the Relief Committee during the month of Jan. last.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMSON,

Sec. Local Relief Committee.

From C. Couper, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to G. F. Harvey, Esq., Commissioner of the Agra Division (No. 398 A), dated Camp Secora, the 2nd of Feb., 1861.

SIR,—Your letter No. 158, dated the 12th inst., forwarding the report of the Agra Local Relief Committee's operations during the month of Jan., has been laid before the Lieut. Governor.

2. His Honour is glad to receive from you the assurance that distress is not on the increase at present, and that the market is well supplied with food by the large importations of grain from the eastward and from beyond the Chumbul.

He is not disposed to be sanguine as to the produce of the coming spring harvest, because an immense breadth of land must have remained unsown, and the seed put into the ground, in many places, failed to germinate. But he is happy to believe that the little rain which has fallen may, in some measure, have improved the prospects of the season.

3. The report of the local committee's operation is satisfactory. During the twenty days which it embraces, food was distributed to 17,386 people (who, but for this relief, must have perished) at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 861-12-3, inclusive of the cost of establishment and of miscellaneous disbursements. The Government and the public alike are indebted to the local committee for the careful economy which they have enforced in all items of expenditure within their control.

4. The collector of Agra will be instructed by the accountant to pay to the receipt of two or more members of the local relief committee, the sum of Rs. 3,636-5, being the equivalent of the amount duly certified to have been realised from donations and subscriptions during the month of January.

5. The Lieutenant-governor approves of the Resolution of the Local Relief Committee to establish a Branch Poor House at Ferozabad, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Cowley, the Railway Engineer, in that neighbourhood. The supervision upon which the Government must insist to ensure a proper application of the funds, placed in the hands of the Committee, is thus secured, and at the same time the circle of their operations is most usefully and beneficially extended.

6. The account of the funds remitted to Mr. Cowley, and of the expenditure incurred under his direction, must be incorporated in the monthly accounts of the Local Committee.

7. The Lieutenant governor, accepting the Committee's representation as to its necessity, will not object to the distribution of food, grain, to persons of respectability who cannot, for obvious reasons, appear in public. But the system is open to great abuse, and the Committee will, no doubt, use their best endeavours to check misappropriation of the funds which the charity of the public, aided by the liberality of the Government, has provided for relief of those who are truly destitute. The Committee's promised report on the result of this experiment will be looked for with much interest.

8. It appears to the Lieutenant-governor that the Local Committee are not too sanguine in the estimate which they have formed of their monthly assets; and even if the demands upon their resources should increase, they may justly look to the Central Relief Committee at Agra for assistance. Remittances to the amount of Rs. 54,000, from "the Famine Relief Fund Committee" at Calcutta, have been forwarded to the secretary to the Central Committee, and, with a liberality no less munificent, the community at Bombay have placed at our disposal the sum of Rs. 48,000. With the equal contribution of the Government, the Central Committee will thus have in their hands the large amount of Rs. 204,000, exclusive of donations and subscriptions, from all parts of the North-Western Provinces, and will be, it is hoped, in a position to give substantial aid to all the District Relief Committees according to their respective requirements.

9. Your letter, with its enclosures and this reply, will be published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, North-Western Provinces, for general information. I have, &c.,

G. COUPER,  
Secy. to Govt. N.W.P.

## BURIAL-GROUNDS IN INDIA.

Our remarks recently on the Residency burial-ground of Lucknow, where the dust of so many heroes lies, have been effectual in directing the attention of the authorities to the subject. A small fixed establishment has been sanctioned to keep the cemetery in order. As soon as all the tombs have been erected new walks should be laid out, and further interments strictly forbidden. But Lucknow, we regret to say, is by no means

\* The Statement and Account are not published as they are described in the letter.

† Rs. 48-15-10-9-11th.

the worst station in Northern India in this respect. The burial-grounds of Cawnpore are very much worse; those of Calcutta are a disgrace to a civilised city; and there is no English settlement in India where a little care on the part of the chaplain, and an occasional oversight by the municipal authorities, or the district officer, would not do good.

The Presidency cities have grown so much more rapidly than their founders ever anticipated, that cemeteries which were originally far beyond their suburbs are now surrounded by thickly inhabited streets. In Calcutta, as recently in London, the question of the burial of the dead has become too serious in a sanitary point of view to permit of its remaining unsettled. On one side a city which contains three quarters of a million of souls is encircled by tombs for nearly three miles. The Mahomedan, Scotch, Dissenters', Episcopalian and Romish grave yards stretch along the Circular-road, and render pestilential the European quarter. Every year nearly a thousand Christians are buried in them, and as they are filled up new space is prepared for the annual mortality. In the heats of summer and especially in the rains of the subsequent months, the spectacle they present and the stench which they exhale are alike disgusting. Not only are all the holy associations of the English churchyard banished, but even the mourner and his attendants are repelled. The priest often hurries over his task, the bereaved dare not linger over the open grave, the dead are thrust quickly out of sight, and the assemblage hastily depart. Open pitfalls filled with water, mounds of rubbish blocking up the paths, kites, vultures, and adjutants perching upon the tombs, filth, stench, and grosser abominations are too often the characteristics of a Calcutta cemetery. Few who were present will forget the disgusting sights around Mr. Wilson's grave when he was buried, or the oppressively fetid smell which drove so many from the spot during the service that accompanied the funeral of the missionary, Mr. Lacroix.

Calcutta will continue to grow, and it must extend in the very direction where these Golgothas hem it in by putridity. The Circular-road will be the great railway street of Calcutta. In another year the traffic of the two railways which have their great terminus there, will have begun. Sooner or later the bridge over the Hooghly above Serampore must be undertaken, and all the traffic of the North West will find its way thither. From Delhi, from the districts to the north of the Hooghly and Ganges, from the Mutlah, the products and the travellers of Northern India will pour in to this spot. All the elements of a railway town will be formed more rapidly and to a greater extent than in Howrah. Since this is the case and the present grave-yards are full, it is time for the authorities to prohibit all interments within a mile of the city. On no point were the Jews more strict than this. The great author of their polity fixed a definite limit beyond the Levitical cities as the place where the dead must be entombed, and with the exception of the royal family, no dead body was allowed to be buried in a town. What was to them a divine law is to all eastern nations, who do not consume the body by fire, a social custom not less imperative. But the English are as regardless of the simplest precautions in securing the health of their cities as they are in choosing their sites. Their three capitals in the East are not only still destitute of all the appliances and safeguards of civilised life—of water, drainage, shade, gas in private houses, commodious public offices and buildings, a system of registration of births and deaths, a periodical census, a code of regulations for public conveyances, but they are choked up and girdled round by the corruption of a dense mortality.

The remedy is evident. The cure must be despot. The Mutlah and Eastern Bengal Railways will be open, the former in a few months, the latter in a year. Let the State, or the companies themselves, lay out a cemetery calculated to accommodate five hundred dead annually for the next twenty-five years, at a distance of at least five miles from each terminus. A law prohibiting

interments within that distance of Calcutta after the 1st January next will be sufficient. Burials take place only at sunset or sunrise. Morning and evening trains could, as in London, accommodate the mourners. The enormous charges and hideous paraphernalia of undertakers would be dispensed with. Calcutta would have new space where it is most wanted, and a new source of health when it is most necessary. It might be thus possible to create in the tropics such sacred associations, and to gratify such memories, as are connected with the dead in colder climes. It would at least prevent these memories being outraged as now. Let the Bishop see to it.—*Friend of India.*

#### THUGGEE IN OUDE.

We lately informed our readers that another case of thuggee had occurred in the Oonao district, and that the superintendent of police had apprehended the criminal, from whose disclosures it was expected that much of the mystery which has attached to these extraordinary cases might be cleared up. We regret that this expectation has not as yet been realised. But if this case has not proved important as a clue to other murders, it is not the less remarkable as an example of the complicated difficulties which surround the police officers and paralyse their detective abilities, whilst it is interesting psychologically as an instance of the weakness and the strength of the native mind in its pursuit of the science of perjury.

It appears that fully three months ago information was given by two men, Bhabootie and Bikharee, to Captain Ryall, that a man named Arjun was in the habit of going out on long journeys without any known object, and that he was a notorious bad character under the King's regime. On this they were ordered to watch him, and if they could detect him in any overt crime to bring information at once. A policeman named Bhowani, who resided in the neighbourhood of Arjun's village, was also sent with them to give them assistance. For three months Arjun was watched, but did nothing which could be brought up against him. On the 26th of February, before daybreak, Bhowani came in hot haste to Oonao, to report that he had just seen Arjun commit a thuggee on a traveller at a spot about six miles from Oonao, in a wide open plain. He said that Bhabootie had received information that Arjun would start on horseback on one of his nefarious expeditions early on Monday morning, that they three had followed him the whole day from place to place, had seen him fall in with his victim, and accompany him on some pretext or other till late in the night, when he suddenly took a rope from his waist, lassoed and strangled the wretched traveller, dragging his body to the shade of a bush close by, stripped it, and then rode off at full gallop to his home. Captain Ryall, without a moment's delay, started with the policeman and went first to the spot of the murder. There the body was found lying under a bush some twenty yards from the pathway, on which were the marks of a severe struggle, the tongue was protruding, and a dark ring round the neck showed where a thin cord had been passed. Tracks of horse's feet were also visible on the path. Sending the body into Oonao for the doctor's inspection, Captain Ryall went on with the policeman-spy to Arjun's house, which is about twenty miles from the spot of the murder. On arriving at the village he met Bhabootie and Bikharee, the other two spies, who had been watching Arjun all day, and reported that he was still in his house. On going there all the family strenuously denied his presence, and asserted that he had gone to a marriage festival; but at last he was found crouching on the top of the house, and brought down more dead than alive. On searching the house no property or clothes were found which seemed likely to have belonged to the murdered man, but a catgut string, with an iron ring and a running noose, was discovered. On being asked the use of it, the prisoner said it was a plaything, and his wife said it was to catch monkeys with! A white horse was also standing in the stable, on which the spies said he had been riding the previous day.

In this state the case came up for preliminary examination before the deputy commissioner of the district. The evidence against Arjun was the consentaneous testimony of the two spies, corroborated more or less by the finding of such a suspicious rope, useless for all ordinary purposes, but admirably suited for strangling, and Arjun's previous bad repute and guilty demeanour. Arjun's defence was an *alibi*, which immediately broke down, as after a little examination his wife and mother confessed that he returned from the marriage festival before the day on which the murder took place. Still there were several weak points in the spies' depositions. It appeared that it was not till day-break on Monday that Bhabootie heard Arjun had started on horse-back half an hour before. He had to collect his companions, and then to overtake Arjun without any knowledge of his destination. This they said they did at the Mohan bridge. Now, there are two bridges at Mohan, and they had to be asked which bridge they meant. Then they differed slightly in their statements as to their relative positions while following Arjun. It was probable, too, that in traversing such a large extent of country they should have met some one who would recognise them, and whose evidence would add circumstantial weight to the case.

With this object, therefore, Captain Ryall started again, to go over the track taken by the party, and to make the spies point out the place on the Mohan bridge where they had come up with Arjun. He took the three spies with him, keeping them carefully separate. On reaching Mohan, he first called up Bikharee to point out the spot, who on looking about him seemed rather confused, and said it was not this bridge at all, it was the other one. Bhabootie and Bhowani, on being separately brought to the spot, both said that this was the bridge. Here was a most glaring contradiction, which at once broke down the credibility of their statement. On being confronted with each other, two of the spies at once confessed that the whole story from beginning to end was a pure fiction, that they three had murdered the man in order to lay the blame on Arjun, and thus obtain, respectively, promotion, reward, and the gratification of a personal feud! They stated where they had hid the rope with which they strangled their victim, where they put his clothes, who he was, and where he lived. Their confession only differed in this, that each man represented the other as the leader and actual murderer, and himself as an unwillingly-consenting party—an accomplice before and after the fact. Only policeman Bhowani stood out for the truth of the original story. But the recovery of the rope and bloody clothes, the recognition of the dead body, the testimony of sundry people at whose houses the three had stopped during the day on which the murder occurred (Monday), and to one of which they had brought the traveller whom they subsequently murdered, leaves no rational doubt of the truth of the confession.

We can hardly conceive anything more discouraging to a zealous police officer than such a case as this. It throws discredit on all evidence, on every attempt to get a conviction. There is of course very heavy pressure on the country at present to discover the authors of these crimes; large rewards are offered, but as yet instead of eliciting the secret they have only encouraged the imitation of the crime. The evidence which in ordinary cases would have been received as sufficient to warrant a conviction, would certainly be insufficient now, and it is hardly possible even to conceive under what combination of favourable circumstances satisfactory proof could be collected. The mere personal disappointment which must result from being led on a fool's errand of thirty miles by a man with a lie in his right hand, might tend to diminish any officer's zeal, and make him less ready to go on a similar journey again. And yet only the most enthusiastic zeal, the greatest readiness to take up any verisimilar clue, will be rewarded some day with a lucky combination of events, and will obtain for some one the credit of unravelling the plot of these most perplexing and mysterious murders.

It is curious to trace how this murder was committed, and how found out. We venture to say, that neither the crime nor the detection would have been possible in any country but India. In England, not long ago, a man killed a woman, and then tried to lay the crime at the door of another man, for the sake of reward. But this was an afterthought. Here we have men engaged in murdering another, solely for the sake of the reward they will gain by accusing an innocent man of the deed. Such an utter absence of any moral restriction of conscience, any remorse, or any sense of the disproportion between cause and effect, could hardly be found except among the most illogical, the most cruel, and the most childish people in the world—"the mild Hindoo." But, supposing the crime to have been committed, any other people in the world would have made up a far more probable tale than these did. In their story there were considerable gaps at first sight, and on closer investigation important and damning discrepancies came out. In any other country the false witnesses would have got up their story with admirable detail, would have gone to the Mohan bridge and settled on the spot on which they should say they had met Arjun—would have been very clear as to the exact relative positions they were in when the murdered man uttered his choking, despairing cry, and would possibly have hired a man on a white horse to go over the same line of country, they following him. This the spies utterly neglected to do; they invented the mere skeleton of a story, and omitted to fill it up, or give it flesh and skin so as to look like life.

Hence we may draw the satisfactory conclusion, that if we can place no reliance on the native moral sense to prevent the occurrence of crime, still we can rely on their clumsiness and stupidity to be unable to invent a story which careful cross-examination shall not be able to tear into shreds. If they are too vicious to avoid crime, they are too stupid to avoid detection.—*Oudh Gazette*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**RECENT APPOINTMENTS.**—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the appointment of Mr. Yule, commissioner of Bhagalpore, to succeed Mr. Wingfield as chief commissioner of Oudh. Untrammelled by Sudder Court or regulations, but endowed with unusual judgment and discretion, he will introduce a new honesty and a wiser vigour into the administration. The European settler will be encouraged, the native pretender exposed, and the truth told regarding the working of the talookdar-magistracy. Our only regret is that Lower Bengal should lose the services of such a civilian, at a time when we look round in vain for officials who possess at once independence and ability to fill the highest offices in the Legislative Council and the Sudder Court. By the whole of South-eastern Mr. Yule's removal will be felt. If he were possessed of the ambition or cared to wield the pen of a Punjab secretary, he could draw a picture of the political and moral results of his administration among the barbarous tribes, who beat back our troops in 1855, worthy to take its place with Sir John Lawrence's earlier reports. It will be difficult to find a successor who will carry to its legitimate issue the policy he has initiated. Mr. G. Barnes will immediately take Mr. A. R. Young's place in the Foreign Office as secretary, a post for which his experience in the non-regulation provinces and in the management of native chiefs fits him. No appointment to Mysore has yet been made. Services such as those of General Cubbon, the retiring commissioner, demanded something more from the head of the Government than the mere announcement in the *Gazette* that he had made over his duties to Mr. C. B. Saunders.—*Friend of India*.

**ACCELERATED COMMUNICATION.**—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have asked Government to transmit by any steamer available at Bushire intelligence received by telegraph at Bagdad forwarded thence by water to Bussorah, and by courier to Bushire. The Government approve of the suggestion, and refer the matter to Bombay.

**THE INDIAN PRESS.**—"Are we to expect a new Press Act?" asks the *Englishman*. "We hear that the Governor-general has ordered a return to be made for the term ending the 30th of April next, showing the presses working throughout India on that date, and the publications issued therefrom."

**RETRENCHMENT.**—When the amalgamation measure begins to act, there will be large savings in salaries by the abolition of the double machinery in the upper administration of the army. It is proposed to abolish the appointment of the Adjutant-general of the army, as at present existing, and Colonel Mayhew goes out of office, Colonel Haythorne, now Adjutant general H.M.'s British Forces, taking over the Bengal army as well, with Majors Becher and Stewart, now in the department, as deputies. The double administration of the Quartermaster-general's Department will also cease, Colonel A. Becher becoming Quartermaster-general of the whole army, European and Native. As will be seen, here is no invidious distinction between, or preference of, officers of either army, Company's or Queen's; indeed, if anything, the Indian officers have the advantage in the arrangements under notice. The office of Deputy Adjutant-general H.M.'s army, now held by Colonel Holditch, will not be filled upon that officer's receiving a brigade command, for which he is the first on the list.

**THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE** of the East India Railway has been temporarily abandoned, after working satisfactorily for some short time past.

**CASH BALANCES.**—The following is a statement of the cash balances on 31st January:—

	1859 January. Co.'s Rs.	1860 January. Co.'s Rs.	1861 January. Co.'s Rs.
Govt. of India	2,86,96,389	4,71,85,050	3,50,12,760
" Bengal	1,14,33,746	1,44,78,867	1,66,44,841
" N. W. P.	2,00,08,688	2,49,97,163	2,73,88,205
" Punjab	98,95,059	1,73,42,334	1,28,72,877
" Madras	1,85,19,113	2,04,15,671	1,20,82,000
" Bombay	1,62,92,348	3,12,44,894	2,21,66,516

Total ..... 10,48,45,843 15,56,63,979 12,61,67,199  
At the close of the previous month there was Rs. 12,52,25,869 in the treasuries.

**THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.**—A correspondent draws our attention to the indifference of the Bengal Government in the matter of the Calcutta Volunteers. The delay in sanctioning the establishment of a detachment in Serampore is owing to the Government of India. The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his interest in the Calcutta regiment, and promised to meet their wishes whenever he can. He has sent them a bugler and allowed them the use of the rifle pits in Fort William. We understand that efforts are at last being made to raise a civil service company in Calcutta. A correspondent tells us what has been done in Lahore. There the volunteers number 120, in three companies of 40 men each, with officers as follows:—

Commandant,	From Covenanted Service.
2nd in Command,	An Engineer Officer in Civil Employ.
	1ST COMPANY.
Captain,	From Covenanted Service.
Lieutenant,	From Uncovenanted Service.
Ensign,	From Uncovenanted Service.
	2ND COMPANY.
Captain,	From Covenanted Service.
Lieutenant,	From Uncovenanted Service.
Ensign,	From Uncovenanted Service.
	3RD COMPANY.
Captain,	From Uncovenanted Service.
Lieutenant,	From Covenanted Service.
Ensign,	From Uncovenanted Service.

In the ranks are five covenanted servants and seven military officers in civil employ. The volunteers have already had one shooting match with the military, and last week a shooting match between the companies, which will be followed by another next week. From this it may be inferred that all classes of the residents in Lahore have taken an interest in the movement.—*Friend of India*.

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT.**—Major Thuillier, of the Bengal Artillery, becomes Surveyor-general of India and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys; and Major Walker, of the Bombay Engineers, Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

**"TRYING IT ON."**—The *Hurkaru* mentions that Prince Gholam Mahommed has applied for the exemption of his nephews from appearance in the Civil Courts. Government has declined, on the ground that the exception is restricted to Mahomedan gentlemen of equal rank with Hindoo Rajahs. Whatever Gholam Mahommed may be considered to be by courtesy, his nephews are simply idle pensioners, without political status of any kind.

**PUNKAHs AND TATTIES.**—The expense incurred by the Commissariat for punkahs and tatties last hot season (the *Gazette* says 1861) was Rs. 6,14,263. This was for barracks, hospitals and Commissariat offices only. Calcutta, Meerut, and Mooltan each cost upwards of Rs. 55,000, and Allahabad upwards of 47,000.

H.M.'s 73rd Foot are now on their way to the presidency from Dinapore by bullock train to embark in the ships *Aliquis* and *White Eagle*, which have been taken up for their conveyance to England. We would advise Government to keep its departments on the alert in embarking and sending away the troops at this trying and dangerous season of the year, when cholera is so prevalent and the heat intense. The detachment of H.M.'s 70th Foot, which has just left for New Zealand in the *Minden*, got cholera in the river, and lost four men before the pilot quitted her.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—On the morning of the 12th March, at the termination of the usual parade of the Volunteers, two photographs were taken of the two companies formed together in a square—one picture representing them standing with ordered arms, and the other kneeling with fixed bayonets prepared to receive cavalry. We trust the impressions will be satisfactory, as there will probably be a great demand for them. After the photographs had been taken, Captain Malleson, before dismissing the Volunteers, addressed them as nearly as possible in the following words:—

"Gentlemen, I cannot dismiss you this morning without informing you that I have had an interview with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at which I am happy to say he expressed himself particularly interested in the Calcutta Volunteers and begged me to assure them that it would be a pleasure to him to be of service to them in any way that might lie in his power. He also expressed a wish to inspect the Volunteers, and I shall request him to do so when I consider you sufficiently well advanced to be reviewed by so great a General. I will just mention two instances to prove to you the sincere interest which his Excellency takes in you. In January last, thinking it very necessary that the corps should have a bugler attached to it, I applied for the services of one to the Government of Bengal, under which we are. I not only did not get what I applied for, but I received no reply whatever to my application. I mentioned this to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and this morning I find a bugler ready on the ground, and I have been informed that I can have a second, should I think it necessary. I also mentioned to his Excellency the difficulty we found in meeting with a suitable spot for target practice, and he at once, in his hearing, despatched a request to Sir John Heassey that the rifle pits in the Fort should be placed at the disposal of the Volunteers." The conclusion of Captain Malleson's speech was greeted, as might be expected, with loud and hearty cheers.—*Englishman*.

**THE SOANE BRIDGE** is the longest in India, being nearly a mile from abutment to abutment. It consists of twenty-eight spans of 163 feet each, measuring from centre to centre of the piers. The clear openings between the piers are 150 feet. Besides these, there is over each abutment a space to be covered by box girders of twenty-six feet span. The foundations consist of brick cylinders of eighteen feet diameter, three to each pier, filled in with solid brickwork. These are sunk to a depth of at least thirty feet below low water level, thus giving a total height from bottom of foundations to rail level of eighty feet. The under side of the girder is thirty-five feet above the level of the river in the dry season. Seven spans, or one-fourth of the bridge, have now been completed.

**LORD CANNING'S SPEECH AT THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**—After the presentation of the successful candidates, the Viceroy addressed the crowded assembly, and said:—"That it had been a matter of great regret to him that he had been compelled to absent himself on the last two similar occasions. It would have been agreeable in the extreme to him to have gathered the first early fruits of that foundation which had been established four years ago amid the not too sanguine expectations of those who were not only desirous of benefitting the natives, but jealously anxious for the credit of the British rule in India. Matters of importance in another part of the country had prevented him from presiding on those occasions, but his regret at that absence was much alleviated by the fact that he had left the duty in such able hands as those of the learned Vice-Chancellor. He was glad to say that the experience of three years afforded good ground for congratulation, and that the progress of the Calcutta University was such as to satisfy the most sanguine. The annual number of candidates for admission had risen from 280 in 1857, to 800—a much larger number than that at the London University, on which it had been modelled. It was true that many of these candidates had not passed, but considering the infancy of the institution that was not to be wondered at. The number of candidates who had been educated at schools not supported by Government or affiliated to the University was also rapidly increasing. Internally the University was beginning to feel its way by the introduction of many improvements, new rules and regulations. During the course of the previous year an examination, preliminary to that for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, had been instituted, as well as the appointment of licentiates both in law and engineering. In these improvements the University had wisely followed the example of those in the sister presidencies, and he mentioned this in the hope that no invidious prejudices would be allowed to stand in the way when any good could be gained by introducing the measures of other colleges. One thing, however, he would say with reference to this subject. The standard of proficiency for degrees had been considered by some as too high, but after a careful examination of details and consequences, he was of opinion that the University had acted well and wisely in what they had done, and on that point he would be sorry to see any approximation to the course adopted by the other Universities. He had dwelt on these points to show how far the results went to dissipate the apprehensions that had once been entertained. He could remember that they had been told the intention of the institution would not be understood, and that it would be beyond the scope of the native mind. How great had been the mistake made in such apprehensions! Not only was the object understood, but the institution itself had grown with a rapidity wonderful even in its novelty. It had been said it would injure private schools. Results showed just the opposite, for it was evident to all that such schools had increased. They had been told that they were beginning at the wrong end, that they ought first to educate the lower classes, and so work upward to the higher ones. That was a difficult question, one of policy. He himself could not agree with those who thought that our chief duty here was to confine our Western learning solely to those middle classes who mostly looked to Government employment as a means of living. There had been a prevalent opinion that the Government would do wrong in providing education for those who were not exactly dependent on a profession for their support, and that it might very wisely leave the upper classes to seek their own means of education. He thought this a pernicious and dangerous policy. He thought that any Government could scarcely be justified in adopting such a course, and least of all that of India as governed by England. The position of our Government here was not one which could neglect such an important duty. He would ask his own countrymen present to measure the land they were now living in; to measure it, not only on the map, though even then its immensity was

conspicuous; but to measure and compare it with the continent of Europe. All the Western kingdoms, from France and Austria, to Norway and Sweden, would scarcely, even when united, make one third of gigantic India. So much for area, but in population too there was an excess in this country of fifty millions over that of all he had mentioned. What would any man say if by a turn of fortune all the countries of Europe, ruled by distinct monarchs, and presided over by a nobility and gentry not one whit more particular in their class notions than those of Hindostan, were thrust under the rule of one potentate? Could they believe that that potentate would hesitate a moment in calling the intellect and experience of the natives of his varied dominions to aid him with their council? He trusted that Englishmen had learnt that they had something to repay India for, and that if disposed to hold out the hand of friendship to the natives, it would be their duty also to make them sharers in the learning of their Western home. He expected no magic results from the Calcutta University, but he did hope as years rolled on to see the native gentry eagerly seeking after such distinctions as he had that day conferred. He said 'distinctions,' because he hoped that many wealthy gentlemen, independent of their own exertions, would make such honours an object of ambition."—After a few remarks which were not distinctly audible, owing to some bustle among the natives in the background, his Excellency proceeded to address the successful candidates. "Judging from his own experience, the first advice he would give them would be not to sit down contented with what they had done. There was no greater danger to which the successful student was exposed than the whisperings of the syren indolence. He knew more instances than he cared to remember, of Englishmen who had earned high college honours, which very honours had paralysed their after careers. He would advise the natives of this country who had less energy and 'backbone' than Europeans, not to think their task was over. They had only breasted the first wave of the opposing tide, only climbed to the edge of the table land over which their course was to be run. They had now more to prove to the world than that they had gained a diploma. They had to prove that education had affected them morally as well as intellectually. He had one more word of advice to give them, and he trusted they would take it in good part, as it was meant. He thought it unlikely that they should have been so long searchers after truth in all its phases, scientific and otherwise, without acquiring the ambition to know the truth thoroughly, and when known and seen to adhere to it. He would assure them that perseverance and adherence to truth would carry any man, however humble his rank, or even his attainments, to distinction among his fellows. He was certain that a man who was prepared to seek, adhere, and sacrifice to truth, was sure to leave his mark on his work, whatever his profession might be. Distinction was not always the reward of all, but it was in every man's power to do something, however little, for the public good."

**OPIMUM.**—The following are the particulars of the Calcutta opium sale held on the 7th March:—

	Chests.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,220	2,288-12-11½	27,92,350
Benares	560	2,260-10-8½	12,65,975

**HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.**—A Bengalee recommends sawdust as food for the starving of the North West. He has read that it is susceptible of conversion into a substance bearing no remote analogy to bread, and though certainly less palatable than that of flour, yet no way disagreeable, and both wholesome and digestible, as well as highly nutritive. The sawdust of some woods has certainly saccharine properties, but the suggestion is as bad as the Duke of Norfolk's pinch of curry powder.

**POISONING.**—The crime of robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs has so increased in the North West and Oude, and especially on the Grand Trunk Road, during the past year, that Captain Chamberlain, assistant to the Thuggee superintendent, has been directed to take special measures for its extirpation.

**PETITION OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.**—To the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled:—Humbly Sheweth—That your petitioners entered the Civil Service of the late Honourable East India Company under a solemn agreement and covenant, which provided for the employment and promotion of your petitioners in the Civil Service of the said company, in consideration of the service to be rendered, and the conditions therein stipulated to be observed by them. The law, which, up to this time, has regulated the promotion of the Civil Service, has been an Act of Parliament XXXIII., 2nd year of His late Most Gracious Majesty George III., c. 52. The above law at section LVII. provides that "all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places, or employments in the Civil line of the company's service in India (being under the degree of councillor), shall be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the Civil Servants of the said company, belonging to the presidency wherein such vacancies shall respectively happen, subject only to the restrictions in this Act contained, and not otherwise; (that is to say) that in the filling up and supplying such vacancies, no office, place, or employment, the salary, perquisites, and emoluments whereof shall exceed five hundred pounds per annum, shall be conferred upon or granted to any of the said servants who shall not have been actually resident in India as a covenanted servant of the said company for the space of three years at the least in the whole, antecedent to such vacancy." And farther, at Section LIX. it is enacted, "that it shall not be lawful for the Court of Directors of the said company to appoint or send out to India a greater number of persons in the capacity of cadets or writers, in any other capacity, than it will be necessary, in addition to those already in India, to supply the proper complement of officers and servants contained in the said list of their establishments, according to such returns of vacancies as the respective Governments in India shall transmit from thence to the said Court of Directors." So far as the territories in India are concerned, which were, at the passing of the above Act, under the authority of the late Hon. East India Company, the above law has been strictly observed, except that the remuneration allowed to persons other than covenanted servants, has been in some cases in excess of the limit fixed. But all the higher appointments in all branches of the public Civil service, within those territories, and the greater number in territories subsequently acquired, have been hitherto conferred only upon covenanted servants. By the terms of his covenant, a Civil servant of the company is entitled of right to rise to such higher rank, and to have and enjoy such salary, compensation, and emoluments for his services, as he shall be entitled to according to his rank, office, and station, and the regulations of the said service, &c. And the higher offices in India being by the above quoted Act of Parliament limited to the Indian Civil Service, your petitioners have consequently hitherto enjoyed the exclusive title of promotion to those posts, according to their rank and merits, under the covenant and engagement made with them by the late Honourable East India Company. By the Act of Parliament, cap. 106, 21 and 22 Vict., entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," sec. LXVII., all contracts, covenants, liabilities, and engagements upon the late Honourable East India Company were made equally binding upon the Crown. Your petitioners are now informed, that her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has stated his intention of laying before your Honourable House a series of Bills for the repeal of the above law, and the avoidance of the conditions of your petitioners' covenant with the late Honourable East India Company. It is not the purpose of your petitioners to question the public expedience of such contemplated measures; nor if it were, are the details of the proposed Bills sufficiently known to them for that purpose. Your petitioners, however, learn that it is proposed to allow all offices which formerly could be held by Covenanted Officers only, to be held by any other persons whatsoever without restriction, and even to exclude Covenanted Ser-



vants from the enjoyment of some of the higher appointments in the judicial branch of the service which formerly could be held by them alone. But while content to leave the expediency of these measures to the judgment and wisdom of your Honourable House, your petitioners would venture to hope that their just rights and interests may be duly provided for in any arrangements which your Honourable House may see fit to sanction. It will be evident to your Honourable House that the vastly increased number of competitors to whom all appointments will thus be thrown open, will infringe the long-established practice and expectations created by their Covenant, in connection with the aforementioned Act of Parliament, and that they must naturally and very materially diminish the rapidity of promotion in your petitioners' service, and the average rate of their emoluments. They would also bring to the notice of your Honourable House, that they have been, for many years, bound by the terms of their covenant to subscribe a large per centage of their salaries to certain funds in the nature of assurance societies termed the Civil Service Fund, and the Civil Service Annuity Fund, the object of which funds severally is to make a provision for the families of such of your petitioners as may die leaving families surviving them, and for themselves after the completion of a fixed term of service. These funds being supported by a per centage on the salaries of your petitioners' service, any material diminution of the average of these, such as the measures proposed to your Honourable House would cause, will materially impair their stability and endanger the provisions above described. Your petitioners would respectfully urge that it was upon the just expectation of the promotion secured by the law which it is now proposed to repeal, and of the provision for their families and themselves which the new arrangements proposed will endanger, that your petitioners were induced to enter the service of the late Honourable East India Company. In doing so, several of your petitioners resigned other means of livelihood which it is impossible for them now to regain. That many have sacrificed health; that from age, and want of technical acquirements necessary in other professions, most of them are now unable to seek their livelihood elsewhere, while scarcely any who have families dependent upon them have sufficient pecuniary means for their support apart from their professional remuneration. Your petitioners would, therefore, submit that your Hon. House cannot, by simply cancelling the covenant entered into between the late Hon. East India Company and the members of its Covenanted Civil Service, place the latter in the same position as that in which they were on entering that service. Your petitioners accordingly humbly trust to your Honourable House in its justice to provide for the equitable consideration of their just claims and rights under the Covenant, and your petitioners therefore pray that if your Honourable House is pleased to pass the measures proposed for abolishing the exclusive privileges now possessed by your petitioners, that your Honourable House will guarantee to them and to all present members of the Indian Civil Service (as well as to those who now actually enjoy them) the benefits which the Civil Service Fund and the Civil Annuity Fund at present promise to their families and to themselves.

**THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.**—A brilliant and successful entertainment was given by the officers of the Civil Staff at Delhi, in honour of the 88th Connaught Rangers on their approaching departure. About fifty sat down to dinner. In proposing the toast of the evening, Mr. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner, called the departure of the regiment a great public loss, as the general orderly behaviour and peaceable demeanour of the troops, notwithstanding their being cantoned in the heart of a large city, and beset by every temptation which could demoralise a regiment, had been such as to relieve him from any anxiety as a magistrate. He noticed the matter thus more pointedly, as there were some unfounded aspersions cast on the discipline of the regiment in the beginning of the past

year, which have been completely dispelled. Socially speaking, the loss of the regiment would be long felt, as a finer body of well-bred, hospitable gentlemen, and thorough sportsmen, could not be collected than the officers. Colonel Maxwell, in reply, said that he felt the compliment of the occasion, and appreciated it the more, as he believed it was by no means an ordinary or customary entertainment. He pointedly thanked Mr. Cooper for the candid and manly manner in which he had thoroughly sifted the whole matter of the baseless information which some low scribbler, probably whom he might guess at, but refrained from naming, had circulated. The health of the gallant brigadier was next proposed. The brigadier responded in a most humorous speech, concluding by proposing the Civil Service, and eulogising the harmony which had always characterised the intercourse on all matters between the civil and military authorities. Singing and music were kept up until a late hour, and a most enjoyable evening terminated.

**THE FAMINE AND RELIEF.**—At Budaon, in Rohilund, the distribution of food has been in operation since the 20th of February. Up to the 6th of March the total number relieved were 2,706, of which 560 were children and 951 women. A meeting of the committee was held on the 5th, at which the letter from the Agra Central Committee enclosing 1,000 rupees, and assuring them of their entire sympathy, had been read. It was resolved to apply the whole of the funds so received to the relief of the distress in the district, more particularly at Luleswan, in which vicinity the scarcity was very pressing, and a pauper poor-house, under the management of a respectable native sub-committee, was to be established at once, to be visited once a week by members of the committee at uncertain times. The committee anticipated great pressure for relief during the months of May, June, and July, and have made application for further aid from the central committee which has been acceded to. At Bijnour a meeting of the committee was held on the 4th. The total expenditure by local and sub-committees up to date had been Rs. 879. The number of applicants for relief at the Sudder station and outposts was increasing daily, and there was every reason to believe it would continue to increase. The largest number relieved at the Sudder station was on the 5th of February, when 1,205 applicants received food. Depots have been established at the tahseels in the district, or are in course of formation so that there will be one at each tahseel, and the members of the committee consented to visit them in rotation, at least twice in the month, although from the great distance some of these localities are from the Sudder Station, and the state of district roads, such visitation is necessarily attended with considerable inconvenience. On the whole, the distress in this district, though still on the increase, appears greatly checked by the relief already afforded. Many poor starving creatures who had reached the Sudder Station in the last stage of distress had gradually recovered their health and strength under the effects of regular and nutritious diet. The price of grain had risen during the week, and there was every prospect of its continuing to rise. Applications for further aid from the Central Committee to a considerable amount had been made and accorded. The monthly meeting of the Meerut Committee was held on the 2nd and 5th of March. During the past month the total number relieved were 41,956 men, women, and children, being a daily average of 1,605, at an expense of Rs. 3,210. The number of applicants, however, had been on the increase, occasionally as many as 1,800 being relieved in a day. The number of deaths in the poor-house and dispensary had been 188; and in consequence of the increasing number of cases requiring admission it was determined to extend the operations of the committee to meet the emergency, by the employment of additional hospital establishment. The co-operation of any of the residents interested in the cause in visiting the poor-house outside the Northern gate of the city, and aiding by their advice and any suggestions that may occur to them will

be gladly received by the Local Committee. In the Seharunpore district, in addition to the measures taken to relieve distress at the Sudder station, depots of food are established at the different places in the tahseels. In that of Deobund, at Deobund itself, Rampore, and Nahanta. As yet the largest number relieved was 880, but it is calculated that more than 2,000 persons will present themselves for relief at these depots, and were more depots established at other places there is every probability that the number of applicants would proportionately increase, but unfortunately, with the exception of the three places named, there are no facilities for establishing depots anywhere else in the tahseel. It is calculated that to feed 2,000 persons at the rate of 5 chittacks of cooked food will cost at the present rate of prices, till the middle of September, more than Rs. 14,000. We would here observe that the amount of 5 chittacks of cooked food for each person cannot be sufficient to do more than barely sustain life. At Bijnour they have found it necessary to increase the allowance to 6 chittacks of cooked flour with about 2 chittacks of dal or vegetable, and salt in proportion. To return to the state of the Seharunpore district. It is calculated that it will be necessary to relieve the number stated above till the middle of September, for even if the rainy season this year is a favourable one, the dearth may be expected to continue up to that date. In the Deobund and Rampore tahseels as many as 209 deaths from starvation are reported: these are extended over a list of thirty-nine villages, the largest number in any one village being forty-five. In the Nakoor tahseel of the same district there are about eight thousand persons unable to subsist without relief, besides about four thousand who have left their villages to seek employment near the canal, &c. About one hundred and fifty persons are fed daily by the tahseeldar; and native gentlemen, and others who are able to do so, feed at their doors those who are really starving. By this means actual death from starvation has been averted. The scarcity in this tahseel has been very great, and the crops, except when under the influence of the canal, are very poor. It is calculated that three or four thousand rupees will be required to relieve the distress during the next six months. In the Dehra Dhoon, though there is at present no actual distress, it is becoming more and more imminent daily. If rain does not fall immediately the unirrigated portions of the spring crop will be hopelessly gone. After that time, if necessary, a relief committee will be assembled at Dehra, and steps taken for the establishment of food depots in the district. Several cases of distress have turned up in the Dhoon, but they were chiefly of refugees from the starving districts of Umballa and Bijnour, and most of them were fit to join the working gangs, and were accordingly sent to the works on the Roorkee and Dehra road.—*Delhi Gazette.*—Mr. Sloggett, Sec. to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund, calculates that from 45,000 to 50,000 rupees a month will be required for the distressed districts for the next six months at least. Should the harvest fail after that, the distress would be so appalling as to render all efforts for its relief quite inadequate. Mr. Commissioner Barnes has reported from Umballah to the Famine Relief Committee at Lahore, that the strong westerly wind which has lately prevailed is playing havoc with even the irrigated crops on the east of the Sutlej, while the unirrigated wheat wherever it was sown is fast withering away. The failure of the Rubbee will be far more general than the authorities suspect, and the distress, until the rain have lasted sufficiently long to throw open the grain stores with the promise of a new harvest, is dreadful to contemplate.

**COURTS MARTIAL.**—In 1860 there were 69 trials, European and Native, seven of which were on officers. In 1859 there were 71, eleven of which were on officers. There have been ten in 1861, five of which were on officers. Both years are far above 1856, when there were only 34, but out of this number there were nine on European officers. This only refers to officers and others tried on the Bengal side of India.

**MEDICAL ACCOUNTS.**—The Supreme Government has sanctioned the appointment of three auditors of medical accounts for the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on salaries of Rs. 800, Rs. 700, and Rs. 600 per mensem respectively. The above-mentioned officers will be quite distinct and separate from those principal inspectors general, who will exercise their supervision and control over them. The appointment of the aforesaid auditors of accounts appears to be a matter of necessity for purpose of keeping the check over the disbursements of a department the actual expenditure of which amounts to one crore and 30 lakhs of rupees per annum for the presidency of Bengal alone. Dr. Butler, formerly of Benares, is to be the auditor for Bengal on a salary of Rs. 800.

**RANEENGUNGE.**—There are now at Raneengunge, very badly housed and sheltered, nearly fifteen hundred European soldiers, women, and children; and we hear that the commissariat arrangements there might be better than they are. The European zemindar there has been reminded of his duty to furnish *rusud* for the troops, but we hear that he has pleaded his unpleasant position between that obligation and the impossibility of complying with it, on account of the strict orders of Government that all Bengalees are henceforth to be treated solely on the voluntary principle, and that no compulsion whatever is to be used.

**CAPTAIN C. V. BOWIE**, artillery, at present on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor-General, will act as military secretary to his lordship, on the departure of Sir E. Campbell, Bart., for Europe.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR E. CAMPBELL**, military secretary to the Governor-General, will resign his appointment and go home to England by an early mail, we believe, to assume command of a battalion of his regiment, H.M.'s 60th Rifles. Capt. the Hon. J. C. Stanley, of the Guards, aide-de-camp on his Excellency's personal staff, also goes to England almost immediately; and we have heard that further departures from the staff at Government House are probable.

**DELHI, March 12.**—The 82nd are expected to march into Delhi about the 18th. I suppose the 88th will go into camp about the 15th, to allow the barracks, &c., to be thoroughly cleaned and ventilated. Her Majesty's 94th have left Nowshera, and Sir Sydney Cotton bows them out of his command in a divisional order couched in the most flattering terms. In paying the highest of compliments to Lieut.-col. Buller, the General does not forget the meed of praise due to Lieut.-col. Mills, who went to England last year.

**MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR** has returned to his capital and resumed the charge of Minister and Commander-in-Chief from Randeep Singh. Sir Jung has lately proposed to Government that he might be permitted to hunt in the Darjeeling Terai, which was refused to him. The Maharajah, on his arrival in the city, has written to the Resident that if such a proposal had been made by Government to him in the like case, he would not have refused it. In consequence of the departure of Ranees Chunder Butty, from Katmandoo, to visit her son, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in Calcutta, the Begum Hazrat Mehal and her son, Brijis Kadr, have solicited the durbār to obtain for them the permission of Government to join the ex-king of Oude, at Garden Reach.

**DARJEELING, March 8.**—The force is doing nothing worth mentioning, but the Treaty, it is reported, has received Lord Canning's signature. Troops are all well. I hear H.M.'s 6th Regiment (the wing here) are not to go down till after the rains, but the 73rd Regiment N. I. are to go back to their station, and the Hon. Ashley Eden is to be stationed here as commissioner and judge on Rs. 3,500 a month. Mr. Eden and a party of one hundred and fifty strong have gone to the Rajah's principal place. They expect to reach to-day. Three of the Bhoots who stole the women and children have been given up—one got away, and two have been brought in.

**TRAVELLING IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.**—The sudden disappearance of Mr. Courtney, hotel proprietor, of Delhi, and formerly of Meerut, has led to the circulation of all sorts of rumours concerning his fate. It is known that Mr. Courtney started for Ulwar about the 1st or 2nd of March, and since that time he has not been heard of, nor can any trace of him be obtained. The state of the country is certainly not favourable for travellers, and it is feared that the ill-fated man may have met his death by some unfair means. Still, it would not be right to resign all hope, and he may yet be heard of, though it is hard to conjecture what can be the cause of the mystery that seems to hang over his fate. Robberies on the high road are now becoming so frequent as to make people reflect seriously before they undertake a journey. The Rev. Mr. Sloggett, secretary to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund, who came down with the Lieutenant-Governor from Lahore to see the real state of the country, extended his journey as far as Bareilly, and, on his return, was robbed of all he had with him. He has not yet arrived here, but it is supposed that he is endeavouring to trace some of his property, with a view to recovering it if possible. Another case (that of an officer proceeding to join his appointment) has just been made known. He lost all he possessed, including cash Rs. 600—rather a heavy loss for a young subaltern. It seems that the rascals climb up to the top of the carriage, and let the luggage quietly down; they examine it at their leisure.

**NEMESIS.**—The pressure of the prevailing distress and the apprehension pretty widely felt by natives of the continuance of the famine, and a subsequent visitation of a pestilence or epidemic have given rise to a sentiment which is to say the least, if nothing else, poetic. It is, that the souls of the innocents who were murdered at Cawnpore, Delhi, Shahjehanpore and other places during the mutiny have been crying out for vengeance on their murderers, and their cries have at last been heard in the Court of Heaven, from which the fiat has gone forth for the levy of that retribution from the bloodstained land which no human arm has yet taken. Those among the natives who are given to reflect on passing events, cannot fail to be struck with the present aspect of affairs. In most of the places in the North-West where three years ago English blood was treacherously and mercilessly shed, the poor of the land are fed and supported in thousands at the expenditure of lacs of rupees, by the survivors of the very race whose extermination was attempted by treachery and assassination so short a time ago. From this they may learn a lesson in the tenets of the Christian faith.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—Mr. Beadon, Foreign Secretary, is to be Member of Council; Mr. Barnes, commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, is to have Mr. Beadon's vacated appointment; Mr. Young, at present officiating for Mr. Beadon, has been appointed to the Revenue Board; and Mr. Brandeth, of Delhi, is to officiate as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States till November, when Sir H. Edwards is expected to arrive to hold that appointment.

**THE NAGAS.**—Again the Nagas have been very troublesome in Gojoo, not far from Cherra Poonjee, and have carried away many British subjects as prisoners. The agent at Kamroop has been directed by Government to try to procure their release, and the military authorities on the north eastern frontier have been requested to watch the depredators narrowly.

**THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.**—A meeting of members of the Civil Service was lately held at Allahabad, at which it was resolved that, as the measures proposed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State will largely effect the professional prospects of the Covenanted Civil Service and endanger the stability of the Civil Service and Civil Annuity Funds, it is therefore, expedient to petition both Houses of Parliament to guarantee the stability of the above funds, and to grant such other compensation as may appear to them good and expedient.

**THE DISTRICT OF NIMAR** has been removed from the jurisdiction of the Government of the North-West Provinces, and will in future be administered by the Agent to the Governor-general for Central India.

**FREEMASONRY IN CALCUTTA.**—The 13th of March, 1861, saw a great and important event in Masonry, one which deserves to be publicly recorded, and preserved in the annals of the order; namely, the initiation into the Craft, in Lodge Star in the East, of his Highness the Maha Rajah Dhuleep Singh. We think it would be no exaggeration to state, that such a splendid and successful meeting in connection with Masonry has never before been witnessed in Calcutta. The lodge and banquetting-hall were crowded with the representatives of all the influential sections of society eager to do honour to the highly distinguished neophyte on this interesting occasion.—*Hurkaru.*

H.M.'s 38th Foot is under orders to proceed to Darjeeling for service in Sikkim, which looks as if the campaign in that country was of a more serious nature than we imagined. It would perhaps gratify the longings of would-be colonists if we were to annex the territory.

**CAPTAIN G. B. MALLESON** has been appointed Secretary to the Military Amalgamation Commission now sitting in Calcutta.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 9. Rangoon, Melville, Moulmein.—10. Charlotte, Pearson, River, Horringtonah.—11. Lancashire, Oliver, Hong Kong; Ino, Loober, Cape Town.—12. Candian, Gutierrez, London.—14. Peerless, Major, Liverpool; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Addison, Gilbert, Cook, Kurrachee; Angee, Barran, Mauritius.—15. Nautah Sweeney, Horringtonah.—16. Nancy, Guzman, Bordeaux; Iskender Shah, Page, Whampoa; Oscar, Crosby, Mauritius; John Temperley, Liddle, London; Maurice and Reunion, Landgren, Reunion.—17. Baltic, Greig, Madras; Waverley, Thompson, Mauritius; Stag, McKenzie, Mauritius; Nemesis, Weson, Suva; Day Dream, Cochrane, Moulmein; Truro, Duggan, Mauritius.—18. Robert Pittsford, Howron, Liverpool; Factory Girl, Ship, Swansea; Mary Ann, Remmonds, Boston.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. Walker, Mr. Jenkins, Capt. T. Hughes, C. Robinson, Lieut. Judge, Mr. Duncn, Miss Spence, H. Dore, Mr. Taver, Mr. Macauloch, Mr. Tafford, Mr. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Wolston, Mrs. Luckenstein, Dr. Foyster, G. Parker.  
Per str. Lancashire.—Maj. Taylor, Mr. Dyall, Mr. Beas, Mr. J. C. Bowring, Mr. Comvoisier, Mr. McKay, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Carter.  
Per Canadian.—W. G. Lloyd, Esq., Dr. Griffiths, Capt. Mosse, H.M.'s 6th Regt.  
Per John Temperley.—Mrs. Coxon, Miss Coxon, Mrs. Liddle, Mrs. Englebright and two children, Mr. Weston, Master W. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. Vince, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Jackson.  
Per str. Baltic.—C. Crass, Esq., S. Crass, Esq., G. Crass, Esq., G. Liddle, Esq., A. B. Seymour, Esq., Mrs. Seymour and three children.  
Per str. Nemesis.—Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Vanreuen and infant, Capt. Waterman, Mrs. Stevens, Lieuts. Riddell and Sprague, Capt. Massey, Mrs. Erskine, Messrs. Hobbs, Wylie, Snow, Bramby, Carnegie, Smith, Hyatt, Jones, Johnston, McPherson, H. Halliday, Forke, Beyter, Gillah, Phillips, Mrs. Lunnes, Mrs. Parker, Miss Nelson, Capt. Lilley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barley and child, Lieut. Bishop, Major Chappendale, the Hon. W. P. Morton, Capt. Tucker, Capt. and Mrs. Lombe and infant, Lieut. Lambert, Lieut. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Appis, Maj. Lawrence and son, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Capt. Seymour, Capt. Field, Miss Poom, Capt. Meehan, Mrs. Manquet, Madame Pannor, Madame Schlaude, Brog, Coghlan. From MADRAS.—Lieut. P. McGown, Lieut. col. Simpson, Mr. Sheel, Hon. S. Forbes.

### DEPARTURES.

March 1. Dartmouth, Davis, London; Waverley, Nacoda, Muscat and Galle.—2. Honora, Broad, London.—4. Burnmah, Gray, Akvab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—5. Matilda, Acheing, Power, London.—6. Ocean Home, Macdonald, Liverpool; Merrimac, Thorston, Singapore and China.—7. Ganjam, Tickle, London; M. Moh, Marshall, New Zealand; Como, Cobbs, London.—8. Brandon, Univeville, Mauritius.—9. Goldfinger, Fitzsimons, Akvab, Arracan, Brett, Rangoon.—10. Gen of the Ocean, Williams, Mauritius; Radium, Graham, China.—11. Nimrod, Pearce, London; Colombo, Duen, Suva.—12. Walter Castle, Daniel, London.—13. Bell of the West, Howes, Colombo; East, Boyd, Bombay.—14. Nourmahal, Brayley, West Indies.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Malta.—For MADRAS.—Cornet Moran, Lieut. Meslam, For GALLE.—Mr. C. T. Hampton, For Suva.—Mr. T. W. Miler, For MALTA.—Capt. Sterling, Mr. Durischmidt, Capt. W. N. Lees, For MARSEILLES.—Dr. J. H. Thornton, Col. and Mrs. Reid, Messrs. J. Welch, E. Lodge, Grace, J. Longridge, H. B. Gladstones, Bowring, Brunet, Col. Ross, Dr. Gouley, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Spottiswoode, Capt. Jud, Lieut. Alleyne, Lieut. Borthwick, Ensign Sargeant, Capt. Light, Mrs. Walker and infant, Mr. W. Terrence, Master Terrence, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hampton, Capt. Graydon, Colonel Sir A. Scott and Lady Waugh, Mrs. Meslam and infant, Lieut. Goddard, Mr. C. H. Kerr, Mrs. R. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. M. Tezer and family, Mrs. Sawyer, Capt. Law, Capt. Sterling.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LORD DALHOUSIE AND THE MYSORE RAJAH.**—The *Bangalore Herald* states that, on receiving the tidings of the death of the Marquis of Dalhousie, the Rajah of Mysore directed forty-eight minute guns, corresponding with the late Governor-General's age, to be fired from the ramparts of the fort, the cutcherries to be closed for three days, and the firing of the morning and evening gun to be suspended. When Lord Dalhousie visited the Neilgherries, the Rajah, in the course of an interview, told him that the railway and telegraph alone would hand down his memory to future ages. Lord Dalhousie, when in England, corresponded with him. In the height of the rebellion he expressed to the Rajah his satisfaction at his distinguished loyalty. The Asiatic loves whom he fears.

**COLONEL PHAYRE ON CHRISTIANITY.**—A correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* describes the visit of Colonel Phayre, the chief commissioner, to the Karen Christians at Toungoo. Along with the deputy commissioner he attended the Karen service on Sunday, when the well-known missionary Sau Quala preached from Matt. xi. 29. Urging the duty of humility he contrasted the officers of a heathen with those of a Christian Government. "Formerly none of you dared to appear in town; or if any came, it was only a few chiefs, who probably got a good beating before they got away. Those who did come, were not permitted to see the governor; or if a private individual were permitted to have a sight of him, he had to go down on his face, and crawling forward on his hands and knees, was only allowed to peep at him in the far distance. Now, you all come to town, with your wives and children, and gaze on the Governor as at this day, seated in your midst; and not only on the Governor of Toungoo, but also on the great Governor of Rangoon and Pegu, of Bassein and Prome. This is the fruit of Christianity. English governors have learned of Christ, so that they humble themselves, and associate with the children of poverty."

**MALABAR COAST, Feb. 19.**—Weather is getting very hot. We have not had the usual quantity of rain last monsoon, the fall having been about twenty-seven inches less than that of the preceding year. The European General Court Martial, mentioned in my last, assembled this day for the trial of Lieutenants A. Chrystie and J. Huddleston, of the 18th Regiment N. I. The former officer, who was tried a few months ago, on being placed a second time under arrest, submitted his application to be permitted to resign the service, which was not accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, and he is therefore obliged to stand the trial, with very little chance of saving his commission. I am sorry to say that cholera is again prevailing on the road between Cannanore and Hoonsoor. The company of European artillery and horse battery, now en route from Bellary to Cannanore, have been in consequence ordered to halt at Hoonsoor until the epidemic ceases. Captain Perrin's company of H.M.'s 66th Regiment having been relieved by another company of the same corps under the command of Captain E. J. Story at Calicut, returned to Cannanore on the 17th per steamer *Bombay*. The steamer left Cannanore the same evening for Bombay, with the following passengers on board from Cannanore:—Captain J. London, assistant commissary general, and Surgeon W. Hilbers, late in medical charge of the Mysore farm; the former proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, and the latter having retired from the service. It is rumoured that the Collectorate of North Canara and Zillah of Honore are to be abolished, owing to the expected transfer of three talooks of North Canara, including the seaports of Sedasheghur and Coompta to the Bombay Government.—*English man.*

**ALGUADA REEF LIGHTHOUSE.**—The *Moulmein Advertiser* gives an account of the laying of the foundation stone of the lighthouse on Alguada Reef, which renders the passage from Calcutta to Rangoon so dangerous. Major Sparks presided

at the ceremony, and the Rev. Mr. Crofton conducted the religious service. Captain Fraser is the engineer. In his address, Major Sparks thus alluded to Lord Dalhousie's connection with the undertaking: "We must not forget that it originated in the mind of that great statesman to whom the province of Pegu is so deeply, so eternally indebted. Yes! He landed on this spot to see with his own eyes, as was his wont, and to form his own judgment. Here he at once determined a lighthouse should stand, and here accordingly this day, just after we have received the intelligence that weary and worn in the service of his Queen and country he has sunk into his rest, we have laid the first stone of this magnificent tower, which, better than any sepulchral monument, shall carry down to posterity the honoured memory of Lord Dalhousie."

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADYE, C.B.**, of the royal artillery, has been appointed to command the combined royal and local artillery stationed at Secunderabad, in the Madras Presidency. Lieutenant Welch, of the royal artillery, is named as staff officer. The next step ought to be the appointment of Brigadier Swinley to the command of the horse and foot artillery of both services, stationed at the head quarters of the Bengal artillery, Meerut.

**SIR W. DENISON**, the new Governor of Madras, seems to have made a favourable impression at his first levee. The number of East Indians and natives present was not so great as in Sir C. Trevelyan's time. Lady Denison and her family will shortly return to England, to the great disappointment of Madras society. On her departure Sir W. Denison will visit Calcutta. Mr. Forbes, of the Legislative Council, is at present in Madras.

**COTTON IN BURMAH.**—The *Friend of Burmah* publishes a communication on the subject of cotton in British Burmah, where the *Gossypium acuminatum* and *Gherbaceum* of botanists, and *Thin-bau-ueh* and *Wah* of the Burmese, are cultivated. The first is the Pernambuco cotton of commerce, and was introduced into the province in 1834. The second is indigenous, and no attention is paid to its culture. The Karens grow it for their own consumption, sowing in May and reaping twice before January. It is said that before we occupied the country the cotton of Pegu formed the chief material for the looms of Dacca. Dr. Wallich found it in Martaban well cultivated by a Burman, and of good staple, superior to Barbadoes cotton, such as he grew in the Calcutta garden. The want of labour is the great drawback of cotton, and all other than rice cultivation in Pegu.

**INFANTICIDE AMONG THE KOONDS.**—We (*Englishman*) have some interesting particulars respecting the practice of infanticide among the Koonnds, and the measures being taken to suppress the horrid system. The whole of the chiefs of these tribes were lately summoned to attend the political agent, Captain MacNeile, whom they readily attended, and assured him of the entire discontinuance of the practice, in adherence to their former pledges, though he had information of four cases, which he has sent a trustworthy agent to inquire into and report upon. Means are now being taken to bring all these tracts under close scrutiny, and to secure during this season an authentic census of the whole population of these tribes, distinguishing the numbers of male and female children, as well as of the adults. It would appear that, with rare exceptions, they now rear all the female children. But in Goomsoor a girl has recently been sacrificed to the Meriah goddess, and the parties implicated have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A fellow recently mulcted these Koonnds in considerable sums, under pretence of a Governmental authority to inquire into these Meriah cases.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVAL.

March 15. Jasper, Taylor, Cardiff.

## DEPARTURES.

March 17. Marie and Nelie, Angelean, Cocanada; Venilia, Page, London via Bimlipatan.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Venilia.—Mrs. and Miss Halemand.  
Per P. and O. str. Colombo.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—F. Green, Esq., Mrs. Green and infant, Mrs. T. Clarke and infant, Miss Clarke, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mrs. Parker and infant, Lieut. D. W. Laughton, Lieut. F. M. McDonell. To MARSEILLES.—G. Spielman Esq., Mrs. Spielman and three children, J. Amalie, Esq., Mrs. Freere and infant, Rev. B. S. Clarke, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Grant, Capt. Haig's child. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. H. Acton. To GALLE.—H. Duhoise, Esq., Mrs. Good and three children.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MR. HENRY HEBBERT** will be confirmed in his present acting appointment of one of the Puisne Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

**MR. H. NEWTON** will succeed Mr. Hebbert in the acting appointment of Puisne Judge.

**MR. JAMES GIBBS**, Special Commissioner of Income tax, is appointed to succeed Mr. Henry Newton as Registrar of the Sudder Adawlut.

**COLONEL SHEPHEARD**, now commanding the Bombay Fusilliers, has had the offer of the command of the Neemuch Brigade made to him, but has declined it. It has in consequence been conferred on Colonel Stiles.

**MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.**—We understand that the appointment of Remount Agent held by Lieut.-Col. Russell at Bombay is shortly to be abolished. Major Anderson's post as Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar is to be abolished. Major Shaw, now Acting Auditor of the Commissariat Accounts, is to be confirmed in that office. This creates a permanent vacancy in the Clothing Agency.

**CAPTAIN H. A. M. DROUGHT** has been appointed Commodore in the Persian Gulf.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., proceeded on the 21st of March to Mahabeshwur via Mahar. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery at noon, in honour of his Excellency's departure.

**THE REV. G. COOK**, long Senior Chaplain of the Established Church of Scotland at Bombay, who has been for some time at home on leave, has resigned the service, and the Rev. R. F. Colvin, present Acting Senior Chaplain, assumes the higher rank forthwith, while the Rev. M. M. Ross, now stationed at Poona, becomes a full chaplain on the establishment.

**THE KATRUJ AQUEDUCT.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says it is intended to open and cleanse the great aqueduct of Katruj, which has never been touched by the East India Company since they expelled the great Bajee Rao from the Guddee of the Deccan. This aqueduct is the chief source on which the inhabitants of Poona depend for their supply of fresh water, and was constructed more than a century ago by Nanna Sahib Peshwa, under the superintendence of a French engineer. "The work is not only most substantial, but scientific and superb."

**MR. J. N. ROSE, C.B.**, Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, has sent in his resignation of the service, and returns to his native land after a lengthened and honourable career of twenty-nine years. In the departure of Mr. Rose the Government will lose one of its ablest officers, and who, while collector and magistrate of Satara, distinguished himself during the past political crisis. Mr. Rose, by his sound judgment, firmness of purpose, prompt measures, ability to act for himself on emergencies without referring to higher authority, and readiness to incur responsibility, was the means of saving the Southern Marathe country, and for the services rendered by him he was created a C.B. Mr. William Hart, Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, has been selected, we learn, to succeed Mr. Rose, and a better selection could not have been made, especially now that the Revenue Commissioners have been entrusted with the responsible duty of summarily disposing of all alienation cases. Mr. Hart has always been known as an impartial and hardworking officer, and having once been at the head of the Alienation Department, we have no doubt the alienation cases will now be speedily and satisfactorily disposed of.

c. as a member and sec. of the board of exam-  
rs, and as Persian transl. to the Govt. of India,



during the absence, on leave of Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.

**For. Dept., March 8.**—Capt. H. F. Bolton, app. in G.O. dated Feb. 25, No. 778, to offic. as an asst. comr., 3rd cl., in Nagpore, entered on his du. on 21st ult.

Lieut. A. N. Bruce, app. in G.O. dated 26th ult., No. 799, to offic. as an asst. to the agent, Gov. gen., Rajpootana, is conf. in that app.

The servs. of Dr. J. Chisholm, residency surg. of Indore, are replaced at disposal of the Madras Govt. at his own request.

Lieut. gen. Sir Mark Cubbon, comr. of Mysore and Coorg, made over ch. of his duties to Mr. C. B. Saunders, judicial comr., Mysore, on 2nd inst.

**Public Works Dept., Fort William, March 8.**—Notifications.—In the classified list of the engr. branch of this dept., published in notification No. 6, of Jan. 20, 1857, the name of Capt. (now Lieut. col.) A. Taylor, as superint. of the Lahore and Peshawur Road, ought to have appeared among the superintg. engrs., and not among superints. of works.

The classified list has been corrected.

Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton, 4th class exec. engr., Seetapore div., is transf. to the charge of Lucknow and Fyzabad Road, under the designation of exec. engr. of 2nd div., Oude Road dept.

Lieut. M. G. Clerk, 2nd class asst. engr., now on special du. at Bhyram Ghat, to be asst. to Lieutenant Pemberton.

Lieut. D. Ward, 1st class asst. engr., Fyzabad div., is prom. to grade of exec. engr., 4th class, and appd. to relieve Lieut. Pemberton of the charge of the Seetapore div.

Lieut. H. Y. Murray, probationary asst. engr., Lucknow div., is transf. to the Allahabad and Fyzabad Road, under Mr. F. C. Marshall.

Mr. D. P. Mackenzie, exec. engr., 4th class, attach. to Nuggur div., Mysore, is permitted to resign his appt. in the public works dept., with effect fr. Feb. 20.

**Appointments.**—Mr. A. A. Stoddard, asst. engr., 2nd class, is placed in temp. charge of Nuggur div., fr. date of Mr. Mackenzie's resignation.

Mr. F. Yettie is appd. a temp. overseer in public works dept., and posted to Ramghur div. in Bengal.

**Promotion.**—Lieut. J. Browne, engrs., probationary asst. engr., 4th div., Lahore and Peshawur Road, is prom. to grade of asst. engr. of 2nd class.

**Mily. Dept., March 6.**—No. 190.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:

Art.—2nd Capt. J. Y. Worthington, for 3 years, under old regs.

**March 7.**—No. 191.—Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, Kt., offic. comdt. of engrs. and surveyor gen. of India, is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a col., fr. March 12.

No. 192.—To proc. to Eur., on furl.:

Lieut. J. H. Tyler, 20th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 193.—Capt. B. H. Smith, 67th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Australia, on m.c., and to be absent fr. Bengal on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

**March 8.**—No. 191.—The prep. leave for 3 mo., to pres., granted to Capt. J. S. Dunbar, 64th N.I., sub asst. commy. gen., in G.O. No. 1,089, of Nov. 6 last, is cane., that officer being allowed priv. leave for one and half mo. instead.

No. 195.—The ext. of 6 mo. leave, on m.c., to Australia, granted to Maj. C. Hasell, 48th N.I., in G.O. No. 1,033, of Oct. 19 last, is cane., at his own request, that officer having ret. to Bengal within the period of his original leave, granted in G.O. No. 625 of 1859.

No. 196.—The perm. granted by the Brig. gen. comdg. in S. China to the underment. officer to proc. on leave to Eur., is confirmed.:

Lieut. F. A. Lawford, 30th N.I., late 1st Sikh irreg. cav., for 18 mo., under new regs., fr. Jan. 2, the date of his dep. on board the *Mauritius*.

No. 202.—The following officers are promoted to the rank of capt. by brev., from the dates specified.:

Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 52nd N.I., Jan. 26, 1861.

Lieut. W. Campbell MacDougall, 72nd N.I., Feb. 20, 1861.

Lieut. I. F. MacAndrew, 19th N.I., Feb. 20, 1861.

Lieut. T. Taylor, 14th N.I., March 6, 1861.

No. 203.—The furl. for 6 mos. granted to Capt. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., dep. paymr., Gwalior div., in G.O. No. 748, of July 16, 1860, is commuted to furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs., with effect from July 21, 1860, the date of his depart. from Bengal.

No. 204.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. apps. with effect from the 12th inst., consequent on the retirement of Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, kt., surveyor gen. and superint., Great Trigonometrical Survey, pending the receipt of instructions from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India as to the final arrangements to be made regarding the officers of the surveyor gen. of India and the superint. of Great Trigonometrical Survey.:

Major H. E. L. Thuillier, of art., dep. surveyor gen., and superint., revenue surveys, to be surveyor gen. of India and superint. revenue surveys.

Maj. J. T. Walker, Bombay engrs., astronomical asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, to offic. as superintndt. of Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The office of dep. surveyor gen. will be held in abeyance from the above date.

No. 205.—The underment. 2nd assts., Great Trigonometrical Survey, are prom. to 1st assts., from Feb. 1, 1861.:

Lieut. H. R. Thuillier, corps of Bengal engrs.

Lieut. J. Herschel, corps of Bengal engrs.

Lieut. C. T. Haig, corps of Bombay engrs.

No. 206.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave, m.c.:

Lieut. C. W. Hawes, 43rd L.I., comdt. of cav., corps of guides for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 207.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app.:

Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Inf.—Lieut. S. Temple, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. (in civil employ), to be adjt., v. Lieut. Innes.

No. 197.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 8a, Jan. 11, 1861, it is notified that Lieut. W. C. Grove, 32nd Madras N.I., officiated as 2nd in com. of 3rd inf., Nagpore irreg. force, fr. Nov. 14 to Dec. 25, 1860, the date on which he quitted Chandah.

No. 198.—Mr. C. H. Kerr, asst. to comy. gen., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c., for 12 mo., under clause 2 sec. 5 of unconv. absentee rules.

**Home Dept., March 12.**—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pl. to attach to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William Mr. S. S. Hogg, C.S., who reported his return from furl. on 11th inst.

**Foreign Dept., March 9.**—Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrick, of Central India horse, is app. residency surg. of Indore, in succ. to Dr. Chisholm, res.

March 11.—Mr. D. Sinclair is app. asst. superint. of surv. and settlement in Nagpore, with effect fr. Jan. 1.

Surg. W. Simpson, 71st Highland L.I., held med. ch. of Gwalior agency fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 20, 1860.

Asst. surg. A. Etison, 2nd Mahatta horse, received med. ch. of Gwalior agency fr. Dr. Simpson on Dec. 21, 1860.

March 12.—The following officers are appointed marriage registrars under Act V. of 1852.:

Mr. C. R. Coles, in Rewah.

Lieut. T. Acton, in Nagode.

Asst. surg. F. Carter assumed med. charge of the station of Lukheempore, Oudh, on 19th ult.

Asst. surg. T. W. Rutter assumed med. ch. of the Bhopal levy on 25th Dec. last, during abs. of Asst. surg. C. Thomson.

Mr. W. Bell, extra asst. commissioner, Pegu, assu. ch. of his du. at Toungoo on 2nd Jan. last.

Mr. G. E. Barr, coll. of customs, Bassein, delivered over ch. of his office to Lieut. T. W. Aylesbury on Nov. 21, 1860, and received ch. of the office of extra asst. commissioner of Bassein, from Mr. W. Bell, on the same date.

The following transfers in the Ondh commission, consequent on Mr. P. Carnegie's proceeding on leave, are hereby notified.:

Mr. C. Lindsay, asst. commissioner, received ch. of the Hurdee dist. from Lieut. Perkins, on Feb. 15.

Lieut. J. Perkins, offic. dep. commissioner, received ch. of Sooltanpore dist., from Capt. J. Reid, on Feb. 20.

Capt. J. Reid, dep. commissioner, received ch. of Fyzabad dist., from Maj. H. L. Evans, on Feb. 21.

Maj. H. L. Evans, dep. commissioner, received ch. of Lucknow dist., from Mr. P. Carnegie, on Feb. 23.

Mr. W. Knighton is posted to Durrabad dist.

March 11.—No. 212 of 1861.—Unatt. Ens. G. Bradley, late adjt. of camel corps, being pronounced permanently disqualified for further elective serv., is per. to ret. on the half pay of an ens.

March 12.—No. 213 of 1861.—The per. granted by the brig. gen. comg. in S. China to the underment. officer to proc. on leave, on m.c., to Eur. is conf.:

Lieut. E. Ward, 22nd N.I., late do. du. with 15th Punjab inf., for 18 mo., under new regs.

#### PROMOTION OF YOUNG OFFICERS.

No. 214.—With reference to G. O. noted in the margin,\* the following paragraph of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 46 of Jan. 24 last, is published for general information.:

Referring to my despatches, dated Sept. 30, 1859, and July 31 last, No. 287, on the subject of the promotions of young officers on the general list, I have to inform you that it has been determined, on further consideration, that the senior cornet or ensign on such list is to be entitled to promotion to the rank of lieut. on the occurrence of a vacancy, on completion of one year's service, reckoning from the date of his first commission in lieu of from the dates fixed in those despatches. This will provide for the cases of those cadets also who, from having been appointed after a certain date, rank under existing rules after the cadets leaving Addiscombe, although they may have embarked for India previously to the Addiscombe cadets; and prevent the supersession of a cadet who may be compelled to return to Europe by illness previous to the completion of the year's service.

**ERRATUM.**—No. 216.—In G.G.O. No. 173, of 5th inst., appg. Lieut. Rice to the Punjab irreg. force, for "1st inf." read "2nd inf."

\* No. 1,637 of 1859. No. 1,115 of 1860.

No. 217.—The servs. of Asst. surg. N. Chevers, sec. to the princp. insp. gen. of the med. dept., are placed temp. at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app.:

Surg. H. M. Macpherson, art. div., Dum Dum, to offic. as sec. to the princp. insp. gen. of the med. dept. dur. the period Asst. surg. Chevers may be employed under Govt. of Bengal.

**Public Works Dept., March 12.**—Appointments.—Mr. H. Ackers is app. a temp. asst. supervisor in public works dept., and posted to Synthia road.

Mr. T. Murray is app. a temp. asst. supervisor in public works dept., and posted to the Dinagepooor div.

No. 218.—The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Europe on leave of absence, on m.c.:

Capt. C. P. St. J. Law, of the 11th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Surg. maj. Thomason, M.D., of med. dept., superint. of the botanical garden and prof. of botany in med. coll., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 219 of 1861.—Mr. A. W. Donnelley is prom. fr. the 1st cl. to sen. sub-asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from 1st inst.

No. 220.—Errata.—In G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 28a, dated Camp, Feb. 4, 1861, notifying appts. of med. officers.:

For Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., garrison asst. surg., Allahabad, read Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, M.D., 1st asst. surg., gen. hospital, Allahabad.

For Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, M.D., 3rd tr. 3rd brig. horse art., to be garrison asst. surg., Allahabad, read Asst. surg. J. F. N. Wise, M.D., 3rd tr. 3rd brig. horse art., to be 1st asst. surg., gen. hospital, Allahabad.

No. 221.—Ens. C. E. Macaulay, 23rd N.I., is, at his own request, transf. to the 51st N.I., and prom. to rank of lieut. to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 223.—With reference to the notification from the Foreign dept., No. 930 of 2nd inst., the serv. of the underment. officers are replaced at disp. of the C. in C.:

Capt. H. A. Cockburn, 53rd N.I., 2nd in com. of Meade's horse.

Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, 44th N.I., adjt. of Meade's horse.

No. 224.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Lieut. J. T. Harris, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., adjt. and offic. 2nd in com. of 15th Punjab inf., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 225.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:

Capt. and brev. col. C. Reid, 10th N.I., A.D.C. to the Queen, comg. Sirmoor rifle regt., for 15 mo., under new regs.

March 11.—Appointment.—Overseer sergeant D. McGregor is transf. from the Jessore Road to the Circular and Eastern Canals div., to fill a vacancy.

Mr. J. Grundy, who has been appt. by the Govt. of India as a temporary asst. overseer in the Public Works dept. for employ. in the Circular and Eastern Canals, as a temp. arrangement, is attached to the Ramghur div.

**Home Dept., Fort William, March 5.**—Mr. R. J. Richardson, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 yrs., from date of embarkation.

March 9.—The servs. of Rev. J. Rofe are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

March 14.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Calcutta.:

C. J. Erskine, Esq., member of the Legislative Council.

W. Grey, Esq., sec. to the Govt. of India, Home dept.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Maj. W. S. Sherwill, Bengal army.

J. Godeve, Esq., barrister-at-law.

W. A. Montrieux, Esq., barrister-at-law.

W. Crozier, Esq., surgeon, Bengal army.

J. Fayer, Esq., M.D., brevet surg., Bengal army.

S. B. Partridge, Esq., brev. surg., Bengal army, offic. princ. of the Med. Coll., Calcutta.

Norman Chevers, Esq., asst. surg., Bengal army.

H. Scott Smith, Esq., registrar, Calcutta University.

Lieut. T. Cadell rec. ch. of the office of pol. asst., W. Malwa, on Feb. 23, fr. Maj. Forbes.

Col. J. Travers made over temp. ch. of C.I.H. to Maj. Forbes on Feb. 23.

The servs. of Lieut. S. Temple, asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned districts, are placed at disposal of the mily. dept., with a view to his appt. in the Hyderabad contingent.

**Military Dept., Fort William, March 13.**—No. 226.—The servs. of Asst. surg. W. F. Clark are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

March 14.—No. 227.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app.:

Surg. maj. J. H. Butler to be examiner of accounts connected with the med. dept. in Bengal.

March 15.—No. 228.—Mr. J. Peyton is prom. fr. 1st class to senior sub-asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect fr. the 1st inst.

No. 229.—Lieut. A. Cockburn, of the 52nd N.I., offic. 2nd in com. of 1st inf., Nagpore irreg. force, has leave for 6 mos., fr. Feb. 19, to Chiculda Hills, on m.c.

No. 230.—Capt. D. J. F. Newall, art., has leave for 2 mos., fr. March 31 to May 31, to Bombay, under old rules.

No. 232.—Lieut. G. B. Johnston, 54th N.I., do. du. with 16th irreg. cav., has leave fr. March 10 to July 10, to Madras, under new regs.

No. 233.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:

Capt. and Brev. maj. W. Dowell, art., for 2 yrs., under new regs.:

No. 234.—Appointments:—

Punjab Irregular Force.—No. 2 Lt. Field Batty.—Capt. A. Gillespie, of art., commissary of ordnance of Punjab irreg. force, and offic. comdt. of No. 3 batty., to be comdt., v. Capt. G. Maister.

No. 3 Lt. Field Batty.—Lieut. W. R. Craster, do. dn. with No. 2 batty., to offic. as comdt., v. Capt. Gillespie.

Lieut. A. Walker, of art., do. du. with No. 3 batty., to be commissary of ordnance, Punjab irreg. force, v. Capt. Gillespie.

No. 235.—The foll. proms. are made:—

Corps of Engrs.—Capt. R. B. Smith to be lieut. col. from 13th March, 1861, v. Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, ret.

Corps of Engrs.—2nd capt. W. W. H. Greathed to be capt. fr. 13th March, 1861, v. Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, ret.

Corps of Engrs.—Lieut. J. P. Basevi to be 2nd capt. fr. 13th March, 1861, v. Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, ret.

No. 236.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Brind, c.b., of the regt. of art., is permitted to sea and Neilgherry hills on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 8 mos. under old regs.

No. 237.—The following promotions in the med. dep. will have effect from Nov. 8 last, v. inspect. gen. of hospitals G. G. Brown, m.d., ret.

Inspector gen. of hospitals J. McClelland, with temp. rank, to be inspector gen. of hospitals.

Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals J. Ballour, with temp. rank, to be dep. inspector gen. of hospitals.

No. 238.—The servs. of Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, of the 3rd Eur. L.C., are placed at disp. of the foreign dep.

No. 239.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur.:

Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, m.b. and b.a., of the med. dep., attached to 15th Punjab inf., for 6 mos., without pay.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

March 6.—Appointment:—Mr. W. T. Lewelyn, 3rd asst. master attendant, to be also agent for Govt. consignments and agent for transports.

March 11.—The following gentlemen to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Noncolly, viz.:

Mr. J. S. Rochfort; Mr. G. C. Kilby.

March 12.—Mr. E. F. Lantour to be civ. and sess. judge of Mysenung, but to cont. to offic. as judge of Behar.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, on leave, to be addl. judge of Behar and Patna.

Mr. J. S. Spankie, offic. mag., coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, to be mag. and coll. of 2nd grade in Cuttack, and salt agent of Cuttack, and ex officio asst. to superint. of the Tributary Mchals.

Mr. A. R. T. Thompson to offic. as sec. to the Board of Revenue.

March 11.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. C. Perry, sub asst. to the comr. of Coota Nagpore at Purlia, for 3 mos., making over ch. of his office to Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., who will conduct the duties thereof, in add. to his own, dur. Mr. Perry's absence.

Lieut. J. C. Duff, of the 6th police batt., for 2 mo.

March 12.—Mr. H. L. Dampier, secy. to the Board of Revenue, for 6 mos., under new rules.

March 13.—Mr. W. Johnson to be a marriage registrar in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. G. Crewe, late offic. civ. asst. surg. of Puneah, for 4 weeks, fr. July 16 last, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Feb. 28.—The leave granted to Mr. A. Pigou, judge of Moorshedabad, on the 23rd inst., is cane., at his request.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Feb. 18.—No. 335.—Posting.—Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. comr., is posted to the Delhi district.

Feb. 16.—No. 44.—The Dehra Ishmail Khan station order, dated Feb. 1, by Major L. B. Jones, comdg., appg. Lieut. A. Walker, do. du. No. 3 Punjab light field battery, to be station staff officer, in room of Lieut. Sladen, H.M.'s 81st regt., is confirmed.

Feb. 18.—No. 45.—The regtl. order dated Jan 31, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, c.b., comdg. corps of guides, directing Lieut. E. B. Bond, adj., and Lieut. W. J. Forlong, do. du. officer, to offic.—the former as comdt. of cavalry, the latter as adj.—in room of Lieut. C. W. Hawes, is confirmed.

No. 46.—The Dehra Ishmail Khan station order, dated Feb. 1, by Capt. F. A. Magrath, comdg., directing Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, to receive med. charge of civil estabs. and jail fr. Asst. surg. H. Potter, transf.

to another appt., and to afford med. aid to the detachments H.M.'s 81st regt., and 4th Punjab cav., to No. 3 Punjab light field battery, and to the 6th police batt., is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 22.—No. 320.—Leave.—Mr. J. Harding, head accountant, chief engr.'s office, has 12 mo. leave to Eur., on m.c., and prep. leave to Calcutta for 6 weeks, fr. date of his availing himself of the same.

General Dept., Feb. 22.—No. 375.—Appointment.—Mr. W. Kirke, superint. Punjab secretariat, to offic. as asst. sec. to Govt., in add. to his present duties, as a temp. arrangement.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 11.—The Cawnpore brigade order, dated 9th Jan. last, appg. Lieut. J. Stewart, dep. commissary of ordnance, to be station interp., there being no other officer present available for that duty, is, with the sanction of the govt., confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. C. M. Young, comdg. a detach. of recruits, dated 18th Jan. last, appg. Lieut. D. S. Pemberton to act as adj. and qr. mr.

Benares station order, dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, 4th Eur. L.C., to relieve Asst. surg. W. Moir from med. ch. of 4th comp. 3rd batt. art., and proc. with it to Dinapore, returning thence to Benares.

By Capt. T. Watson, comdg. 12th irreg. cav., dated 18th ult., assuming ch. of the adj.'s office, and appg. Lieut. P. Wheeler to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. J. H. Tyler, proceeded on leave.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surg. M. W. Mott, offic. 1st asst. surg. in the general hospital, to afford med. aid to the convalescent depot, in addition to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. L. Emanuel.

#### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 12.—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:

Lieut. gen. Sir M. Cubbon, c.b., inf., on furl., under old regs.

Capt. (brev. maj.) A. S. Findlay, 30th N.I., on furl., under old regs.

Capt. A. T. Baldwin, 49th N.I., is perm. to proc. to sea, the Straits, and Australia, with leave of abs., on m.c., till 1st March, 1863, under old regs., and to embark fr. Bombay.

The leave to Australia, on m.c., granted to Capt. R. J. Morphy, of Eur. vets., in G.O.G., 8th inst., No. 78, is cane.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, March 6.)

The leave of abs. granted to Maj. H. J. Brockman, 2nd asst. to the comr. of Mysore, in G.O., dated Feb. 16 last, No. 640, is to have effect fr. 12th, instead of the 10th ult.

Revenue Dept., March 15.—Leave of absence:—Mr. E. B. Focul, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary, for 1 mo., fr. date of quitting the dist.

Capt. E. O. Leggatt, 35th N.I., to be an asst. director of revenue settlement of 2nd grade.

Lieut. C. J. Stuart, 51st N.I., to be an asst. director of revenue settlement on probation.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. H. W. Hitchins, dist. engr., presy., priv. leave for 2 mos., fr. April 1, or date of depart. from Madras.

Capt. C. Gib, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., superint. of operations at Paumben, for 6 mos. retrospectively, fr. 9th ult., to Neilgherry hills, on m.c.

Judicial Dept., March 15.—Appointment:—Mr. A. W. Sullivan to act as civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry dur. the abs. of Mr. Copleston on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of South Arcot, res. ch. of the district fr. Mr. J. R. Cockerell on the 8th inst.

Public Works Dept., March 14.—The servs. of Col. E. Lawford, engr., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

#### PORT DUES.

Fort St. George, March 15.—Pursuant to Section XLII, Act. XII. 1855, and Section VI. Act. IV. 1861, the Govt. notify that Port Dues at the rate of one anna for every ton of burden will be charged, in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of twenty tons and upwards, other than dhonies and country vessel employed in the coasting trade, which shall enter either the port of Calingapatam or that of Mansoorcottah.

With the sanction of the Governor gen. of India in Council, Maj. W. J. Wilson, comr. of police, is app. a mag. of police.

March 13.—No. 89.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. T. M. McDonell, 6th L.C., doing duty 1st L.C., on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

March 15.—No. 90.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. E. Mayne, 8th L.C., to be military sec. to the provincial C. in C., without prejudice to his present substantive appt. as dep. judge adv. gen., while so employed—to have effect from 27th ult.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. E. T. Fasken, art., asst. to the inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, and auditor of ordnance accounts, and examiner military finance (ordnance dept.); arr. at Madras on March 13.

Capt. J. G. Palmer, 15th N.I., 1st asst. district eng., dept. public works; arr. at Madras on March 13.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on March 13, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the inf., in conformity with their appointment by the home government, and prom. to the rank of ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—

Infantry.—Mr. W. Miller.

Mr. G. C. Cooper.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Feb. 27.—No. 23.—In accordance with the order of Govt., dated Feb. 27, No. 67, Maj. gen. R. Budd, assumes com. of the army fr. that date.

Until further orders head qrs. will be estab. at Ootacamund, fr. the 15th prox.

March 13.—2nd Capt. E. S. Milman, of the horse brig. art., is appd. qr. m. and interp. of that corps, v. Horne.

Lieut. col. E. Brice, having been reported fit to return to his du. the unexpired portion of the leave on m.c. granted to him in G.O. dated Feb. 8, is cane. fr. the date on which he may join the detachment of his batt. at Bangalore, with which detach. he will do du. till the arr. at Bangalore of head qrs. of his batt. now under orders fr. Rangoon.

March 14.—Capt. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I., is relieved fr. do. du. with 32nd regt. N.I., and directed to join his own corps.

With reference to G.O. Jan. 21, Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd L.I., is relieved fr. do. du. with 48th N.I., and directed to join his own regt.

March 15.—Capt. G. A. Fulton, 2nd Eur. L.I., is appd., with effect fr. 27th ult., to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. southern div., without prejudice to his regtl. duties, as instructor of musketry, dur. employ. of Brev. maj. J. E. Mayne, on other du.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. W. Strettell, Eur. veterans, fr. date of departure fr. Masulipatam till March 31, 1862—Nilgiris s.c., this cancels the leave granted to Maj. Strettell, in G.O. Jan 31.

Capt. A. S. Findlay, 30th N.I., in continuation fr. April 15.

Pres. prep. to proc. to Eur. on fur.

Ens. G. Thomas, 50th N.I., fr. date of departure for 3 mos.—Nilgiris and Salem, the first 60 days as priv. leave.

#### Proposed Reduction of the Salary of the C. in C. of the Forces in India, and also of the C. in C., Bombay.

Fort St. George, March 15.—No. 93.—The foll. extract from a m.ily. despatch from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India is published:—

Despatch dated Feb. 11, No. 25, Section 35.—I have to inform you that, referring to the reduction of the salary of the C. in C. of the Forces in India, under the provisions of the Act of the 16th and 17th Viet., c. 95, and to the salary fixed for the C. in C. in Bombay by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in Feb. 1855, it has been determined that the salary of the C. in C. at your Presidency shall be Rs. 79,000 per annum, inclusive of pay, house rent, and all other allowances.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. H. RAMSAY, 15th M.N.I.

At an European general court martial, held at Trichinopoly Feb. 15, 1861, Lieut. H. Ramsay, 15th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:

Charge.—For unbecoming and un-officer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Trichinopoly, on Sept. 12, 1860, when on the sick report, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., appeared out of his quarters at the house of Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs, 15th N.I., in a state of intoxication.

First Additional Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Trichinopoly, on Nov. 28, 1860, been insensibly drunk.

Second Additional Charge.—For conduct highly insubordinate and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Trichinopoly, on Jan. 18, 1861, with reference to a regimental order dated that day, and published in the order-book, permitting him to take morning exercise, with certain restrictions, addressed a letter to the acting adjutant of his regiment, to the following effect, requesting "the officer commanding will be good enough to

cancel the order in question, as the specimen of composition is merely an additional insult to those already heaped on me."

The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, which sentence was confirmed and approved by Sir Patrick Grant on Feb. 26.

### Further Orders for Reduction of the Force in Pegu.

*Adj't. Gen's Office, March 11, 1861.—No. 22.*—With the approval of Government, the provincial C. in C. directs the publication of the following subsidiary instructions for the carrying out of the order of H.E. the Governor-general of India, for the reduction of the force in the Pegu division, published in G.O.G. No. 50, dated Feb. 15, 1861.

I. The officer commanding the Pegu division will communicate with the officer commanding Thyetmvo on the subject of paragraph 5 of the Governor-general's Order, and will horse the battery at that station with the best artillery horses in the division. He will further attach thereto 30 per cent. of the establishment as supernumeraries, being the estimated number of casualties in Burmah for two years. He will then allot a sufficient number of the remaining artillery horses to the mountain guns at Tonghoo. The rest of the artillery horses in the division will be made over to the local commissariat officers to be disposed of on account of Government, in such manner as may be deemed most advantageous to the State. The proceedings of committees which will be convened for the purpose of examining and allotting the horses as above, are to be forwarded to the adjutant general of the army.

2. Adverting to para. 8, it has been decided by Govt. that the three line corps to remain in Pegu are the 2nd, 11th, and 33rd N.I. The officer comdg. the Pegu div. will convene committees accordingly for the purpose of examining such men of the regts. about to be withdrawn\* as may volunteer for transf. to the three corps above mentioned, and attach to them all who are pronounced by a committee to be "healthy and efficient soldiers" to such extent as will not increase the strength in privates at regtl. head qrs. beyond 800 each.

3. The latest returns of these three corps show that in the aggregate they are only ninety privates short of the complement of 800 each. In order, therefore, to make room for volunteers from other regiments, and that there may be "a present strength of 800 efficient privates with each corps of the line in Burmah," the officer commanding centre division will issue the necessary orders for all aged and weakly men of these three corps now at the native infantry depot being brought before medical invaliding committees; and the officer commanding Pegu division will adopt a similar course in regard to the units present with those regiments. The proceeding of the medical invaliding committees to be forwarded to army head quarters, as usual: but in anticipation of their receipt, nominal rolls of all men pronounced unfit for further service are to be sent in to the adjutant general of the army, in order to their immediate disposal.

4. In calling for volunteers, the officer comdg. Pegu div. will take steps to ensure the men being made aware of the priv. accorded to them of having their families sent over from India at once at the Govt. expense should they desire it; also of the option that will be given them of rejoining their former corps on the withdrawal from Pegu of the regt. to which they may now be removed. The preference that will be given them of volunteering for local service in the province of Pegu in the event of local corps being raised hereafter, is likewise to be explained to them. They will, of course, have the benefit of their former service, both in respect of good conduct pay and pension.

5. Nominal rolls of approved volunteers are to be forwarded to the adj. gen. of the army. The officer comdg. the Pegu div. will fix the date for their being struck off their present regiments, and report the same to army head qrs. in order to its being specified in the G.O. making the transfers.

6. The establishment of the 2nd, 11th, and 33rd regiments native infantry will, from the 1st May next, be in accordance with that fixed by G.O.C.C. 26th Oct. 1860, No. 108. All ranks in excess are to be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed: but consequent on the 200 additional privates now temporarily sanctioned, one supernumerary havildar and naigau is allowed for each company so long as this arrangement may continue.

7. Special committees need not be convened for the purpose of absorbing the supernumeraries in the grades of native commissioned officers, havildars, naigaus, dummies, puckallies, and lascars. Promotions to the three former ranks will be made at the rate of one for every two casualties; one supernumerary recruit or pension boy will be absorbed for

\* Should the 32nd regt. N.I. be ordered to relieve the 22nd regt. N.I. at Poonah, instead of returning to India, in regard to which orders will be passed hereafter, the former regt. is not to be called upon by the officers comdg. the Pegu div. to furnish volunteers for the corps remaining in Burmah.

every two vacancies occurring in those grades respectively.

8. Consequent on the abolition of the ordnance depots at Moulmein, Shoaaytheen, and Bassein, and reductions in the ordnance establishments at Meaday, Tonghoo, and Rangoon, the following arrangements will be made:—

I. The whole of the establishments of the depots abolished will join the Arsenal at Rangoon, under arrangements to be made by the ordnance officer Pegu, through the general officer commanding the division, and there await final orders, for their disposal from the acting inspector general of ordnance and magazines.

II. All Lascars in excess of the revised strength of the depots at Thyetmew and Tonghoo, as also the whole of the native artificers at both these depots, will join the Arsenal at Rangoon: those Lascars who have completed 3 years' service in Burmah will be withdrawn from the two depots in question.

III. The reductions to be effected in the Rangoon arsenal will be carried out under instructions from the acting inspector general of ordnance and magazines.

IV. The ordnance depot at Meaday having been transferred to Thyetmew, it will be prepared to move under instructions from the general officer commanding the division.

V. Consequent on the abolition of the ordnance depot at Moulmein, provisions will be made by the native infantry regiment at that station for retaining in the local magazine, under regimental charge, fifty rounds of ammunition per man, with a full proportion of the necessary petty stores.

VI. All ordnance and ordnance stores in excess of the proper allotments will be withdrawn to Rangoon under instructions from the officer commanding Pegu division.

## BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, March 14.)  
*Bombay Castle, March 9.*—Capt. T. J. Holland, asst. quar. gen. at Poona, is invested with the powers. Capt. St. C. Ford, coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor, has leave to Bombay on m.c., prep. to m.c. to England.

Capt. F. Phillips to be coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor fr. date on which Capt. Ford vacates the app.

Lieut. P. Dodd to be a 2nd cl. dep. coll. and mag., and to take ch. of Selwan dists., v. Capt. Phillips.

Capt. M. R. Haig, settlement officer of Kurrachee collectorate, having returned from foreign serv. in China, is allowed to proc. to Scinde, to be employed on settlement duties.

Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser, offic. civ. surg., Poona, is app. a municipal comr. for that city, v. Surg. Maitland, to Eur.

Sub surveyor S. Gonsalves, public works dept., has been granted leave for 4 mo., on m.c., fr. Jan. 16 to June 15.

Rev. J. Churchill is app. sen. chapl. of Belgaum.

Rev. F. Allen is app. chapl. of Aurungabad.

Rev. A. A. Miller, act. chapl. of Deesa, is confirmed in that app.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, March 21.)  
THE GUJARAT HORSE.

*Bombay Castle, March 20.*—With reference to the G.O. No. 674 of 1860, it is hereby notified that the hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to resolve that the Gujarat irregular horse shall remain a civil corps.

The servs. of Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill, comdnt. of the Gujarat horse, have been placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Maj. J. C. Graves has been appd. comdnt. of the Gujarat horse, v. Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill.

Mr. A. K. Forbes delivered over ch. of the office of agent for the hon. the Gov. at Surat to Mr. W. Sandwith on 15th inst.

Mr. A. B. Warden is appd. to act as agent for the hon. the Gov. at Surat.

Capt. C. W. Walker, H.M.'s 5th N.I.L., having returned from foreign serv., is perm. to resume his appt. as superint. of police at Tanna.

Appointments:—  
Capt. T. Thatcher to be superint. of police at Ahmedabad.

Capt. T. Nuttall to be superint. of police at Kaira.

Capt. J. Harpur to be acting superint. of police at Poona.

Mr. A. J. Lewis, adv. gen., has leave, on m.c., to Eur., for 15 mos., from date of departure of the next mail.

Mr. M. R. We-tropp is appd. to act as adv. gen. during abs. of Mr. A. J. Lewis, on leave.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apps:—

Mr. H. Newton to offic. as a puisne jdg. of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. J. Gibbs to offic. as a regi-tr. of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. A. B. Warden to act as jdg. and sess. jdg. of Surat.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., fr. 12th May.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, 3rd class dep. coll. in Sind, passed an exam. in Sindee lang.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to be dep. commisnr. of customs, salt, and opium, northern div.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. B. Peile to succeed Mr. Arbuthnot as settle. officer in Gujarat.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie has been app. a superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, fr. date on which he passed the departl. exam., according to first standard.

Mr. J. N. Rose, rev. and police commissur., southern div., has been allowed prep. leave fr. date on which he may make over ch. of his office to his successor, with the view of reg. the C.S., and is perm. to embark for Eur. by the mail of the 27th inst.

Mr. W. Hart is app. to offic. as rev. and police commissur.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, chief sec. to Govt., has leave to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., fr. date of the dep. of the next overland mail str.

Mr. A. K. Forbes is app. to act as secy. to Govt. in political, secret, educational, judicial, and Persian depts. of the secretariat, during absence of Mr. Anderson.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, actg. sec. to Govt. in revenue, financial, and gen. depts., to act as chief sec. to Govt. and be in charge of separate dept.

Promotions:—  
Capt. C. J. Merriman and Lieut. J. Melliss, exec. engrs. 2nd class, to be exec. engrs. 1st class, to fill existing vacancies.

Capt. J. M. Greig and Capt. H. Pym, exec. engrs. 3rd class, to be exec. engrs. 2nd class, v. Merriman and Melliss, prom.

Capt. J. G. T. Griffith, exec. engr. 4th class, to be exec. engr. 3rd class, v. Greig, prom.

Mr. R. Woodhouse, special asst. engr., to be an exec. engr. of 3rd class, v. Pym, prom.

Mr. R. Robins and Mr. F. Pemberton, asst. engrs. 2nd class to be asst. engrs. 1st class, to fill existing vacancies.

Capt. Davidson's 15 mos. m.c. to Eur. having expired in Nov. last, his app. as exec. engr., Lower Sind, and exec. engr. of the 2nd class, ceased from that date.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, head master of the Govt. English school at Ahmedabad, has leave for 15 days, under Sect. V. Clause A. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. T. B. Curtis, head master of the Govt. English school at Ahmedabad, under date May 11, 1860, is cane.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay, March 12.*—The servs. of Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., procg. to England, are placed at disp. of the brig. comdg. the Bombay garrison, for duty with invalids and time-expired soldiers, proceeding round the Cape in the steam frigate *Assaye*.

The following order is confirmed:—  
*Dated Feb. 24, 1861.*—By Lieut. col. Pelly, directing Lieut. Richardson to perform the duties of adjt. to the 8th N.I., during the indisposition of Lieut. Lloyd, or until further orders.

Promotion.—Consequent on the abolition of the Sholapore brig. from the 27th inst., Capt. Cornwall, brig. major at Sholapore, is transferred to the Aurangabad brigade, and will proceed to join on the above date.

The undermentioned commissioned officer has leave:—

1st Gren. N.I.—Lieut. T. P. B. Walsh, from March 25 to May 25, to proceed to Bombay and the coast on private affairs.

March 13.—Returned to duty.—Asst. surg. J. Pinkerton, med. estab., March 11.

Poona, March 14.—Inf. cadet J. F. Willoughby, recently arr. from England, is att. to do dn., for a period of 6 mo., with H.M.'s 83rd regt. of foot.

Leave of absence:—16th N.I.—Ens. Nicholson and Lieut. E. R. Goode, fr. April 2 to April 30, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

March 15.—H.E. the C. in C. will proceed to Mahabeshwur on the 21st inst., and will be accompanied by the following staff officers:—

The actg. adjt. gen. of the army.

The quar. gen. of the army.

The judge advocate general of the army.

The dep. adjt. gen. British forces.

The military sec.

Maj. Flood, aide de camp.

All correspondence for submission to H.E. to be addressed to heads of departments accordingly from that date.

All returns and ordinary reports to be sent to the adjt. gen.'s office at Poona as heretofore.

March 19.—Leave of absence:—  
57th N.I.—Lieut. C. B. La Touch, fr. March 20 to May 3.  
29th N.I.—Maj. E. B. Lynch, for 60 days, fr. date of departure, on priv. leave.  
No. 133.—Capt. Wallace, H.M.'s 5th N.I., has been per. to ret. to his appt. in the rev. survey.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, March 15.—No. 121.—The servs. of Capt. H. F. Bolton, H.M.'s 12th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India for employ. in the Nagpore commission.

March 16.—No. 125.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1846, is prom. to the brev. rank of capt. fr. date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. R. A. Taylor, 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers); March 7.

No. 126.—Asst. surg. R. Millar has a furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mos., under new furl. regs.

No. 127.—Under the provisions of G.O. dated Nov. 2, 1838, the following promotions are made in succ. to Regt. and Lieut. col. E. Green, c.b., of 30th N.I., prom. to rank of maj. gen.:—

Infantry.—Sen. maj. (brev. lieut. col.) A. R. Mansson, fr. 4th N.I. (rifle corps) to be regt. lieut. col. fr. Dec. 19, 1860, in succ. to Lieut. col. (brev. col.) E. Green, c.b., prom.

H.M.'s 4th N.I. (Rifles).—Capt. J. B. Dunsterville to be a major; Lieut. R. J. Castell to be capt. of a company; and 2nd Lieut. T. H. Sangster to be lieut., fr. Dec. 19 last, in succ. to Maj. Mansson, prom.

Poona, March 16.—Lieut. H. Gibson, 11th N.I., has leave fr. April 1 to May 31, to Bombay, to appear before the gen. exam. committee.

Bombay, March 16.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Lucas, art., res. his brig. com. at Neemuch, is app. comd. of art., fr. 23rd inst., v. Col. A. Rowland.

Capt. E. W. Lyons, 28th N.I., is app. staff officer, and to ch. of commissariat dept. at Sholapore, with effect from 27th inst.

The foll. arrangements in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. H. T. Vachell, fr. 1st to 3rd batt., to join 2nd co. No. 11 lt. f. batt.

Lieut. G. H. Candy, fr. 3rd to 4th batt.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 27.—By Capt. Moore, appg. Lieut. Macnaghton to act as adjt. to 5th regt. Poona horse, till arr. of Lieut. Spens.

Leave of absence:—

30th N.I.—Lieut. J. R. Lee, fr. March 23 to April 5, on priv. leave.

March 18.—Lieut. W. Bannerman, 3rd N.I., is att. to 2nd N.I., till the ret. of his regt. fr. China.

Order confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 27.—By Lieut. col. Sealy, app. Lieut. Pemberton to act as qmr. and paymr. to 4th batt. art., as a temp. measure, v. Lucas.

Poona, March 20.—Ens. Beville, att. to H.M.'s 64th regt. of foot, is transf. to do du. with H.M.'s 4th (King's Own) regt.

#### RETURN HOME OF THE 24TH AND 64TH FOOT.

Head Qrs., Bombay, March 21.—H.M.'s 24th and 64th regts. of foot are about to leave for England after a prolonged service in India.

Sir William Mansfield has much pleasure in testifying to the good conduct and discipline by which these regts. have been distinguished throughout their Indian career, in the most difficult circumstances of war and in quarters.

H.M.'s 24th foot took a leading part in the Punjab campaign, including the battles of Chillianwalla, Guzerat, and was much employed subsequently, in 1857, in maintaining order in the Punjab when that great province was denuded of troops on account of the siege of Delhi.

The 64th foot, after winning distinction in the Persian campaign, under Lieut. gen. Sir James Outram, went round early in 1857, and was amongst the first slender detachment of troops which, under the late Sir Henry Havelock, breasted the tide of mutiny until H.M.'s Govt. was able to act on a large scale for the suppression of the rebellion.

The 64th regt. was constantly engaged from that time till the termination of the Rohilcund campaign, including Sir H. Havelock's march and numerous actions, the Cawnpore campaign, the siege of Lucknow, and the capture of Bareilly.

To have formed part of the small body of troops which upheld the honour of England in India in the eventful year 1857 is a proud recollection for these two regiments, which will be handed down hereafter amongst the most glowing traditions of their records.

By order of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, C.B.

C. H. SOMERSET, Col.

Dep. Adjt. Gen. H.M.'s Forces, Bombay.

The underment. officers have undergone a course of instruction in the drill and practice of the Armstrong field gun, and are duly qualified as instructors:—

2nd Capt. J. H. Malcolmson, 2nd Capt. T. M. Harries, and Lieut. C. H. Shute, regt. of art.

The foll. officers have been reported as having qualified at Hythe as 1st cl. musk. instructors:—

2nd Lieut. G. H. Bridges, 1st Eur. fus., and Lieut. A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur. L.I.

#### RETURNING TO DUTY.

The Sec. of State for India has intimated that henceforth the permission to return to duty granted to officers will hold good for three months from the date of such permission, provided they embark for India within that period.

#### BIRTHS.

ARATON, Mrs. S. C., daughter, at Dacca, March 13.

ATCHESON, wife of Capt., son, at Poona, March 16.

BELLET, wife of N., daughter, at Mussoorie, Feb. 15.

BILLINGS, wife of W. A., daughter, at Agra, March 5.

BIRD, wife of Maj. H. L., son, at Berhampore, March 9.

BROWN, wife of Capt. D. P., son, at Umballa, March 6.

CASSELS, Mrs. J., daughter, at Malabar Hill, March 21.

CLIFFORD, wife of W., son, at Poona, March 11.

D'SILVA, wife of F., son, at Trichinopoly, March 4.

FORBES, wife of Capt. W., son, at Benares, March 9.

GARDEN, wife of Lieut. W. A., daughter, at Simla, March 5.

GARDNER, wife of G. P., son, at Nassick, March 23.

GAWNE, wife of E., son, at Almorah, March 4.

GOADBY, wife of Rev. J. O., son, at Howrah, March 2.

GORDON, wife of A. A., daughter, at Bangalore, March 12.

HORNE, wife of G., daughter, at Colaba, March 15.

LOCK, wife of Capt., daughter, at Chicacole, Feb. 26.

MELVILL, wife of R. G., daughter, at Hissar, March 2.

MENDES, wife of F., daughter, at Hyderabad, March 13.

MCANDREW, wife of Capt. G., son, March 11.

MCCLAREN, wife of Mr., son, at Madras, March 14.

MCLEOD, wife of Lieut. Murdoch, son, at Bareilly, March 12.

MIDDLETON, wife of J., son, at Bellary, March 12.

NEALE, wife of C., son, at Agra, March 3.

NEWELL, wife of H., daughter, at Madras, March 19.

OAKLEY, wife of Capt. Sir Charles, son (still-born), at Meean Meer, March 8.

POLLOCK, wife of A. R., daughter, at Humeerpore, March 12.

PRIESTLY, wife of C. W., son, at Allahabad, March 9.

QUADROS, Mrs. M. R. de, daughter, at Mazagon, March 13.

ROGERS, wife of A., son, at Ahmedabad, March 22.

SCOTT, wife of William, daughter, at Garden Reach, March 14.

SCOTT, wife of Maj. W., son (still-born), at Mhow, March 10.

SHUTE, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Kurrachee, March 11.

STEWART, wife of Lieut. A., son, at Meean Meer, March 11.

TAYLOR, wife of Lieut. col. Alex., c.b., daughter, at Rawulpindie, March 4.

VALLADARES, wife of E. L., son, at Bombay, March 12.

VAUGHAN, Mrs. R., daughter, at Calcutta, March 7.

WILLOCK, wife of G. B., son, at Allyghur, March 10.

#### MARRIAGES.

ASHER, J. G., to Barbara M., daughter of the late C. Grant, at Hyderabad, March 12.

BLISSET, J. T., to Mary A., daughter of R. W. Norfor, at Madras, March 14.

COVENRY, W. A., to Emma M., daughter of the late J. Jones, at Muttra, March 14.

HOWARD, W. C., to Ellen, widow of the late R. T. M. Smith, at Mynpoorie, March 12.

JACKSON, Capt. C., to Anne, daughter of Major T. Pownall, at Sealkote, March 7.

PHILLIPS, W., to Sarah A., daughter of Lieut. J. Scott, at Kurrachee, March 12.

PIGOTT, W. H. L., H.M.'s 73rd regt., to Mary P., daughter of W. Taylor, at Patna, March 7.

SCOTT, G. L. T., to Eliza A., daughter of the late G. O'N. Macfarren, at Calcutta, March 11.

SNELLEKSZ, H., to Miss Adrianco E. Nasse, at Kurrachee, March 9.

STOKE, Capt. G. H., Bombay Art., to Sarah T., daughter of Col. Armstrong, at Bombay, March 12.

THOMPSON, J. A. W., to Charlotte M., daughter of Capt. W. Browne, at Sangor, March 6.

TRACY, T. B., to Frances M., daughter of H. Maxwell, at Cawnpore, March 12.

TYRRELL, W., to Christiana A., daughter of C. Robertson, at Cawnpore, Feb. 28.

WILSON, R. H., to Ruth R., daughter of T. Ginger, at Byculia, March 21.

#### DEATHS.

BAPTIST, Clara V., daughter of L., at Bombay, aged 15.

BERNARD, Benjamin J., at Black Town, aged 28, March 13.

BOND, Elizabeth J., inf. daughter of W., at Colaba, March 17.

CARVILLE, Joseph, at Agra, March 5.

COOK, Diana S., daughter of H. D., at Calicut, March 13.

DAMPIER, W., Esq., superintendent of police, Lower Provinces at Calcutta, March 1.

DE WET, wife of Captain O., at Bombay, March 1.

ELLIOTT, John B. T., inf. son of J. B. B., at Patna, March 8.

FRYER, Lieut., H.M.'s 35th Regiment, drowned at Meerut, March 16.

FRYERS, Henry S., inf. son of Lieutenant colonel, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.

GASTER, Selina M., inf. daughter of Rev. T. J., at Agra, March 15.

GILDER, Caroline, widow of the late C. D., at Bombay, aged 50, March 17.

GRACE, Madeline, daughter of the late C., at Kamp-tee, aged 25, Feb. 25.

JERVOISE, wife of A. C., at Khandalla, March 16.

KNOLLYS, Lieut.-Col. Edward, 75th regt., at Rance-geunge, March 8.

LILLEY, Arthur F., inf. son of W., at Landour, March 5.

MCCALLY, Elizabeth, inf. daughter of Col. A., at Mysore, Feb. 21.

MUDDOCK, James, at Calcutta, aged 51, March 2.

RAIKES, Richard C., Bengal C.S., at Burrisal, aged 44, March 2.

RAMOS, Joseph, inf. son of F., at Poona, March 11.

ROBERTS, Nora F., inf. daughter of Capt. F., at Simla, March 3.

RUNTZ, Wilhelmine C. S., wife of L. O., aged 33.

SCOTT, Sophia, wife of Maj. W., at Mhow, aged 35, March 11.

LEVY, Mrs. Mary A., at Calcutta, aged 41, March 14.

THOMPSON, Ens. William, unatt., at Morar, March 5.

WILKIE, Miller, son of J., drowned alongside the *Lady Clarendon*, aged 16, March 8.

WILLIAMS, Isabella M., infant daughter of Lieut. J. M., at Rangoon, Feb. 23.

WILSON, James A., infant son of J. A., at Madras, March 11.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 16.

7th Lt. Drags.—Cornet J. G. Le Marchant, fr. 8th lt. drags., to be cornet, v. G. E. Paget, app. to the royal regt. of horse gds.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. H. E. Wood to be capt., by purch., v. J. Macartney, who rets.; Cornet G. J. B. Bruce to be lieut., by purch., v. Wood.

32nd Foot.—Ens. R. J. Lenthall, fr. 99th foot, to be ens., v. J. A. Grattan, who res.

33rd Foot.—Ens. C. F. Mundy to be lieut., by purch., v. H. R. Roberts, who rets.; C. A. Carthew, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Mundy.

42nd Foot.—Ens. J. J. Peter, fr. 5th foot, to be ens., v. C. W. P. Warner, who res.; Ens. A. M. Creagh, fr. 58th foot, to be ens., v. W. H. Spooner, prom.

54th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Gordon, fr. 16th foot, to be capt., v. R. B. Stokes, who exchs.

60th Foot.—Ens. M. W. O'Rourke to be lieut., by purch., v. G. H. Mackenzie, who rets.; G. L. McLean Farmer, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. O'Rourke.

70th Foot.—Ens. N. Huskisson to be lieut., without purch., v. C. H. Prior.

97th Foot.—Ens. E. J. A. Smith, fr. 9th foot, to be ens., v. Crespin, prom.

#### BREVET.

Second capt. J. H. M. S. Stewart, Madras engrs., to be maj. in the army.

Capt. C. P. Keyes, 30th Madras N.I., to be maj. in the army.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, after an extensive tour of three months in Guzerat, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, &c., arrived on the morning of the 19th March at the Presidency, and purposes leaving for Mahableshwur, his hot weather resort, in the first week of April. His lordship administers the rite of Confirmation on Wednesday, 27th, in the Cathedral, before taking his departure for the Hills. Bishop Harding's visits to Bombay are like angels—"few and far between!"

INAUGURATION OF THE BEYT TEMPLES.—A vernacular contemporary learns that the temples at Beyt, which were destroyed by British soldiers in the late expedition, have been rebuilt at the expense of his Highness the Guicowar, and by the contributions of other Hindoos. Thousands of persons, as well as nine Maharajs, were collected at Beyt to witness the ceremony of installing the new idols, which took place on the 2nd inst.

MR. MANSFIELD, the Revenue Commissioner, Northern division, left Bombay for Ahmedabad on the 21st of March. He is to settle some dispute raised in connection with the Income-tax by the inhabitants of the town of Dholka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.



## Official Papers.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor general of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Nos. 503-508, dated Feb. 22, 1861.

## RAILWAY.

Read again the following despatches from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to the Govt. of India, having reference to the subject of expenditure on railways in this country:—

No. 110, dated July 10, 1860, in the Financial Dept.  
 " 78, " Oct. 10, " " Railway "  
 " 94, " Nov. 17, " " " "  
 " 3, " Jan. 9, 1861, " " " "

Observations.—With reference to the above correspondence regarding railway expenditure, and more especially to Railway Despatch, No. 94, of Nov. 17, 1860, in which the previous restriction of the amount of railway expenditure in India for the year 1860-61 to £4,750,000, conveyed by Despatch, No. 110, of July 10, 1860, was withdrawn, and in which it was laid down that operations should not be delayed on those sections of lines which are advancing towards completion, or which the Govt. of India may consider of primary importance, the whole subject of railways has been taken into serious consideration, with a view to ascertain what sections come within the above description, so that in case of capital not being forthcoming for all, such sections might receive a preference.

2. In the mean time, in consequence of these orders, the restriction was withdrawn before it had been generally enforced, and the works have proceeded without material interruption, the result being an expenditure on railways in India for the financial year ending April 31, 1861, which, although not yet precisely ascertained, may be safely taken at about £6,000,000, instead of £4,750,000.

3. The further prosecution of railway works in India has become a question of serious consideration, upon which the Indian Govt. is anxious to obtain instructions from England as soon as possible. From the latest return obtained from thence, it appears that the situation on Dec. 31, 1860, was as follows:—

Designation of Railways.	Capital required as estimated by our Office.	Capital required as estimated by our Office in England.	Capital required as estimated by our Office in India.	Capital required as estimated by our Office in India.
East Indian.—Main Line	19,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Jubbulpore	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Madras.—Main Line	4,815,000	4,815,000	4,815,000	4,815,000
Bellary	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Great Indian Peninsula.	13,338,250	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Sind Railway	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Indus Flotilla	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Punjab.—Mooltan and Umritsur	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Delhi extension	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	8,290,080	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Eastern Bengal (present works)	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Great Southern of India	590,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Total	£56,093,330	£54,000,000	£54,000,000	£54,000,000

4. The general result is, therefore, that, according to present estimates, which may possibly be exceeded, a sum of £56,000,000 will be required to complete the sanctioned railway system of India, towards which £39,666,300 only has been provided through the existing companies. Of this capital of £39,666,300, £32,547,540 had been paid in by the companies, and £31,186,404 was estimated to have been expended in England and India up to Dec. 31, 1860; so that by

the close of the financial year on April 31, 1861, in round numbers, £34,500,000 will probably have been paid in, and £34,000,000 will have been expended. The balances of the companies will, by that date, have been considerably overdrawn, while those of others will be very small, and none will be at all sufficient to complete the works which have been sanctioned, as appears by the subjoined Table:—

Designation of Railways.	Balance on 31st December, 1860.	Estimated amount required to complete the undertaking in excess of that spent up to November 15, 1860.
East Indian.—Main Line	4,700,681	6,993,851
Jubbulpore	1,805,170	1,805,170
Madras.—Main Line	639,904	8,544,036
Bellary	2,984,072	4,182,508
Great Indian Peninsula.	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sind Railway	1,703,000	1,703,000
Indus Flotilla	774,000	774,000
Punjab.—Mooltan and Umritsur	201,313	201,313
Delhi extension	88,300	88,300
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,576,683	2,530,100
Eastern Bengal (present works)	1,081,000	1,081,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	£22,225	£22,225
Great Southern of India	58,736	58,736
Total	£21,709	£25,290,563

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Calcutta and South-Eastern	£22,225	£22,225
Great Southern of India	58,736	58,736
Total	£21,709	£25,290,563

The result is, therefore, that to the extent of upwards of £20,000,000 no provision has yet been made for the capital required to complete the system of Indian railways beyond the power of borrowing £3,000,000 taken by the Secretary of State last year, and which, if exercised, will nearly be exhausted in replacing the balance in England which has been expended in the current year.

5. Without here considering in detail the financial position of India, it is sufficient to note the fact, that by May next, or shortly after, the cash balances here will certainly be reduced to the lowest point at which it is possible to carry on the government of the country; and, advertising to the prospects of next year, and to the risk of deficient revenue and of extra charges which will be caused by the famine, it would certainly be highly imprudent to reckon on advances from the Treasury here for carrying on railway works on an extensive scale. In fact, a state of things is possible, or rather probable, in which, in the event of funds not being supplied from home in anticipation to carry on the railway works, the Govt. of India would have no alternative but to order their abrupt and complete suspension.

6. Under these circumstances it has become of extreme urgency to know as soon as possible what the companies and the Home Govt. are prepared to do. The expenditure is now going on at the rate of rather more than £8,000,000 a-year—viz., about £2,250,000 in England and £6,000,000 in India.

7. Should the Home Govt. decide on proceeding uninterruptedly with the whole of the railways sanctioned, it will require an expenditure in India of from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 a-year for each of the next three or four years. If it be impossible to provide this amount in addition to that which may be required for expenditure in England, it will be clearly impossible to finish all that has been sanctioned, and, in that case, it will be of vital importance to spend what capital can be raised in completing lines or sections of lines which are already far advanced, rather than in commencing new works or prosecuting sections on which no great progress has been made without the assurance of being able to finish them. With this view inquiries have been made as to the actual state and progress of the different lines, and although information is not on some of these points so complete as could be wished, yet,

as the results appear to be substantially correct, and the matter is extremely urgent, it has been laid before the Home Govt. under its present aspect.

8. It appears that upon the following lines the progress made has been such that the idea of suspending them could not be entertained unless upon the gravest emergency:—

## CLASS I.

LINES.	Estimated capital in excess of that spent up to Nov. 15, 1860,* required to complete the several lines.
East Indian.—Main line from Calcutta to Delhi, with Singarrun Branch and Burrakur Extension (Ranceguige)	£ 4,790,681
Madras.—Main line from Madras to Beyoor and Bangalore Branch	559,964
Great Indian Peninsula.—Bombay to Sholapur and Bhosawul Junction	4,132,508
" " Bhosawul to Hurdah towards Jubbulpore (?)	774,000
" " Bhosawul to Omrawuttie towards Nagpur	2,850,100
Sind Railway	201,313
Indus Flotilla	88,300
Punjab.—Mooltan and Umritsur	1,596,685
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.—Bombay to Ahmedabad	1,081,000
Eastern Bengal (right bank of the Ganges)	822,225
Calcutta and South-Eastern	58,736
Great Southern of India.—Negapatam to Trichinopoly	231,709
Total	£13,613,321

9. The following lines are either not commenced, or have made so little progress, that no serious loss would ensue from their suspension beyond that of the retardation of the benefits of railway communication:—

## CLASS II.

LINES.	Estimated capital in excess of that spent up to Nov. 15, 1860,* required to complete the several lines.
East Indian.—Jubbulpore Line—Allahabad to Jubbulpore	£ 1,805,170
Madras.—Bellary Line—Arconum Junction to Moodgul	2,984,072
Great Indian Peninsula.—Sholapur to Moodgul	1,500,000
" " Hurdah to Jubbulpore	1,764,000
" " Omrawuttie to Nagpur (?)	774,000
Punjab.—Umritsur to Delhi	2,850,100
Total	£11,677,242

And one or two minor lines or sections are in an intermediate position, which makes it doubtful whether they could be suspended, as the Bangalore branch and the portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bhosawul Junction and Hurdah towards Jubbulpore. These have been included under Class I.; whilst the portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Omrawuttie and Nagpur has been entered in Class II. These, however, do not materially affect the general result, which is that the railways may be classed in two categories; one which must be completed at all hazards at a cost of about £13,600,000, to be spent mainly in the two and a-half years commencing Nov. 15, 1860; another which it is very desirable to complete, but which might, in case of urgency, be suspended without grave loss.

10. Feeling the importance of not being committed further in respect to the latter class of lines, orders have been issued to suspend the commencement of any new works and to enter into no further contracts or engagements generally upon lines in Class II., until instructions shall be received from home as to the extent of expenditure which can be safely undertaken.

11. If it should appear with reference to the state of affairs on Nov. 15 last, that, in addition to providing the £13,600,000, indispensable in the next two or three years to complete advanced lines, the authorities at home can see their way to provide another £11,700,000, to be spent in the next three or four years in carrying out those portions of the general scheme which are yet scarcely begun, orders for the active prosecution of those portions will be given.

12. In fact, the Government of India is fully sensible how desirable it is to complete all those lines without delay if possible, and more especially that which will unite Bombay with Calcutta via Jubbulpore, to which it attaches the utmost importance.

13. But, on the other hand, nothing could be more lamentable than, after undertaking works beyond the means available, to be compelled from want of money to suspend them in a half-finished condition.

14. It is quite possible that only a limited amount of capital can be raised in England by the railway companies or otherwise during the next two or three years, and in the existing state of uncertainty whether this may not be the case, it is obviously desirable that such money as may be forthcoming shall

\* The total expenditure of guaranteed capital up to that date, was £30,802,767.

be devoted to completing sufficiently to open for traffic those portions of lines upon which considerable progress has been already made, or on which considerable liabilities have been incurred, in as inexpensive a manner as possible, rather than in breaking fresh ground, or advancing works on which no great progress has been made, without the certainty of being able to pursue either uninterruptedly to completion, and also in preference to proceeding with costly stations or other works which are not indispensable for opening the more advanced lines of traffic.

15. Although it is impossible, until advices are received from home to say what amount of capital may be forthcoming, and what extent of restriction may become imperative, the Government of India are so impressed with the importance of not retarding works which are in full progress without the most absolute necessity, that they are prepared in the mean time to continue the expenditure for the present financial year, on the scale on which it is now going on, viz., of £6,000,000 a-year, and to confine their orders of suspension to the less urgent works.

16. The applicability of these remarks to each of the five local governments affected by them will now be considered separately.

17. Thus, with regard to the South-Western main line of the Madras Railway there can be no doubt. This line is so far advanced that the interests of Government demand its completion at the earliest date consistent with the economical execution of work. To this main line, then, the remarks previously made are applicable only to the extent of opening it in as inexpensive a way as possible regarding which some further general remarks will be found below.

18. But with regard to the Bangalore branch the case may be different; a report in detail regarding it will be awaited before deciding. Should the Government of Madras, on full consideration, think it possible to restrict expenditure on the Bangalore branch it is in possession of authority for so doing. The Government of India desires that no expenditure whatever should be incurred on the Neilgherry branch, which is understood not to have been commenced.

19. Again, with regard to the Bellary line from Arcunum to Moodgul. The Government of India has no doubt whatever that as much of this line as possible should be suspended, and that the energies of the company should be devoted, as it is believed they are being devoted to the Arcunum end, and to the completion of any works which have gone so far that they cannot be suspended without heavy loss. Under any circumstances, therefore, the Government of India desires that no further liabilities should be incurred on this line beyond what are absolutely necessary for the above objects, pending the issue of further instructions which will follow the report of the Madras Government on the subject.

20. The importance of the Bellary line will be considered, under the alternatives of thorough communication by rail from Madras to Bombay, and of the branch terminating at some point south of Moodgul. For, it is understood that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is indisposed to fulfil its engagement on that part of its line between Sholapoor and Moodgul; and, under the circumstances, it is highly probable that a junction between the Great Indian Peninsula and Bellary lines may not be effected for many years.

21. Regarding the Great Southern of India line the Government of India is disposed to restrict construction entirely to the portion between Nagapattam and Trichinopoly, for which the capital already guaranteed may perhaps suffice. In the mean time no avoidable expenditure should be incurred beyond what is necessary to place the works already commenced in a condition to be opened for traffic at the least possible cost.

22. Again, with regard to the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Sholapoor, and from Bombay to Bhosawul, there can be no doubt. This line is so far advanced that the interests of Government demand its completion, and the remarks previously made are capable only to the extent of opening the line in as inexpensive a way as possible.

23. But with regard to the continuation of the line in the Deccan, from Sholapoor to Moodgul, forming a junction with the Bellary line of the Madras Railway the case is different, and it does not appear that the Government of India is committed to continue that line at all; whilst the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, though committed to continue it, should Government so desire, is understood rather to prefer continuation from Sholapoor in a different direction.

24. There cannot be room for doubt that continuation of this line from Sholapoor to Moodgul should be suspended until the receipt of further orders from England, and that the energies of the company should be devoted chiefly to their North-East line.

25. Again, the Government of India understands that the portion of the Nagpore branch of this railway between Bhosawul Junction and Oomrawuttee

is too far advanced to permit suspension of work, except under circumstances not merely of anticipated failure of funds, but of that anticipation being actually realised.

26. But with regard to the portion of the same branch beyond Oomrawuttee, the case may be different. Under execution by the same contractors, who are carrying on the portion between Bhosawul and Oomrawuttee, it may be both possible and desirable to induce them to concentrate their energies on the section west of Oomrawuttee, after allowing them to place the works at the Nagpore end in a state of security, and to work up such perishable materials as they have collected. It is thought that with cordial co-operation on the part of the railway authorities this might not be difficult. How far such a course may be desirable, with reference to opening out the cotton districts, is another matter, and one on which the opinion of the Government of Bombay will be much valued.

27. Again, Government finds itself in a favourable condition to restrict expenditure on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with reference to the understood failure of contractors to prosecute with vigour the portion of the North-East line between Bhosawul and Jubbulpore. For the present it will not be possible to continue progress along that entire length, and progress on the sections between Hurdah and Jubbulpore will cease as early as practicable. But it is worthy of consideration whether the section which lies between Bhosawul and Hurdah should or should not be continued so as to ensure uninterrupted communication with the Valley of the Nerbuda, on which subject the report of the Government of Bombay is desired with reference to mileage progress, total expenditure necessary, total expenditure already incurred, and political and financial advantages attendant on the early completion of that portion. And it may also be worthy of consideration whether arrangements may not be made with the contractors who hold the contract for the line between Oomrawuttee and Nagpore to transfer the portion of their establishment now employed on that section to the main line between Bhosawul and Hurdah. As at present informed, the Government of India considers such a result highly desirable, and will be glad to receive a full report on the subject from the Government of Bombay.

28. Regarding the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, decision, generally, may be expected from England. In the mean time the works will be prosecuted in accordance with the principles which will be found elsewhere in this resolution; the object being to render the line between Ahmedabad and Bombay as fully remunerative as possible at the earliest practicable date.

29. The Scinde railway and Indus flotilla have not been here considered in detail. It is presumed that a small extension of guaranteed capital, about £117,000, which they will probably be able to raise without further aid from Government, will enable those companies to complete their task satisfactorily. They do not here require notice. Similarly, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Eastern Bengal, and Calcutta, and South Eastern Railways may be allowed to progress, affected only by the general remarks elsewhere found in this resolution.

30. It is manifest also that the main line of the East India Railway between Calcutta and Delhi must proceed vigorously, and the Government of India is indisposed to check either the Burrakur extension or the Singuram branch, further opening out coal districts. But on this line much may yet be done to economise. To it the general remarks in this resolution are fully applicable.

31. H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, in communication with the railway company, will decide, after consideration of the circumstances already stated, whether the Jubbulpore line in the North-West Provinces shall or shall not be commenced next working season.

32. In the Punjab it is not intended to interfere with the Mooltan and Umritsar line any further than to insist on such a style of building being adopted as will conduce to the opening of the line with the smallest possible original outlay of capital. The continuation of this line to Delhi is not at present contemplated, though highly desirable hereafter.

33. H.M.'s Sec. of State has been addressed with a view to ascertain the extent to which the Government of India may rely on being supplied with funds for the prosecution of the railways of the three presidencies for the next year or two, and, should this Government see its way towards the necessary funds being provided, it will be most happy to withdraw all restriction on the progress of the works; but, in the mean time, until further advice shall be received from England, it is indispensable in the interest both of the Government and railway companies to take immediate measures to prevent their being committed to any further liabilities or expenditure upon the lines or sections of line referred to, which are in a position now to be suspended without material injury to the works already in progress.

34. Under existing difficulties, circumstances must be quite exceptional which would render justifiable

the adoption of any style of building for stations, work-shops, &c., more expensive than suffices for the accommodation of civil and military officers of Government at out stations, with the simple difference that roofs of decidedly inflammable material must be prohibited within a certain distance of the line, and altogether as a covering for valuable stores, &c., which, in some instances, moreover, may, on the score of economy in their preservation, deserve more permanent building. Without laying down any invariable rule, it may be remarked that in many localities in India, buildings, whose interior walls are of sun-dried brick, the exterior walls of which are of kiln-burnt brick, laid in mud and plastered exteriorly, will last for years; that dwellings, stations, and work-shops may advantageously be built in many localities of place bricks, or bricks which, although they are not sufficiently good for bridges, and will not ring properly, yet are very far superior to sun-dried bricks in resisting pressure and damp, and to which plaster will adhere; that, in many positions, mere mat sheds, mud plastered, with tiled or shingled roofs, may suffice for second and third-class stations; and that all that is really indispensable in such positions is a substantial retaining platform wall of the best material.

35. It is not intended to assert that these and similar make-shifts will always be most economical in the end; that is not the question. The real matter at issue is, shall the several lines be opened for traffic with such make-shifts, and commence paying their expenses, or shall many of them, from their constructors being over particular to have nothing but the very best description of brick-work, &c., remain, for years to come, unfinished and unproductive?

36. The several local governments have therefore been instructed to issue the most positive orders to their consulting engineers at once to step in and direct any such alteration in construction of buildings as may, in the opinion of those governments, tend to carry out the primary object of opening each line at the smallest possible expense, and totally regardless of appearance.

37. With this view consulting engineers have been directed to communicate with the railway authorities throughout India. The concurrence of those authorities is most important, and no doubt will be obtained.

Ordered.—That, with a view of keeping the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-West Provinces, and the Punjab generally informed on the subject of railway prospects in India, a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of those Governments.

Ordered, also, that the above resolution be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

(True Extract)

A. G. GOODWIN, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

## Accounts of the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Budget and Audit Committee, to C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India. Financial Department, Fort William, Feb. 22, 1861.

Sir,—In continuation of paragraphs 6 to 11 of our Report, No. 5 of the 15th October last, in reference to the incorporation of the accounts and audit of the postal and electric telegraph departments with the general system now approved and sanctioned by the Supreme Government, we have the honour to transmit copies of communications \* received from the Director-general of the Post-office in India, from the superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, regarding this matter. We have also to add, that we have communicated personally with both these officers (Mr. Riddell and Major Douglas), and also with the Postmaster-general of the North-Western Provinces, Dr. Paton. We have now to submit our report regarding the carrying out of the principles already recommended by us in our letter No. 5, of Oct. 15, 1860, and sanctioned by Government in your letter No. 10,633, of the 20th idem. That principle is that the accounts of both these departments shall, after due preparation in the respective departments, be subjected to separate and independent audit.

2. In reference to the Post-office department, we were at first of opinion that the accounts of each deputy-postmaster in charge of a post-office should be transmitted direct to an independent examiner acting under the Imperial Audit Board, instead of being transmitted, as heretofore, to the Postmaster-general. The Director-general of the Post-office in India so far concurred in that principle as to consider that the accounts of each post-office, instead of being sent to the Postmaster-general, should be sent direct to the presidency. But Mr. Riddell urges that these accounts, before being subjected to independent examination by an officer under the Audit

\* No. 1,773, of 7th December, 1860; No. 8,539, of the 19th January, 1861.

Board, should first be examined, and, if necessary, corrected and completed in the Director-general's office. Mr. Riddell apprehends that, as the various deputy-postmasters receive inferior pay, and cannot, therefore, be highly trained officials, their accounts will often be erroneous and defective. These defects would cause much trouble when detected by an independent examiner; whereas they might all be, in the first instance, rectified in the office of the Director-general before the accounts were finally submitted for independent examination and audit. Mr. Riddell, therefore, is anxious to have a compiler appointed in his own office, to whom the accounts would, in the first instance, be submitted by the several deputy-postmasters, and by whom the said accounts would be primarily examined, and, if necessary, rectified, and then transmitted *in extenso* with vouchers and explanation, for independent audit. Considering all the circumstances of the case, we would admit this proposal, in addition to the proposals already submitted by us; and we recommend that the Director-general be allowed a compiler on a salary not exceeding 500 rupees per mensem, whose duties would be such as those already described. In his letter No. 570, of the 18th June last, Mr. Riddell showed how the cost of centralising the accounts of the department might be met by savings. He would manage to provide for the compiler's salary, without a net increase. At all events, the increase, if any, would be trifling, and would be desirable in consideration of the object in view.

3. In respect to the electric telegraph department, Major Douglas desire to retain the audit of departmental accounts as much as possible within the department itself. We still, however, consider it absolutely necessary that the principle of the accounts of every department being audited by independent agency, must be carried out for the electric telegraph, as much as for every other branch of the service. The arguments adduced by Major Douglas appear to us to be precisely the same as would be urged by any department which might desire virtually to exercise the power of auditing its own accounts. And we think that whatever control the Superintendent-general may desire to exercise over departmental finance will be amply provided for by the appointment of a compiler similar to the compiler which we have already recommended for the Post-office department. At present the accounts for each executive telegraph office are sent to the superintendent of the circle, who sends them on for audit to the Superintendent-general. We recommend that the accounts be sent by the officer in charge of each telegraph office to the superintendent of the circle, who is responsible officer, and will be able to check any charges peculiar to the department, which cannot otherwise be checked so well. The superintendent of the circle can then send them to the compiler at headquarters, who will transmit them *in extenso* with vouchers to an independent examiner acting under the Imperial Audit Board.

4. In both departments, post-office and electric telegraph, the compiler subordinate to the departmental chief should, we submit, be distinctly recognised as departmental examiner and sub-auditor, responsible for not permitting unauthorised expenditure.

5. We recommend that this system apply equally in both the post office and the electric telegraph departments, to fixed charges as well as to contingent charges. The fixed charges, comprising salaries, cannot well be subjected to pre-audit, the audit authority being often at a great distance, without causing delay and inconvenience. If it were said that these charges might be pre-audited by the local civil paymaster, still we should not recommend that this latter alternative be adopted, as it would cause delay and a multiplication of accounts. Nor in common with the subject referred to us in Government letter No. 6,968, of Aug. 11, 1860, would we advise that the cost of establishments for the electric telegraph department be limited, separately for each circle division or sub-division. The only limit consistent with the efficient working of the department seems to be the general one for the cost of the entire establishments in India.

6. We would recommend that the charges in the electric telegraph, as well as the post-office department, be paid, subject to the checks of the Budget, and monthly estimates of cash requirements and of post-audit. Both fixed charges and contingencies, for instance, might be paid within the limits of the sanctioned estimates, on the counter signature of the Postmaster-general and of superintendent of electric telegraph circle respectively. We would recommend, also, that every officer having contingent disbursements should receive a distinct advance permanently, say (50) fifty rupees per mensem. He would not account for this while holding office, but it would constitute his permanent stock in trade, and instead of setting off each cash contingent bill, as it was passed against the advance, he would obtain payment of it, and apply his advance to further payments as necessary. On leaving his appointment he would have to pay fifty rupees to his successor or account for the amount.

7. For the examination of the accounts transmitted

from the post-office and electric telegraph departments we recommend that an independent examiner be appointed. This office would be immediately subordinate to the Audit Board, and should receive such a salary and occupy such a status as would offer every inducement for the work being done thoroughly well. One examiner might manage the detailed audit for both these departments, and would transmit abstracts to the Auditor-general. We believe that a salary of 800 rupees per mensem will suffice. We hope the cost may be met by the arrangement of other establishments. But under any circumstances, it would be necessary to incur the charge for the due auditing of the accounts of two departments, of which the aggregate expenditure must be considerable, and in which financial economy may be materially promoted by efficiency of audit.

8. We observe that Major Douglas deprecates the audit of the post-office and the electric telegraph accounts being both done by the same officer. But as the audit is independent, the departmental authority can have no concern in the method or the means by which such audit is conducted. The audit of one department alone might not furnish sufficient work for one officer, and instances are frequent in all branches of the service of one officer auditing the accounts of two or more departments. In fact, any reasonable objection which Major Douglas could entertain will be met by the proposition we have made for the appointment of a departmental compiler.

9. It only remains to notice one point in the electric telegraph department—namely, the system of cash payments for messages sent on the public service. It was thought that if an officer or a department had to pay for a message, and had to charge the amount in a contingent bill liable to audit, there would be greater care exercised in sending the message, in considering its actual necessity or otherwise, and in the length of the communication; and that the economy would result. We cannot, however, discover that this result has been in the least degree attained. On the other hand, we apprehend that the rule of cash payment is open to serious objection. Cash is received for this purpose by every department from the Treasury, and is again paid into the Electric Telegraph Office. This constant passing of cash from hand to hand is very objectionable. The substitution of stamps would, no doubt, remove some of these defects; but still there would remain an objection, as the service stamps would be liable to misappropriation. We would submit that it will be preferable to devise a plan whereby the responsibility of the officer sending the message may be fixed, without the actual payment of cash, and that thus the real object of the cash system may be secured. With this view we would suggest that a receipt-book be established, to be kept by the telegraph office. This book would contain a form of receipt and a check margin. The telegraph office, on receiving the message, would enter the number of words and the cost of the message, and having signed the receipt would transmit it to the officer sending the message.

10. The telegraph office would submit to the examiner of telegraph accounts, monthly, a separate statement of all receipts so issued, properly classified and debited to each department. On the other hand, the several offices sending messages will submit all receipts obtained by them from the telegraph office as above described, as vouchers. By means of these receipts the examiner will check the lists received from the telegraph department, and will bring to notice any department in which the number and extent of messages may appear excessive. This plan would, we think, meet the requirements of the case, and would ensure the charges incurred by each department for telegrams being strictly examined, and would ensure all the purposes of the cash system, without being open to any objection in practice.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON.  
E. DRUMMOND.  
R. TEMPLE.

(True copy.)  
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### Payment of Service Messages.

Fort William, Feb. 27.—The Gov. gen. in Council approves of the propositions contained in the above letter, and he directs that the system of such payments for service messages be at once abolished.

H.E. in Council, at the same time, desires that the Budget and audit committee be called upon to report, without delay, in communication with the directors gen. of the post office and the telegraph departments, as to the precise salary to be allowed to the compilers under them, and as to the savings that may be effected in the post-office and the telegraph departments to meet the cost of the new appointments.

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Budget and audit committee.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the resolution and of the Budget and audit committee's report, No. 11, dated the 22nd inst., be forwarded to the depart-

ments,\* governments† and officers‡ noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

Ordered, further, that the resolution and the Budget and audit committee's report be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information, and that a copy of all the papers be forwarded for the information of the Right Hon. the Sec. for India.

#### The Indigo Question.

India-Office, London, April 8, 1861.

My Lord,—I. Your several letters noted in the margin,\* on various matters connected with the cultivation of indigo in the districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, together with your lordship's letter, No. 3, dated Dec. 29 last, transmitting the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 17th idem, on the report of the Indigo Commission, have been considered by me in council.

2. The labours of the commission† appointed under the provisions of Act IX. of 1860, have extended over some very important fields of inquiry. The commissioners have brought together a large and valuable mass of evidence on many points connected with the social condition of the peasantry of the indigo districts in Bengal; and they have very properly given prominent attention to the relation existing between the planter and the ryot, and to the elucidation of that which is, in fact, the gist of the whole question, namely, whether the cultivation of indigo, as recently carried on in Bengal, is profitable or unprofitable to the ryot, and therefore free or forced.

3. I entirely concur with the commissioners, with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and with your lordship, that the evidence taken before the commission, including that of the planter himself, is conclusive as to the fact that the cultivation was unprofitable to the ryot, who was required to furnish the plant at a price which, with the extra charges to which he was subjected, did not reimburse him for the cost of production.

4. The unwillingness of the ryots to cultivate indigo was the natural consequence of the unprofitableness of the cultivation. The testimony to the compulsory character of the system, as it recently prevailed in Bengal, is abundant throughout the minutes of evidence which follow the report of the commissioners. And it is not surprising that, when once the ryots were made aware that they could not legally be compelled to undertake this cultivation, they should have expressed their resolution to abandon it, and to turn their lands to more profitable account.

5. There is nothing in the volume comprising the proceedings of the commission which more painfully shows the evils of the indigo system, as carried on in Bengal, than the evidence contained in them of the oppression practised upon the ryots, and the amount of violence and crime to which it has given rise. That many of the planters are kind and considerate in their treatment of the people, and have exerted themselves to repress the prevalence of such practices, will readily be admitted. It is in evidence, however, that kidnapping, confining, and removing ryots from place to place were offences of no uncommon occurrence, and that up to a very recent date, indeed within the last few months, cases of the kind have been reported by the local government.

6. It has been alleged that the want of a good police, and a more perfect administration of justice, has been greatly to the prejudice of the planters' interests. But whatever may have been the inefficiency of the police and of the Mofussil Courts, the remark of the commissioners at paragraph 112 of their report, as given in the margin,‡ is fully borne out by the evidence taken before them.

7. On a careful consideration of the evidence which accompanies the report of the commissioners, I cannot avoid the conclusion arrived at by your lordship, that the ryot has been left too long in ignorance of the protection which he might claim against the proceedings of any planter who had bound him by unred obligations, and who had enforced them by unlawful means; and further, that

\* Home, foreign, military, and public works departments.

† Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-West Provinces, and Punjab.

‡ Accountants general to the Governments of India, Madras, and Bombay. Accountant to the Governments of Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Punjab. Civil auditors, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-West Provinces, and Punjab. Sub-treasurers, Fort William, Madras, and Bombay. Audit board Military finance department.

\* No. 87, dated 5 Sept., 1860; No. 73, dated 29 Sept., 1860; No. 79, dated 6 Oct., 1860; No. 33, dated 7 Nov., 1860; No. 94, dated 7 Nov., 1860; No. 100, dated 27 Nov., 1860; No. 103, dated 27 Nov., 1860; No. 113, dated 25 Dec., 1860; No. 5, dated 10 Jan., 1861.

† Mr. Seton Karr, C.S.; Mr. R. Temple, C.S.; Rev. J. Sale; Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee; Mr. W. F. Ferguson.

‡ "When matters come to this, that the assistance or support of the police can be purchased like any other article, it is quite clear that the advantage will remain with the party who has the freest hand and the fullest purse; and it is surely not contended that in this respect the planter is at a disadvantage with the ryot, or lies at his mercy."

§ 650, 653—859, 931, 1,001, 1,006, 1,339, 1,754.

the ryot has not been adequately defended against the native servants of the factories by the Government and its officers.

8. I have further to express my entire concurrence in the opinions expressed by your lordship, and by the President in Council, that the conduct of the Bengal Government, and of its officers generally, in the transactions under consideration, has been marked by a strictly impartial administration of the law; and that the Lieutenant-governor was justly entitled to the full and cordial support afforded to him by your lordship in council.

9. Of the several measures which have been suggested for replacing the relations between planter and ryot on a more satisfactory footing, I agree with your lordship and the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the inexpediency of appointing special district indigo officers or commissioners.

10. As to other measures, the majority of the commissioners object to any law rendering a breach of an indigo contract on the part of a ryot a criminal act punishable by the magistrate, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with them. Your lordship would also deprecate any special legislation in behalf of any particular interest, but you suggest the question whether the law which renders cognisable by the magistrate fraudulent breaches of contracts for service, of contracts with artificers and labourers, or of contracts for public works, might not beneficially be extended to contracts for the delivery of any agricultural produce, where the breach of contract was fraudulent, and where advances had been accepted.

11. There is evidence on record, given by men of intelligence and experience, to show that, if fairly treated, the ryot will readily act up to his agreement, and that, in regard to indigo, it is the unprofitableness of the contract which has led to evasion on the part of the ryot. A striking instance of what may be done by good management and fair treatment of the people is given at paragraph 59 of the Lieutenant-Governor's minute.

12. Again, the experience afforded by the operation of the law of last year (Act XI. of 1860), for the summary enforcement of indigo contracts, shows the danger of transferring to the criminal functionaries matters which more properly belong to the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Hundreds of ryots were thrown into gaol for wilful breaches of contract under circumstances which, considered, in the light of the proceedings of the local Government, and of the reports of some very able officers in the indigo districts, are calculated to lead to the presumption that not a little injustice has been done in consequence of some magisterial officers not fully enquiring into matters urged on behalf of the alleged defaulter, which would have been fully investigated in a civil court, and which, if proved, would have been a complete answer to the case for the prosecution.

13. The true remedy in such cases is not to be found in a resort to legislative measures, which, by making the ryot criminally punishable for the breach of a civil contract, may operate unfairly towards any other creditors who may have claims upon him. It is rather to be found in dealing fairly by him, and in making him feel that a violation or evasion of his contract will involve the loss of what is advantageous to himself. I do not, therefore, consider that any sufficient reason has been shown for applying to the legislature to enact laws for the summary enforcement, by the criminal courts, of contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce.

14. As to a law for the registration of indigo contracts, the majority of the commissioners have given their reasons against such a measure at paragraphs 181 and 182 of their report; these reasons appear to me deserving of mature consideration. It may further be observed that there is nothing to be found in the past practice or legislation of India in support of such a system of registration. The Govt. has very properly held out every inducement towards the registration of deeds for the transfer of property and other important documents, and it is open to parties to register any deeds whatever. It is desirable to afford every facility to persons wishing to register contracts or other documents; but it appears to me that much more general inquiry is necessary before an act can be passed rendering imperative the registration of contracts for the cultivation of indigo by some thousands of ryots. The attendance of the ryot at the registry office, or of some one in his behalf, will be necessary if the registration is to have any force in the courts of justice. To procure the attendance of the ryots must devolve on the factory servants, who are not to be trusted, and in whose hands, it is to be feared, registrations might become very much what confessions have heretofore been in the hands of the police. As at present informed, I concur very much in the views of Lord Macaulay, when the sub-

ject was discussed by the Indian Law Commission in 1835: but I leave the question in your hands for further consideration and inquiry.

15. It is satisfactory to find that, in the opinion of the Lieut. governor, only about 14 per cent. of the supply of indigo from India is in any jeopardy, owing to the refusal of the Bengal ryots to continue the cultivation at existing rates.

16. I deeply sympathise with the planters in the difficult position in which a false system has placed them, and, with your lordship, I should greatly regret any general break down of the indigo trade of Bengal; but, as has been repeatedly shown, the remedy lies with the planter, and not in changes of the law. The interference, on the part of Government, should be confined, in the words of one of the witnesses, "to providing good magistrates, good judges, and good police, who shall see justice done to all, and leave no room for oppression on the one part, or fraud on the other." If to these be added an effective procedure to regulate the proceedings of the courts of justice, so as to obviate all unnecessary delay in the disposal of the cases brought before them, the Government will have done all that it can be fairly called upon to do.

17. A code of procedure has been enacted, of which the Lieut. gov. speaks, on the authority of the native judges, in terms of the highest praise. The police is now under process of reorganisation, on a system recommended, after the fullest inquiry, by a commission composed of the most experienced officers at the disposal of your Government; and subdivisional magistrates and local courts of justice are being multiplied in the indigo districts. These measures being carried into effect, disputes between the planter and the ryot must be adjusted, not by a resort to laws of a special character or for temporary occasions, but by a prompt and vigorous application of those which already exist for the guidance of the civil and criminal courts in the ordinary administration of justice.

18. I observe that, in providing for the crisis through which some of the indigo districts have recently passed, the Lieutenant-governor has occasionally invested mooniffs with the powers of deputy collectors, to try cases under Act 10 of 1859 for the collection of rents. I am of opinion that, as soon as circumstances will permit, those powers should be withdrawn, and the mooniffs be confined to their ordinary judicial duties, which, under the new code of civil procedure, can be properly discharged only by a punctual attention to the rules prescribed for the prompt disposal of cases, and for obviating the unnecessary detention of parties and their witnesses.

19. I have to express my approval of the replies given by you to the applications of Messrs. Hills and Co., Messrs. Watson and Co., and Mr. Cockburn, submitted with the letters under acknowledgment; and also of the manner in which the Lieut. gov. has disposed of the several matters of detail reported in them.

20. The very efficient manner in which the commissioners appointed under Act XI. of 1860 have discharged the important duties entrusted to them, entitles them to the cordial acknowledgment of the Government.

21. The appointment of honorary magistrate has formed the subject of a separate despatch.—"I have, &c., (Signed) C. Wood."

\* Judicial despatch, No. 56, on ed 10th March, 1861.

**GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.**—The directors state in their report that the engineer in chief anticipates that the line between Negapatam and Trivalore, 14½ miles, will be ready for opening in May, and the whole throughout to Trichinopoly in September. Notwithstanding the land was not obtained and the works not actively commenced until August, 1859, the railway will be completed and equipped in the space of two years—a result which must be considered very satisfactory, especially as having been accomplished under the immediate superintendence of the company's officers, without the intervention of contractors. During the year 1860 twenty-three vessels were despatched with permanent way materials and stores to the value of £118,573, and since then the remainder of the materials required for the completion of the line has been forwarded. The directors confidently believe that the capital account of the first section of the line, eighty miles in length, will be closed for a sum not exceeding £7,000 per mile, and that the traffic will be remunerative. They have appointed Mr. W. S. Betts, of the Great Northern Railway, to undertake the offices of agent and traffic manager in India. Shares to the amount of £155,000 have been converted into stock, and immediate steps will be taken to consolidate the remainder. The capital account showed that £416,142 had been received, and £381,861 expended, leaving a balance of £34,281.

**ERRATUM.**—In the editorial article in our last issue on railways in India, it was stated that £56,000 would be required to complete the system. This was, of course, a clerical error for £56,000,000.

#### COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, April 19, 1861.

### RYOTS AND PLANTERS.

THE schism between the ryots and planters of Lower Bengal appears to be steadily widening. The first ground of dispute related solely to the cultivation of indigo, which was shown to be conducted on a system that was disadvantageous to all parties. The ryot received advances from the planter, the planter from the merchant in Calcutta, and he again raised money on account to meet these demands, in the best way he could. Thus all were trading on borrowed capital, and owing to the successive rates of interest to be discharged, there remained, on an average of years, a very small margin for profit. It is evident that under such circumstances the wheels must within a given time inevitably become interlocked, and the whole machinery brought to a standstill, with serious jarring and derangement of all its parts. Now, nothing is stronger than its weakest point. The capitalist might stand a longer tension than the man trading on credit, and he again than the husbandman who depended upon his daily labour for his daily bread. But if the husbandman broke down, the others, each in his turn, must also necessarily fail to accomplish what they had undertaken. And it is clear that the husbandman would have no alternative but to "strike," as soon as his industry was unequal to provide sufficient sustenance for himself and his family. This is precisely what has happened in Lower Bengal. While the necessaries of life were gradually becoming dearer, the price of the indigo plant remained unchanged, so that it no longer represented the same quantity of food as when the original agreement was entered into between the growers and purchasers. The value of the simplest general article of human food, whether it be rice or corn, must infallibly regulate the value of labour. Men labour to live, but if they cannot live by the result of that labour, it is absurd to suppose that they will go on toiling merely to enable others to enjoy a competency. In Lower Bengal things had come to such a pass that the ryot was no longer able to procure even his humble meal by the work of his hands and the produce of his land, if that produce were indigo. Is it to be wondered at, then, that he should refuse to go on wasting his time on an unprofitable pursuit? No doubt he acted illegally, but the primary laws of nature are above all human legislature, nor in this case do we see what

|| 2,442, 2,615, 2,616, 3,691, 3,781.

\* "The plan of rendering invalid all contracts for the delivery of indigo which are not registered seems to me highly objectionable. It would either be useless or in the highest degree vexatious. If the present mode of registration should continue the proceeding would be a mockery. If, on the other hand, the registration is to be made really efficient, the business would be absolutely interminable."

\* No. 4,000.



other course was open to the ryots than first to remonstrate, and afterwards withhold their tale of indigo. It is hard upon the planters to lose their money, and equally hard upon the merchants to lose theirs, but surely it would be still worse if these tens of thousands of ryots were reduced to utter beggary—and, in truth, they are not far removed from that condition. It is said that the cultivation of indigo in Lower Bengal represents a sum of two millions sterling, which will now be diverted into other channels. Well, those other channels will benefit to that extent, but it does not follow that a substitute for indigo will not be found for the lands where it was previously grown. It will scarcely be asserted that Nudden, Jessore, and Kishnaghur will become a howling wilderness because the European planters emigrate to other districts. And how comes it that no complaints are heard from Tirhoot, from Allahabad, from Allyghur, from the Madras Presidency? Simply because indigo is there cultivated on sound principles, which enable all parties to derive a just and proportionate benefit from their investments, whether of capital or labour. But in Lower Bengal the question has become further complicated, the breach between planter and ryot further widened, by the refusal of the latter to pay rent. The reliable information we possess on this point is as yet too imperfect to justify our speaking with much authority, but there is some likelihood of a special commissioner being appointed to investigate the matter, and arbitrate between the contending parties. In the mean time a feeling of personal enmity towards European settlers is springing up, which it is hard to reconcile with the oft-repeated assurances of the planters that the natives have hitherto regarded them as their best friends. It does not appear that the native zemindars have any desire to get rid of their European neighbours. There is no evidence of their interference, or of their having offered any encouragement to the hostility of the ryots. It is of themselves the latter have come forward to break off all connection with their European "benefactors," and to express their preference for their own countrymen as landlords and employers. This conduct is both strange and suspicious, for why should they choose cruelty and oppression rather than liberal treatment and beneficence? Is it possible, after all, that the civilians have really had some reason for their distrust of the European settlers? Present circumstances certainly favour that supposition, but the whole truth must now soon be made manifest.

#### YOUNG BENGAL.

ANY one the least acquainted with the rising generation of educated Bengalees must have a peculiarly vivid conception of the feelings entertained by Cedric the Saxon towards his degenerate Normanising fellow-countrymen. The Normans were undoubtedly the more refined race, and in many respects capable of improving the boorish, unlettered, sensual Saxons; but, unfortunately, it was not their really good points the latter selected for imitation. It was far more easy to assume their foibles than their manly qualities, and to mimic their affectation than to adopt what was truly great and good in their character. Precisely so is it with the fashionable Bengalee of the

present day. He apes the European, but does not imitate him. He sneers at the ignorance and superstition of his own countrymen, but he takes little trouble to acquire the wisdom and purer faith of the Feringhee. Superficial and conceited, he mistakes words for knowledge, symbols for the things represented, the merest impressions for the very body and substance, and obvious tricks and peculiarities for the inward and genuine man. In short, he is but a child playing at "make-believe," and fancying himself a Shakspeare or a Newton because he has read a play or passed—without comprehending—the *pons asinorum*. We have at this moment lying before us a literary production highly characteristic of Young Bengal. It is the first number of *Mookerjee's Magazine*, printed and published by Jagomohan Chuckerluty, at 92, Buranosey Ghose's-street, Calcutta. The price is three shillings, though it contains only seventy-four pages of the largest type. There are, in all, four articles:—1. "Raja Radhakanta and his Ancestors;" 2. "My First Railway (Trip?) to Rajmehal;" 3. "Gadadhur; or, a Moiety of Young Bengal;" 4. "The Reconciliation." The first article purports to be a critical review, in thirty-two pages, of a work in sixteen pages, entitled "A Rapid Sketch of the Life of Raja Radhakanta Deva Bahadur." This "book" is described as "a brief friendly account of the most far-famed Hindoo now living, and a one-sided family memoir;" and in the third paper it is alluded to as "an autobiography in the third person." The notices of the Raja's ancestors are said not only to be "meagre still," but also to "revel in the grossest inaccuracies." The reviewer modestly disclaims any particular knowledge of "the heraldry" of the Raja's family, but is ready to believe that few Sudras can trace their "geneology" to such a remote past. The earliest ancestor whose name is mentioned was twenty-fourth in direct ascent, and lived not far from Moorshedabad:—

"In those days, when wealth was confined to a few, and the communication with different parts of the country extremely difficult, when men of riches shrank from the publicity of their good fortune in terror of robbers, and roads—safe roads—were rare, it was accounted a feat among the Kayasthas [the Raja's family] to be able to assemble by suitable inducements, on the occasion of any marriage, all the *Kulinas* and *Ghattackas* scattered over the country, and take advantage of the collected hereditary lore to determine by discussions the relative rank of the *Kulinas*. These assemblages are denominated *Ekkajays*. The diffusion of wealth and by ter means of communication in our day have not rendered the *Ekkajays* less rare. The increase of population, the rise of a spirit of independence even in those who may be styled professional *Kulinas*, and, above all, the drying up in the people's mind of old channels of ambition, make *Ekkajays* now, as ever, few and far between. The seat of an *Ekkajay* for the time becomes so crowded as to be easily mistaken for a fair. Months previous to the wedding-day letters of invitation are circulated over all parts of the country, and days previous the expected batches of *Kulinas* and *Ghattackas*, numerous, begin to arrive in, are received with a welcome such as only Hindus can accord, and are shown their quarters. As soon as a boat bearing its august load of a distinguished *Kulina* and his retinue is announced at the Ghant, the host himself or a proper proxy waits on him to conduct him on shore. These guests are provided with every convenience at their lodgings: sometimes the shopkeepers are directed not to charge anything to them, but to lay their accounts before the host, and the host, as often as he can, visits them. Different guests trace relationships near or remote, as the case may be, among themselves, and inquire of one another's family. The contiguity of so many *Kulinas* and *Ghattackas* favour the contraction of marriage alliances, and agreements are often entered into for unborn issues. Many a father harassed to find for his son a bride who will not degrade the dignity of his forefathers falls in with a party possessing the jewel. Heraldic discussions, general conversation, and chess-parties and dice-parties beguile

the day. When all from all quarters have arrived the day of assembly is appointed. The chief heads of the *Kulinas* now draw towards each the *Ghattackas* who are to support their pretensions above others, and in this competition large sums are sometimes spent. On the appointed day—the day which is to set at rest the quiver of struggling breasts—slowly they proceed to the spot, attended by their partizans. As soon as a considerable assembly has been got up the discussion of rival claims is brought on the carpet. Gradually it grows warm, till at last nothing is distinguishable amidst a sea of noise and confusion. Dimly, however, through the smoke of *hookkias* and the deafening roar, is perceived who wins and who falls. And the table of precedence there settled immediately influences the relative value of the presents, including travelling-expenses, which the host gives his guests."

Another of the Raja's forefathers distinguished himself in a manner which the reviewer declares to be unusual for a Bengalee. "Ramcharana, unlike a Bengalee, after a gallant bush-fighting, in which he killed several of the enemy, died overpowered, as unbecame a Bengalee, sword in hand." This exceptional act of heroism, however, is regarded as a myth, though the Raja himself is absolved from all suspicion of having fabricated the story. "His Rajaship has not strength enough to bear the load of self-acquired laurels, and is not likely to covet to the serene triumph of his scholarship the glory of ancestral military renown." "Ordinary Bengalees," sarcastically observes the reviewer, "love to associate their fathers rather with fiscal settlements, or even with treaties than with bloodshed." However, as "the family throughout seem to be endued with an ease for migration so uncharacteristic of the stationary Bengalee," it is admitted that one of them may also possibly have been a mighty man of valour. Another characteristic of the true Bengalee is his accurate knowledge of the date of his birth even to a second. If no horoscope has been taken, it is clear that the parents must have been sunk at the time in abject poverty; and yet much obscurity exists even as to the year in which the most distinguished member of the family first venture into this world. But let this suffice for the first article, which presents less salient points for remark than those that follow. It is simply a weak, rambling tirade, full of words but devoid of ideas.

No. 2 is a very different affair. It is equally full of words, but not equally devoid of ideas—only, the ideas are offensive ones. The writer "makes believe" that he is graphic, that he is a Sala, or a Dickens, whereas he is nothing more than a poor Kerance, with a smattering of English verbiage. The object he proposes to himself is to describe facetiously his first railway excursion, and as usually happens when a man tries to write humourously without humour, the paper is full of wire-drawn platitudes rendered disgusting by profanity. He begins by premising that holidaymakers are "helpless under a shere *embarass* (sic) *de richesse*." The mind is so "bewildered amidst a maze of beckoning joys" that it cannot make a reasonable choice. "I have known," he says, "men of the most ardent temperaments and buoyant spirits absolutely sink under the weight of the consideration how to spend a holiday. Perhaps for the whole week previous the same consideration had afforded a perpetual pabulum to their elated minds, exercising their wits in the most torturing positions of human conceit, a fishing excursion or a picnic, cards or cricket, grouse shooting or a river trip—yet, when the day of action arrived, all their favourite plans broke down like a paper house, making them

bilious—and sad, discontented and testy—the blasted relics of disappointed holiday making!” The writer confesses that he is no exception to what he calls the general rule. “Many is the time I have felt the agonising pain of a listless day, which I had hoped to spend like a king, but which I had slept out like a beast! Oh! the torment of that night on which I recounted the events, or rather the no-events of my murdered—cruelly murdered day. I could pluck my heart out of my breast and bastinado it for the crime of having made me miss my holiday!” However, he resolved not to sleep through the Doorga Pooja holidays of 1860, notwithstanding his “constitutional aversion” to railways. “I hate railways, and on that ground I stand in the teeth of Mr. Stephenson’s ghost, who is already grinning at me from the dark corner of the large room, which does duty at once for a dormitory, eating-room, study, nursery, and what not. Fortunately the next bed is fully occupied, and I can return Mr. Stephenson’s ghost stare for stare.” Had he the choice between travelling in a boat or in a railway-carriage, “I would by all means,” he says, “and without the impediment of a second thought, hang out for the former, though I fully know I cannot swim like a fish, and will go down to the lowest depths of the water like a plumb if by any mischievous freak of the stars of my destiny the frail wood took it into its head to turn a somersault, as it does almost every day of the year.” Nevertheless, he determines to go by rail to Rajmehal. “Perhaps it was a *crochet* (*sic*), a mere fantasy of the brain that made me stick to my resolution not to allow the Doorgah holidays to escape without some tangible use of them in a lively way.” But let it not be supposed that he was driven to run the terrible risk of a journey by railway by a less “adequate or omnipotent cause than a mere *crochet* of the brain or a simple fantasy of the mind. No! I will not perpetrate such moonshine. I am infinitely above it, so help me God, or even thou Sir Mordaunt Wells, that hast sworn to uproot perjury and forgery from Bengal.” The potent cause that drove Young Bengalee from his “restless couch” was the unceasing sound of tom-toms. “The sun had not yet risen and stars shone as brightly as on that night on which Lord Byron saw the Duchess’s ball at Belgium break up, to be followed by the break up of Napoleon’s splendid army at Waterloo.” To this brilliant allusion succeed several pages of word-painting *a la* Young Bengal, describing the crush to obtain railway tickets and the settling down in the carriages.

“Such, however, is the forbearance and elasticity of the much-abused natives of Bengal that the malicious Khyber was cleared without so much as an imprecation or a groan! Nay, there were men who achieved the heroic march with a smile upon their lips and a beam in their eyes! And well they might; for is not the mild Hindoo governed by a philosophy a homeopathic globe whereof would have sufficed to save France from her revolution and prevent the English people from perpetrating cold-blooded regicide? In any other country but Bengal the atrocious treatment of the third-class passengers would have brought down a grim and ghostly Nemesis about the ears of the officious puppies who bluster up and down the platforms in the full-blown impudence of irresponsible power. But the Bengalee has too great a love of sleek skins and plastic limbs to jeopardise their natural conditions in senseless sallies with guards, stokers, engine-men, *et hoc genus omne* of railway economy. He is content to pocket all the ills that ever flew out of the hand-box of that careless hussey Miss Pandora for the sake of another half pice. Perhaps, poor soul, he cannot afford to be liberal at the expense of that numerous brood of aunts and half-sisters whom he must feed out of his

scanty income—and not only feed, but send them to Benares or Juggurnauth once every five years to fatten idle Brahmins and rascally faqueers.”

At last the writer finds a place in a compartment otherwise occupied by sons of Israel going to Burdwan to see the races, and is much pleased with the scenery; but by the time he reaches Burdwan, both hunger and thirst were in the ascendant, and had obliterated all enjoyment of the picturesque.

“The train stopped for just ten minutes at Burdwan. But the Burrabazar was a good fifteen minutes’ walk from the station. I could not eat in the hotel. My two sensitive caste stood across the doorway with a thick volume of the Shasters, ready to shiv it against my soft head if I dared attempt to make an entry. My throat was as dry as a sponge. I was dying of thirst! Mr. Caste shook his head authoritatively. I must not pollute my lips with water from the mussels. My gentleman in waiting had taken a most undue advantage of my kind disposition, and the rogue knew when I had once given up the reins to his keeping I was not competent to resume them, though it were to save myself from a precipice.”

It is in this jeering way that caste is ever spoken of, nor would one object to the diminution of that absurd and dangerous influence if any wholesome restrictions of any kind had been substituted in its stead. But no new edifice appears to have been erected on the ruins of the old, and the founder of the Christian faith is spoken of in a manner most offensive to His least fastidious followers.

The third paper in this extraordinary miscellany turns upon the proceedings of a miserly couple, who hoard their small earnings for the mere sake of hoarding. The “Moiety of Young Bengal” is, of course, a Young Bengalee way of expressing “a wife;” and the moral of the tale, if it have any, is to the effect that horoscopes, like other prophecies, are very apt to fulfil themselves. At least, if a very small sum be paid for one, and the astrologer in return predict the child’s death within the year, it is very likely that the child will die, because it is no one’s business to struggle against fate, and so neglect works out the prediction. The story throughout is most objectionable, and it is with a positive sense of relief that the reader arrives at the conclusion—notwithstanding the far-fetched allusions to Kant, Sterling, Coleridge, Maurice (whose Christianity—that is, of the last three—is said to be “a sentiment”), Young, Plato, More, Pope, and Sir William Hamilton.

We now come to “The Reconciliation,” a paper having for its object the laudable design of uniting more closely together the Hindoo and the European. Exclusiveness, says the essayist, is not the normal condition of our nature; and he rejoices that Europeans “are beginning to ask the question, however late.” We know not to what question he alludes, but he goes on to say:—

“They have perceived the length and the breadth of the liberties which they had, unwittingly it is to be hoped, and under a mistaken view of the thing, allowed to those sneaking mercenaries of the fiend who are ever aiming at annexation at the expense of the kingdom of heaven. We do not write in the spirit of a sermon, for we know we have no earthly title to the pulpit. But we feel convinced that ‘race’ and ‘antagonism’ and ‘higher destiny’ had no place in the Garden of Eden whilst Satan was groping through ‘upper and through nether darkness,’ and that it was the fiend who first rang the discord bell in the delightful abode of our unfortunate progenitor. Alas, how lustily that proud arm, that would fain have seized the thunder-bolts, plied the sonorous metal whose faintest echo reverberates through the farthest corners of two hemispheres to the present day!”

The blood feud begotten in the North-West, we are told, was unmenningly extended to Bengal. “The Pandu was confounded with the Moorkerjee.” But this was a cruel mis-

take, for the Bengalees “were loyal from the tips of (their) toes to the utmost mathematical points of (their) hair.” They were, consequently, not a little indignant at being misrepresented, and “indignantly repudiated the brand of the traitor.” The “heat of innocent passion” seems to have impelled them to the use of unsavoury language, for the writer observes:—

“The vocabulary of abuse is a dangerous book in the hands of the weak and the injured. Unfortunately the European press was publishing edition after edition of the wicked tome, in all the varied forms of editorial paragraphs, special correspondence, local *Punch*, and even Punjab reports. Are we to blame if we blindly took up the syllables and hurled them at their utterers?”

But this was clearly a mistake. “The educated Englishman and the educated Hindoo” are now going to speak “trumpet-tongued, and the firmest ministry shall quail before the moral fire of their remonstrances.” Imagine Lord Palmerston trembling at the explosion of a bottle of ginger-pop! “Already a bolt has been hurled by their united efforts which will rake up no small amount of dust in Cannon-row.” A pleasant hearing for Dr. Ballantyne and Mr. Miller, whose book shelves are alone likely to suffer! “What must be the condition of the devoted building when the political battery earnestly opens under such glorious auspices with its full service ammunition of petitions and protests!”

We have dwelt at this great, and apparently disproportionate length, upon this astounding farrago of conceit and ignorance, because it seemed necessary to expose the utter absurdity of the system of education under which the young Bengalees are at present trained. What they want, is—ideas; what they get, is—words. Their judgment, moreover, requires strengthening and guiding; but this essential task is entirely neglected. Mere copyists, their only proof of imagination is the notion that they are gifted with fancy. In their literary efforts, in fact, they resemble children playing with a kaleidoscope, who imagine that they are designing new patterns when they shake together the bits of coloured glass. It is evident that the Bengalee needs a severe and scholastic training. He has to be taught, first of all, *how* to think, and then by degrees he may come to know *what* to think. In the meantime he will do well to renounce all idea of magazine writing, and apply himself to his Bacon or his Whewell, and be content, like a little child, to be seen but not heard.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 15. Marshal Plessier, Stewart, Mauritius; Osna-bruck, Leetzer, Rangoon; Henry Miller, Patt, Hong Kong; Windsor Castle, Pare, Bombay; Albuera, Elushe, Muntin; Hene, Kiel, Batavia; Tasmania, Nourse, Hong Kong; Rachel, Anier Bombay; Marlborough, Toynbee, Madras; Holmsdale, Ferris, Calcutta; Newcastle, Whitshire, Calcutta; Macduff, Blacklock, Hong Kong; Conliet, Deas, Calcutta; San Francisco, Singapore; Lady Cecilia, Lindsay, Akyab; Cospatrick, Scott, Bombay; 16. Wings of the Wind, Murray, Bombay; Alfred, Meyer, Alga Bay; Mars, Anderson, China; Indomitable (s), Carrew, China; Ulysses, Chivas, Calcutta; Minerva, Blanche, Chi; Patricia, Pain, Fong-chow; Bundeil, Jacobs, and Jerengo, Maulmain; Isola Bellay, Jepson, Maulmain; Tot-combs, Seymour, Calcutta; Southern Belle, Bombay; Lucy and Harriet, Wenzel, Bombay; Anna Maria, Singapore; Merse, Moore, Fong-chow; Harkaway, Johnson, Whampoa; Lady Octavia, Bombay; Pudgey Dawson, McKenzie, Mauritius; Assaye, Caldwell, Calcutta; Gabsdon, Gille pie, Macao; 17. William Prase, Williams, Kurrachee; Sarah Ann, Lindsay, Akyab; Philotax, Weyson, Akyab; Fort William, Sleign, Calcutta; Labrador, King, Calcutta; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Bombay; M. M. Peter, Stewart, Kurrachee; H. M. ship Marguerite, China; M. March of the Seas, Gardner, and Merry Monarch, Thomas, Bombay; Alavasa, Manila; City of Manchester, Watson, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from Southampton, April 20, to proceed per

str. Candia from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. De Vere, Mr. W. H. Drysdale, R.N., Lieut. Le Grice, R.A., Lieut. Boger, R.N. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. F. W. Drummond, Mr. G. Harrison, Capt. Rathay, Capt. Every, Mrs. Swinley, Col. J. D. and Mrs. McPherson, from Alexandria; Mr. H. M. Clark-son, Mr. F. Grieve, Mr. Bowles, Capt. W. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and infant, Capt. Buzalotte, Mr. A. Crooke, for MADRAS.—Lieut. R. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. Murray, Mr. F. Burke, Capt. W. Barber, Mr. Strange, for PENANG.—Mrs. Waller and two daughters. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. Colyer and three ladies, Rev. W. Mathieson, Mr. Spencer, Mr. J. G. Davidson, for HONG KONG.—Mrs. Pollard, Lieut. Symons, R.A., Mr. J. Nutt, Mr. F. Forth, Mr. Godwyn, Mr. Lutkens, Mr. Forkler, for SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Skeggs, Mrs. W. Davidson, Mr. Emslie, For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bannerman, Rev. J. K. and Mrs. Clarke and three children, Mr. Hudson, Mr. R. A. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer.

Per str. Euxine, from MARSEILLES, April 28, to proceed per str. Candia, from SUEZ, for PENANG. Mr. L. and Mrs. Chassacrin. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Hilderton, Mr. Flowers, for HONG KONG.—Mr. Wilks, Hon. R. Marshall. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Stricker. For MADRAS.—Mr. C. H. Scotland. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. T. Menyies, Mr. Pade, Mr. J. Reid.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

FEARON, the wife of Capt. P. S., late of the Bombay Army, of a son, at Staines, April 6.

## MARRIAGE.

FULTON, Lieut. George G. H., 7th Bombay N.I., to Magdalen B., daughter of A. A. Chittenden, Esq., at Chilcompton, near Bath, April 15.

## DEATHS.

DAMPIER, Emma, the widow of the late W. D., B.C.S., at 44, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, aged 55, April 16.

HOOPER, Lieut. Henry H., 13th Regt. Madras N.I., at 8, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, aged 30, April 3.  
LOWE, Charlotte A., widow of the late R., H.M.'s Indian Service, at 6, William-street, Lowndes-square, April 12.

## India Office,

April 18, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. H. A. Ebdon, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. W. K. Woollen, 19th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Surg. maj. J. Maillardet, Med. Estab. (Retired); Col. W. H. Miller, C.B., Eur. Vet. Estab.; Lieut. col. J. J. Losh, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Beddingfield, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. H. Coningham, 29th N.I.; Asst. surg. G. Smith, Med. Estab.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. F. Keays, 14th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate F. Warden.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. B. Bruce, 51st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th N.I., 6 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I., 6 mo.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Trollope, 4 mo.; Mate F. L. Seaton, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. R. Wintle, 28th N.I.; Col. H. P. Burn, Inf.; Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 24th N.I.; Capt. E. J. Simpson, 69th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Major A. R. Thornhill, 5th L.C.; Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Hodding, 20th N.I.; Capt. J. Michael, 39th N.I.; Col. J. Blaxland, 15th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.I.; Lieut. A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur. Regt.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. W. T. Johnson, 6th N.I.; Brev. maj. C. W. Bannister, 2nd L.C.; Capt. W. N. Dyett, 3rd Eur. Regt.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 10th instant:—Messrs. W. G. Craig, Bengal cavalry, and F. M. Hunter, Bombay infantry.

STATUE OF HAVELock.—The statue of the late Sir Henry Havelock erected in Trafalgar-square was uncovered on Wednesday the 10th April. The artist is Mr. Behnes. His representation of Havelock is one of those uninteresting statues with which London is crowded. In connection with this statue Mr. Behnes has given us, not, indeed, the usual broken column of the burying-grounds, but the next thing to it—a tree cut down.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100½
5½ Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	93½
per Cent. East-India } Secra Rs. ....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1845-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1849-43 and 54-55 .....	—	—	77

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 0d. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills is 11½d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	221½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	110½	110½
	India 5 per cent. Scrip .....	100	100
	India Eufaced Paper 4 pr. ct.	77	77
	India 5 p. ct. Enfs. & Paper	23½	23½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½	100½	100½
	per cent.	96½	96½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	96½	96½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	101½	101½
	India 5 per cent. for account...	101½	101½
	India Bonus (£1,000) .....	16s to 16s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	92 to 93
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A		
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	all	1½ to 1½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	98 to 99
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures.	all	98 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	all	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 1865-70	all	1 dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore .....		
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	94 to 95
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip.	18	2 to 1½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	83 to 85
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. .....	100	92 to 93
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	86 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	2 to 1½ dis.
90	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	97½ to 98½
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	90 to 92
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	all	
	BANKS.		
100	Agroand United Service lim.	50	79 to 81
40	Australasia .....	all	61 to 63
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	32 to 34
95	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	49 to 58
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16½ to 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	1 to 1½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1 to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	1 to 1½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1 to 1½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	1½ to 3½
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	64 to 70
20	Ditto New .....	25	9½ to 10½ pm
1	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17½ to 18½
20	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1½

CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY.—The evils of the credit system in Calcutta may be seen from the fact that the bad debts of the Calcutta Auction Company for six months amounted to Rs. 9,113 on their general business, and Rs. 11,123 on Ford and Self's investments. The company has not declared a dividend. The value of their sales was Rs. 9,87,765, on which their commission amounted to Rs. 68,890.

THE ALLAHABAD RIFLE CLUB is to be merged into a corps. When there are fifty names on the roll, and when officers have been elected, the requisite applications will be made to the Government for the official recognition of the corps. Officers are not usually elected in such a hurry.

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## PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

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VOL. XIX.—No. 484.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	March 24	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	March 3
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 27
Agra .....	" 31	Ceylon .....	" 30
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 16.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news now brought by the Calcutta Mail of the 23rd March is only five days later than that received by the extra steamer on Friday last. The local journals are filled with violent abuse of the Home Government for making an advantageous arrangement with the descendants of Tippoo Sultan. In spite of figures they persist in regarding this transaction as a waste of public money and an insult to the people of India—apparently because Prince Gholam Mahomed is no better than the majority of Mussulman noblemen, and occasionally deals in horseflesh.

Another "scene" is reported to have taken place in the Legislative Council, the Government being defeated on a motion for the production of papers relating to a prison for Europeans on the Neilgherries. The facts of the case are thus set forth in the *Hurkaru*:—

"Some three years ago orders were received from home putting an end to the transportation of European and American felons from India to any of the British colonies, and directing that penal servitude should be substituted for that punishment. A Bill for this purpose was passed, on the understanding that the Government would as soon as possible provide a prison at the Neilgherries, or in some other locality where Europeans might be imprisoned without endangering their health, or subjecting them to the 'inhuman torture,' as Sir Charles Jack-

son called it, of imprisonment in the plains. For three years Europeans and Americans condemned to penal servitude by the Supreme Court have been confined in Calcutta. Sir Charles Jackson, while on leave at the Neilgherries last year, visited the prison which was being built, and found it totally inadequate for the purpose, as it could only hold about forty prisoners (there are thirty-three now in jail at Calcutta), and was built in such a situation—on the apex of a mountain—that there was no possibility of enlarging it, while a larger prison which it had been intended to build on Jackatollah had been put a stop to by the orders of Sir Charles Trevelyan. In order to call the attention of Government to this matter, Sir Charles Jackson gave notice that he would ask in the Legislative Council what progress had been made in the erection of a prison for Europeans and Americans."

This question Mr. Beadon declined to answer, but expressed his readiness to allow Sir Charles Jackson to see the papers in his private capacity, or even as a Judge of the Supreme Court. As no debate could ensue on asking a question, Sir C. Jackson moved that a request should be addressed to the Governor-general for the information refused by Mr. Beadon. In this he was opposed, not only by that gentleman, but also by Mr. Laing and Sir Bartle Frere, who were compelled, however, to bite the dust in the presence of superior numbers, for on the side of Sir Charles were Mr. Sconce, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Harington, and Sir Barnes Peacock.

The intelligence from China is satisfactory, and from Japan especially so. The Foreign Consuls have returned to Yeddo, and commercial relations have been fully re-established.

It is stated that the sum of £15,000 will be remitted by to-day's mail to India for the relief of the starving population. In all, £65,000 will then have been sent from London, irrespective of the large remittances forwarded direct from the principal cities in the kingdom. Judging from the Report published in February last by the managers of the Mutiny Relief Fund, we have more than once alluded to a supposed surplus of £200,000 invested in Government Securities, and yielding something over £7,000 a-year. It now appears, however, from Major-General Tremenhoe's letter to Mr. Low, published in yesterday's *Times*, that on the 1st of June, 1860, the liabilities of the Fund exceeded its assets by only £25,421. 13s. The liabilities, he asserts, amounted to £279,911. 1s. 11d., while the assets were no more than £254,489. 8s. 11d. Without questioning the gallant officer's veracity we must confess our inability to reconcile this assertion with the balance-sheet advertised in the *Indian Mail* of the 21st of February, 1861. In that document it was distinctly stated that on the 31st of December, 1860, there was a balance in hand of £229,736. 8s. 1d., which had been invested as follows:—

By purchase price of £100,000 New Three per Cents. ....	£95,814	8	3
By purchase price of £90,000 Four per Cent. East India Debentures, 1858 .....	90,424	7	8
By subscription for £40,000 Four per Cent. East India Debentures, 1859 .....	38,000	0	0
By balance on current account with the Bank of England .....	5,474	0	0
By cash in the secretary's hands .....	23	12	2
	<b>£229,736</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

No doubt there were some liabilities to be discharged out of this quarter of a million sterling, but they could not have exceeded £30,000, and the committee themselves proposed to continue only to the end of the present year the outstanding allowances—for the most part to the widows and orphans of private soldiers. Indeed, it is inconceivable that so large a sum would have been invested in securities of this character, had it been insufficient to meet all existing claims. One might also have thought that General Tremenhoe, as the *paid* superintendent of the Fund, would have considered it his duty to dispel the misapprehensions that have very generally prevailed on this subject. We use the word "misapprehensions," because after the superintendent's formal and positive denial of the existence of a surplus, we have no right to question the fact, whatever opinion we may hold as to the disingenuous and unbusiness-like report advertised in the public journals. It is, besides, very clear that the people of England did not subscribe half a million for the pleasure of seeing £200,000 locked up in Three and Four per Cent. Securities, but for the immediate and efficient relief of their distressed fellow-countrymen.

## THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ceylon*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, was to leave Malta at midnight on the 21st, and may be expected at Southampton on the 30th inst.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**MADRAS.**—Ens. Salman, H.M.'s 43rd regt., by falling from a window, at Fort St. George, previously to March 23. Cornet Greatorex, H.M.'s 1st Drag. Gds., of cholera, at the regt. hospital, Bangalore, previously to March 22. Maj. C. G. Southey, H.M.'s 3rd Madras European regt., at 1, Harley-street, aged 42, April 19.

**BOMBAY.**—Lieut. Monk, H.M.'s 56th regt., at Colaba, March 7.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For **MARSEILLES**.—From **CALCUTTA**.—Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson and four children, Mrs. Grey, Lady Frere's child, Mrs. Nicholls, Maj. Dowell, Mr. Stalkart, Mr. Martieith, Mrs. Gubbins and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Walewski, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Oliver, Capt. Willis, Mr. Elsmie, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Delfell, Col. and Mrs. Mulcaster, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Slade, Mr. Cox, Capt. Mounsey, Mr. Boulton, Maj. Croose, Capt. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Barry and three children, Mrs. Martressor and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Roer. From **MADRAS**.—Col. Burgoyne, Mr. Campbell and child, Miss Cadell, Mrs. Mayne and three children, Miss Bradley, Mr. Van Agnew, Mr. Grant. From **HONG KONG**.—Capt. Biddulph, Miss Jones, Gen. Sir Hope Grant, Lady Grant, Mr. and Mrs. De Silva and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Frederick, Maj. Wilmont, Comdr. Reboul, Mr. and Mrs. Guliane and two infants, Mr. Malutto.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ceylon*, April 30.—From **HONG KONG**.—Col. Foley, Capt. Grant, Capt. Trollope, R.N., Dr. Jenkins, Col. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Wadham and infant, Mrs. Partridge and two children. From **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Beet and five children, Mrs. O'Flaherty and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Thring and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Carew and three children, Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Quill, Col. Davidson and two boys, Col. Seager, Ens. Blake, Col. Custance, Lieut. Creagh, Capt. Holder, Lieut. Hatherley, Paymr. ... From **MADRAS**.—Col. Pears, Maj. ... From **CEYLON**.—Lieut. Keith, Dr. Pater ... From **INDIA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Layard and two children. From **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. Baker, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Cimeron.



## BENGAL.

## MR. LAING'S "GOLD" MISTAKE.

Mr. Laing, when he deprecated the introduction of notes of a lower denomination than twenty rupees, noted especially that the amount of notes of a lower denomination circulated by the Bank of Bengal was very small,—he said about three per cent. of the total circulation of the Bank. This he dwelt upon as proof of the little demand for ten-rupee notes, but we suspect him of making a case to support his preconceived plans. If he means that their circulation is three per cent. of the sum total issued by the Bank of Bengal, we have their four and a half lacs of rupees in ten-rupee notes, taking the average note circulation at one crore and a half of rupees. We thus have forty-five thousand notes of the ten-rupee denomination in circulation, which, we believe, will be found to be beyond the average number of any other denomination in circulation. Moreover, we have good reason to believe that the Bank of Bengal has not been able to supply the demand of ten-rupee notes. Had they been prepared to meet the wants of the public, a still larger proportion of ten-rupee notes would have been taken by the public.

This all tends to prove a foregone conclusion, and that gold was the favourite idea with Sir C. Wood and Mr. Laing. With gold they were to supplement the currency, and having once introduced it, they hope to mitigate the demand on Europe for silver, and again find a large field for the employment of gold, which would still longer delay that depreciation which all scientific men foresee as certain, from the continued supply of gold from California and Australia. For so great an object their first steps are very limited indeed, and we think they will find much more difficulty in carrying out their idea than they have calculated on. All the difficulties of a double standard meet them at the outset, and the proposal to make gold a legal tender to the value of twenty rupees they will find at once to present a most serious difficulty. We long ago showed the serious consequences this would entail upon the small trader, and even on the middle class bankers, in the event of a large influx of gold causing a depreciation in the standard value for the time being. Then what is this standard value? Does Mr. Laing intend to take the English mint value, and calculate the cost of bringing it to India as a charge against gold? This rate would have to be increased by the cost of sending it back, for the only relief Government would have from a large influx of gold in the treasuries would be to send it back to England for silver. This double charge would make the gold coined by Government too dear now; it would be dearer than the rates which have ruled in the Indian markets for years, and the public would refuse to receive it. If, again, the price of gold be fixed by Government at the average of Indian rates—less a moderate seignorage—the liability to great fluctuations would be increased, and the resource of sending gold to England would only be possible at a great loss. If gold is not made a legal tender, these difficulties would be considerably mitigated, and the gold would circulate or be hoarded readily enough at the fair rate established, liable to the fluctuations of the market and to the six months' notice of Government. To this no one would have the slightest objection: but there would be very great inconvenience in some parts of this immense empire if, gold having been made a legal tender, a fall were to take place, and a notification be issued of a determination to lower the value of the coin. We have never looked with favour on the various propositions for introducing gold into circulation, but we have said that the simplest method, and indeed the only satisfactory method, would be to coin a mohur of pure gold, to circulate at a fixed rate, with no longer time for a notification of change than one month. Government price currents or monthly notifications of the value of gold for the following month would protect the Government from the influx which would be sure to follow when it was profitable to pay gold into the Treasury. We ex-

pect, however, that gold will never so circulate in this country as to make up for the want of notes of a small denomination; and we do not doubt but that Mr. Laing will yet be driven to accept this conclusion, whilst he will meanwhile only provide gold for those who hoard it by making it into ornaments, and bury it in holes and tanks.—*Englishman.*

## THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KOOKIES.

We are enabled, from private letters placed at our disposal, to give our readers the following interesting account of the late expedition from Chittagong against the Kookies. These gentry had been amusing themselves by plundering and burning several villages, and at last became so troublesome that it was necessary to take some rapid mode of putting an end to the nuisance. Accordingly a force, consisting of military police and armed peasantry, the whole under the command of Captain Raban, assisted by Captain Magrath, superintendent of Hill tribes, left Chittagong in January, with the intention of penetrating, as far as possible, into the enemy's country, and reading the natives a severe lesson. After placing a chain of posts at different important points to protect the inhabitants of the plains, who are mostly Government ryots, the rest of the force, about 600, followed the course of the Kornafoolie river upwards as far as Burkal, a seven days' march, at which place Captain Magrath had been engaged for some time in organising a force of coolies for the conveyance of stores, &c. His endeavours, however, had not been very successful, and the number of coolies he had been enabled to collect was so small, that it was deemed advisable to move two hundred and forty men only into the enemy's country, with supplies for ten days. At this same place a day was thrown away in a wild goose chase after a chief called Ruttun Pooea, who was said, by Captain Magrath, to be close at hand. It was also rumoured that this individual intended to dispute the road with a fabulous amount of followers. The whole story, however, turned out as fabulous as the followers: no one was seen or even heard of, and the next day the force, after marching four or five miles, crossed the river with their baggage, &c., and encamped in the jungle on the opposite bank. Early the following morning they started again, and, after marching, or rather scrambling and wading, for some distance, halted at four p.m. The path that they followed led up the bed of a nullah, now and then diverging across some steep hills covered with dense bamboo jungle, through which they had to cut a way for themselves and their elephants. However, it was soon found that it was more than useless to try to move the elephants any further, and it was very fortunate that this discovery was made, for instead of getting better, as was expected, the road got worse and worse at every step, and it was only by scrambling and clinging to bamboos, &c., that the men were enabled to get on at all. After a few days the force surprised a party of the enemy, followers of a chief called "Linsingooora," who, with all their goods and chattels, were en route to join Ruttun Pooea. They were so completely taken by surprise, that they had barely time to scamper into the jungle, leaving all their property behind them, and followed by a smart volley from our men. Only a few women and children were taken, as the thick jungle favoured the escape of the others; but even some of them must have been wounded, as shown by the blood-marks on the track. Indeed, one of their number, who was afterwards taken prisoner, stated that they had lost eight men. The next day the force ascended a mountain called "Ohepoom." On the summit of this mountain was a large village, built on piles, which was at once burnt and looted by the armed savages attached to the force. On descending the other side of the mountain our men came across a party of the enemy, who immediately commenced assailing them with a volley of abuse, followed shortly afterwards by one of musketry, which, however, did not do much injury, as only one coolie was wounded in the arm. The enemy now began to

pass the road, that is to say, to stick a lot of bayonet-shaped stakes into it, which greatly impeded any rapid advance. At the bottom of this hill was a rapid and tolerably deep river, in which some officers, who had rather incautiously exposed themselves, got fired into from the opposite bank. Fortunately a naick of the 5th Bengal military police was the only man wounded, and he got off with a ball through the thigh. By this time the force had got to within one mile of Ruttun Pooea's village; and as the coolies and armed savages who accompanied the expedition were powerless from fear, Capt. Raban determined to leave them behind, telling off a small party to remain with them as a protection. They were also ordered to entrench themselves—a proceeding which, under the influence of terror, they carried out speedily and effectually. The remainder of the expedition, about 180 in number, left the camp next morning at seven o'clock in light marching order. After proceeding about a couple of miles they came upon a picket of the enemy. A feeble exchange of shots followed, but no one was hurt, except two Sikhs of the 1st B.M.P., who were wounded by the stakes set in the ground in front of the picket, which was itself masked by the jungle. After removing the obstructions, our men again went on, and at length debouched on a "joom" or rice "khat," which had been cleared by the Kookies on the summit of a hill. This hill formed one of the sides of a wide valley, and on the top of another hill, opposite the village, the enemy were posted. From this position they fired over the village, and opening a discharge of musketry on the attacking party, who, however, very soon drove them from their position, entered the village, burnt and looted it, having only one man, a Havildar, wounded in the neck. The village—a very large and substantial one—was immediately destroyed, as well as some stores of provisions found there. There being nothing left to loot, and no enemy visible, the troops returned, and on their way pulled down several store-houses well filled with grain. As the offending chief had now been as severely punished as the information at the disposal of the commanding officer allowed of, it was deemed advisable to fall back, as supplies were failing, and the coolies and armed savages who had been left behind were in such a state of fright as to be capable of only one movement, and that a rear one. The troops therefore returned to the "Burkal" depot without opposition, and there the coolies decamped without leave or even pay, leaving the expedition to carry its own supplies, if it felt disposed to advance any further. As there was no chance of getting any more of these men, and the main object of the expedition had been gained, orders were at once given to retire to Chittagong.

There were good reasons for adopting the determination to fall back on Chittagong, as it was useless to remain in a jungle without any means of acting on the aggressive; besides, owing to the nature of the country, the enemy could easily have turned the rear of the marching-force and ravaged the plain country. Posts had, it is true, been placed at some of the important points, but still it was impossible to do as much as ought to have been done. Such a contingency had been foreseen, and in fact when the force left Burkal, a party of forty men of the 1st and 5th B.M.P., under a jemadar, had been detached to occupy a position commanding a ford over the river Copalong, by which it was thought likely the enemy might attempt to make an inroad. Events showed that this precaution was fully needed, for the detachment was enabled to intercept a party of Kookies, who had been plundering Pergunnah Oodeypore, rescue several captives, and retake a quantity of arms and plunder. That the enemy understood the importance of this post is shown by the fact that they had the audacity to attack it on the 15th March, and keep up a smart firing from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. The garrison only consisted of thirty men, of whom ten were sick, the remainder having left with Capt. Magrath to inspect some villages belonging to Asel Chunder Dewan, which had been plundered by the party attacking the

stockade. Capt. Magrath heard the firing, and returned immediately, just in time to catch the Kookies as they were retiring from their fruitless effort. Although the enemy were fifteen to one, he immediately charged them, drove them across the river, and pursued them for ten miles, not giving it up till the night came on. In this smart affair only one man was wounded. The enemy not only suffered severely in killed and wounded, but lost almost all their captives, with the exception of a few, who, by threats of instant death, they managed to force along. One poor child who could not keep up was stabbed on the spot, to show the others what they might expect in turn. The next day another party went out and captured a considerable amount of loot and several stands of arms. The Kookies are now said to have had enough, and will probably pause a little before they try anything of the kind again, as, although very good at attacking unarmed villagers, they are no match for the military police, who, in spite of the censure passed on them by that authority in military matters, the *Friend of India*, have shown no want of spirit and perseverance. Thus ended the Kookie expedition, and it will be matter of consideration to those who rail at British rule in India to reflect that it was despatched to avenge injuries that had been inflicted on men who were not Government ryots, but subjects of the independent Rajah of Tipperah and the Kalindee Ranee. With the former Government has nothing whatever to do; and the latter, although entitled to British protection, are looked upon by the Kookies as subjects of the Ranee. It would be well, too, for the Government to pay some attention to the fact that the Kookies were well supplied with English powder and ball, which they doubtless procured from our mahajuns. The British Government had a severe lesson of this nature in the Kaffir war, and it would be an act of wisdom to correct the evil while there is yet time. On the whole, the expedition was very similar to the one now marching into Sikkim. There was the same almost impassable country, the same never-fighting enemy, and the same difficulty in procuring supplies; but the fact of the long marches made by Captain Raban, as compared with the way in which the ground is got over in Sikkim, is well worth the attention of those officers who are entrusted with the conduct of the latter. The Kookie affair lasted a month only, and the enemy received a lesson which will keep them quiet for some time to come.—*Englishman*.

#### IRRIGATION IN THE DOAB.

The present famine in the North-West Provinces, arising from the failure of last rains, urgently calls for an examination, and possible improvement, of the existing means of irrigation, which lamentable experience prove to be very deficient.

There are at present three methods of irrigation in use in the North-West Provinces, viz.:—

1st. Raising water by hand from natural or artificial pools of water.

2nd. By raising water from wells, generally about fifty feet deep, by means of bullocks pulling up a leathern bag attached to a rope working over a wheel and axle.

3rd. By water from the Ganges Canal, of which a large proportion has, however, at present, to be raised about four feet.

Before proceeding to irrigate land, it is obvious that correct information regarding the quantity of water required per acre for each particular crop must be obtained.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in collecting this information, and we are by no means positive that we have even now attained absolute precision.

Personal surveys and measurements, and information kindly supplied by influential land-owners, and others, lead to the following figures:—

Wheat requires water equivalent to a rainfall of fifteen inches; barley half this amount.

This water has to be applied to the crops during the months of December, January, and February, at intervals of about twenty days.

The sources whence this quantity of water is to

be obtained we have already detailed above, viz., pools, wells, and canals.

The first source of supply is only available after a season in which at least an average amount of rain has fallen, and in such a case as the present it is a total failure. The second source of supply, viz., wells, is the one solely used this year for land situated above six miles from the canals; but from the failure of the rain crop, and the consequent scarcity of cattle forage, this method can only be adopted to a very limited extent, as the immense area of uncultivated land in the Doab at present shows.

The area of wheat land that can be irrigated by two pairs of bullocks working one leathern bag is about four acres, of barley eight acres.

The practice of watering is as follows:—

A whole ox hide, formed into a bag, is suspended at the end of a stout rope, which is carried over a wheel fixed about eight feet above the well's mouth. When the bag is filled, the other end of the rope is attached by a loop and peg to the yoke of one pair of bullocks, which are then driven down the slope, from the well's mouth. When the bullocks reach the foot of the slope, the bag has arrived at the surface of the ground, where it is emptied by the attendant. In the mean time the second pair of bullocks has arrived at the top of the slope where the wheel is fixed, in order to be ready for the next lift. These two pairs of bullocks require the attendance of three men.

One driver, one to fill and empty the bag, and the third, who, under any system of irrigation, would be required to guide the water into the proper channels.

From personal measurement, we deduce that a leathern bag, as used in the North-West Provinces, contains 4.5 (four and a half) cubic feet, and that two pairs of bullocks, relieving each other in the manner above described, will raise this bag full of water to the surface of ground forty times in an hour. Supposing the bullocks work ten hours a day, and taking ninety days as the working season, we have the following result:—4.5 add 40—10—90 equal to 162,000 cubic feet. One acre, equal to 43,560 superficial feet. 162,000-43,260, equal to 3.72 acres, covered one foot deep with water, as the result of the labour of two pairs of bullocks and three men, working ten hours a day for ninety days. The difference between these figures and the previous statement—that water equivalent to a rainfall of fifteen inches is necessary for the wheat crop—is accounted for by the usual Christmas rains, which even this year have not failed us. From the above description of the well system of irrigation, it will be seen that it is very expensive, and can only be of very restricted application.

Beside the objection of expense in working, this system is quite impracticable in large tracts of the Doab, as the sandy nature of the subsoil entails the necessity of masonry wells, and it is quite plain that such a well, costing at least Rs. 500 to even every twenty acres, is entirely out of the question. The ordinary well is simply a round hole, lined for a few feet of its height from the bottom, with a wooden or plaited brush-wood casing.

We now come to the canal system. This is of comparatively recent introduction into the Doab, and has as yet only been carried out to a small extent.

The principal difficulty in the Doab is, that the supply of water is very irregular, and not nearly sufficient for the area to be irrigated.

The quantity of water entering the Ganges Canal is 6,750 cubic feet per second.

The area of the Doab, down to Cawnpore, is 9,000,000 acres.

Allowing that a supply equal to forty-eight inches of rainfall (four feet of rain deep) is necessary to provide against a total failure of the rains, and without which cattle forage cannot be grown, nor the wheat lands ploughed up for sowing, the necessary supply of water is—quantity required, 1,568,160,000 cubic feet per annum.

Quantity available from canal, 212,868,000,000 cubic feet per annum.

This shows that the supply of water from the Ganges canal is only two-fifteenths of the total

quantity required, allowing nothing for waste evaporation, or leakage. Unfortunately, from errors of construction in the canals, the supply available is by no means equal to the quantity entering from the Ganges. Great loss arises from filtration, as is proved by the level of the water in neighbouring wells being only fifteen feet from surface, whilst at a distance from the canal the average depth from the surface of the ground is about fifty feet. Had the canal been originally puddled, this loss would have been prevented, as well as the banks secured from scour, to which they are at present liable, and which in places goes on to a dangerous amount, sometimes even to the extent of bursting the canal, when there is a full supply of water. This scouring action which is perpetually going on, besides destroying the banks of the canal, causes a quantity of sand to be deposited on the land under irrigation, and forms numerous sandbanks in the canal and its branches, entailing the channel.

Another serious defect in the construction of the canals is the temporary nature of the dam at the canal head on the Ganges. This dam is merely composed of slight ribs filled with shingle, which, being quite unable to withstand the floods of the rainy season, are always swept away about the end of June, and the depth of water entering the canal during the months of July, August, and September, is only 2 feet 6 inches, instead of 6 feet. This defect, when added to the want of strength in the banks already mentioned, seriously diminishes the value of this otherwise magnificent work.

We think that we have now made it sufficiently plain that the real desideratum in the Doab is some method of raising water from wells, that shall be considerably cheaper than bullocks, and that will not require an extravagant outlay in masonry wheels.—*Engineers' Journal*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIKKIM.**—*March 14.*—The troops, after crossing the Teesta on the 3rd, pushed on for Tumloong, and arrived on the 10th at Kabi, close to the capital. The Rajah's son, deputed to meet Mr. Eden, arrived at Tumloong on the 12th, where Mr. Eden joined him with a guard of one company of Europeans. All the force were shortly to follow. The Rajah had given orders for a suitable house to be prepared for the Envoy's accommodation; so everything at present bears the tint of *couleur de rose*. Only two, however, of the criminals have as yet been surrendered; and our plundered property comes in rather leisurely. It is always thus with Orientals—their mode of proceeding is generally slow. It looks less humiliating and more dignified to be cool, composed, and deliberate in action. The column seems to have encountered many difficulties in its advance, and to have had some harassing marches. The mules could not carry their loads, which had to be transported by coolies, of whom no less than a thousand accompany the troops. The animals had to be swung down the rocks by their heads and tails! The absence of a photographer is greatly to be deplored, as the scenery is described as surpassingly magnificent. It will be some time yet ere the force returns, which it will probably do via Rinchinpoong, to which place a road is in course of construction. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Colonel Gawler, the commander of the expedition, for the skill and boldness, tempered by caution, with which he has thus far succeeded in an enterprise presenting so many obstacles of an almost insurmountable character. Unless our terms are complied with, I suppose we shall have to hold one or two fortified posts in Sikkim throughout the rains, say at Niamchi and Rinchinpoong. If so, no temporising must be allowed, for we shall barely have time to house the troops, and make due arrangements for feeding them ere the rains commence.—*Englishman*.

**DACOITS.**—*The Delhi Gazette* says that a daring attack was made upon the baggage of the 2nd company sappers and miners by a band of dacoits at a village not far from Hattras. They contrived to plunder the conveyance of the commissariat agent of everything it contained.

**ORISSA.**—Among the numerous districts which comprise the hill tracts of Chinna Kemedi, there is one called the Maliah of the Bogodah zemindary, inhabited by Khoonds and other persons identified with them in customs and domicile. In these tracts Meriah sacrifice has never obtained, and female infanticide has only been practised in certain districts. The agency there has consequently exercised less supervision over the zemindary than in other parts where these revolting rites have been hitherto rife: but though free from the stigma which attaches itself to other districts, they are, nevertheless, the scourge of the neighbouring mootals, as they are inhabited by a race of thieves, whose livelihood is obtained by the plunder of the surrounding country. These depredations are not confined to the hill tracts, but are extended to the low country of Chinna and Bodo Kemedi, within two marches of Berhampore. Some few years ago, before the agency had extended its operations to that part of the country, an attempt was made by the Ganjam authorities to suppress these systematic robberies, and a few persons were apprehended, found guilty, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. This for a time had the desired effect, but as the Agency seldom visited those parts, and year after year passed without any notice being taken of the Bogodah hill tracts, these gang robberies have year after year increased, and have at last assumed such a magnitude that the Agent was this year waited on by a deputation of men of all classes and professions, from the low country of Chinna Kemedi, who voluntarily came a distance of 70 miles from their houses to present petitions, in which they most earnestly requested him to adopt measures to punish this tribe of hill robbers. Numerous petitions of a similar nature have been preferred by all the influential hill men who live in the vicinity of the Bogodah hill tracts, and who are unanimous in stating that these robberies were becoming more numerous, and their perpetrators more audacious, owing to the non-interference of Government. The Khoonds suffer very much every year by the small-pox. They, on hearing that there were persons in the low country who by inoculation could prevent the ravages of small-pox, sent a deputation to the low country, who returned with three or four individuals. These traversed various mootals, and vaccinated many hundred Khoonds; but the persons thus brought from the low country turned out to be adventurers and impostors, possessing no genuine lymph, and who reaped an abundant harvest from the mistaken confidence of the Khoonds. Many of them had been reduced to poverty, owing to the demands of these impostors. Several cases occurred in which Khoonds had pledged their own children to others with the view of obtaining money to pay for having themselves and families vaccinated.—*Englishman*.

**MR. YULE.**—A deputation from the Indigo planters waited upon Mr. Yule, the Commissioner at Bagulpore, on the 13th March, and presented that official with an address, in which they express their regret at his approaching departure from that district, and at the same time their respect and admiration for his conduct towards them during the period of five years he has had charge of the district. In testimony of their gratitude, they request his acceptance of a service of plate. Mr. Yule, in thanking the deputation for the address, has, however, declined to receive the memorial, on the ground that Government do not permit their servants to receive such testimonials.

**NATIVE HOLIDAYS.**—Under the new rules about to be promulgated in the North-West Provinces, instead of fifteen days' holiday at the Mohurrim, and five weeks at the Dussehra, three days only for the former, and five days for the latter have been allowed by the Lieutenant-Governor. This latter is the longest holiday of consecutive days that will be in future allowed; and it will be no more practicable for the native judges and others attached to the Civil Courts to visit their distant homes during this short holiday than it has been hitherto for the officers of other than the judicial department to do so.

**MOVEABLE COLUMNS.**—On the suggestion of the Military Finance Commission, the Commander-in-Chief is directed forthwith to establish a practice of ordering out each moveable column occasionally for the purpose of exercise, "that in times of tranquillity they may become so accustomed to move, that, when required to turn out under the sudden call of duty, to quell any disturbance, every one may know his place and clearly comprehend what he has to do, and that confusion and disorder may thereby be avoided." The Governor-general most justly considers that the money disbursed for this purpose will far more than repay its value by the greatly increased efficiency of the available force and the perfect readiness at all points for immediate calls of service, which will thus be acquired. Thus the cattle establishment will possess more than the advantages of a transport train or baggage corps, commanding officers having the cattle under their constant observation.

**SIKH VIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.**—The Lahore correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, describing the interest taken by the Sikh gentry in public events and their large correspondence, says the establishment of volunteer corps in India has attracted their attention. Speaking on this subject to a venerable old Sikh Sirdar, who had witnessed the rise, decline, and fall of the ancient order of things, the writer found that the creation of these bodies of non-military combatants had given serious annoyance to many, who, as the old man said, "hoped that we would fall asleep again untaught by the past disaster."

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—The Governor-General has decided that no officer, under the rules of the Uncovenanted Service, can be allowed preparatory leave of absence when he wishes to proceed to England on private affairs.

**THE MINTS.**—During February the following sums were received at the three mints:—

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
From Government, Rs.	1,450	961	
" Merchants ..	34,27,038	1,38,825	29,70,020

Coined Rs. 13,67,747 2,57,000 2,98,072

A MISSIONARY MEETING was held at Peshawur on the 12th February, "for the purpose of spreading information regarding Missions." Sir Sydney Cotton presided. Captain James, the Commissioner, gave an account of the Peshawur Mission; the Rev. A. Horsburgh of the Borneo Mission; the Rev. J. Macarthy of the results of Indian Missions; the Rev. T. Tuting of the work in the city of Peshawur, and the Rev. Mr. Lowenthal of American Missions. Although there are so many chaplains, missionaries, and Christian men in the several stations of India, the fact of a Missionary meeting like this excites remark from its rarity.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 18. Shah Allum, Lawless, Bombay; Regina, Brown, Hong Kong; City of Ottawa, Wittycumbe, Liverpool; T. E. Lemon, Thomas, Liverpool.—19. Sarah and Emma, Thomas, Liverpool; Prompt, Whittle, Liverpool.—21. Burmah (s), Durham, Rangoon and Akyab; Stephen Glover, Maldon, Point de Galle; Patmos, Buck, Colombo; S. G. Glover, Kellum, Mauritius; Sabine, Cromwell, Liverpool; Marie Josephine, Lue, —.—23. Harold, Wise, Liverpool; Alaric, Dowell, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Burmah.—Gen. and Madame Dorgoin and two children. Mr. Aveloon, Capt. Baker, Mr. Pascal and three children, Mrs. Middleton and two children, Mr. Johanne, Dr. Thorpe, Mr. Sandys, Mrs. Brahon and child, Mr. Harrowell. Per S. G. Glover.—Mrs. Kellum and two children. Per Stephen Glover.—Mr. R. S. Back. Per Shah Allum.—Mrs. and Miss Lawless. Per Sarah and Emma.—A. R. Menintosh, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

March 15. Cambodia, Paige, London; Clarendon, Martin, Jamaica; Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius and Zanzibar; Louis, Tahet, Bourbon.—16. Conqueror, Jackson, Liverpool; Telegraph, Woolgrove, West Indies; Leocadie and Anna, Moreaux, Bordeaux.—17. Orane, Zomber, Bourbon, via Mauritius; Enza, Commerling, Mauritius; Gertrude, Adley, Singapore; Mohawk, Fuller, London; Malta (s), Down, Suez.—18. Le Mouze, Versille, Havre; Parthenia, Hinton, Boston.—19. Gyptis, Alerois, Bourbon; Rangoon (s), Melville, Akyab, Rangoon; and Moulmein.—21. Nasrut Shaw, Wise, Rangoon and Maulmain; Zulicks, Simpson, London; Forfarshire, Richardson, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Melville.—For London.—Capt. Manderson, Mrs. Dunbar and two children, Mrs. Graves and two children, Mr.

and Miss Cave, Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Erskine, Miss Temple, Miss McKay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rose and two children, Mrs. Kays and child, Mrs. Dietrich and six children, Ens. R. W. Hubbertson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lowe, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Rizley, Mr. Holmes, Mr. H. P. Hind, Mr. Smith.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. T. R. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Bonifacio and child, Mr. Roquerbe, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown. For GALLÉ.—Col. Brind. For SUZ.—Mr. E. D. Kilburn, Mr. P. T. Ralli, Col. Hope, Mr. A. Hope, Mr. D. Mair, Mr. Barne. For MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, Miss Sconce, Mr. C. Soouce. For MARSEILLE.—Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson and family, Mrs. W. Grey, Lady Frere's child and Mrs. Nichols, Maj. Dowell, Mr. James Stalkart, Mr. D. Monteith, Mrs. Gubbins and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Walewak, Mr. W. Cameron, Mr. D. Oliver, Capt. Willis, Mr. Elmie, Brig. Milman, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mrs. Deffell, Col. and Mrs. Mulcaster, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Slade, Mr. Cox, Capt. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. Barry and family, Mr. J. Boulton, Maj. Crosse, Mr. and Mrs. Roer, Mrs. Montessor and children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Best and family, Mrs. O'Flaherty and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Thuring and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Carew and family, Rev. W. T. Humphrey, Mrs. C. Atkinson, Mr. T. M. Quill, Col. Davidson and two boys, Col. Seager, Capt. Leach, Lieut. Creagh, Ens. Blake, Col. Custance, C. B., Capt. Holder, Lieut. Weatherley, Paymr. C. Sewell, Capt. Ellis, Lieut. C. W. Hawes, Mr. J. Barry, Mrs. Weatherly and infant, Mrs. Duka and children, Mrs. H. C. H. Hamilton and children, Mrs. Holder and infant, Capt. Ross's two children, Mrs. James Rose and family, Mrs. Howe, Mr. N. C. Judge, Maj. McLeod, Capt. Meade.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 23, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	79 8	79 13
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	73 4	78 8
Public Works, 5 do. ....	95 0	95 4
Ditto, 5 do. ....	95 8	95 12
New 5½ do. ....	100 14	101 0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 ½ to 2 1
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 percent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 90
5½ ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 93

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each 6250	to 6275
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	" 775 to 790
Delhi Bank .....	500	" 500 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	" 1400 to 1450
Ganges Company .....	500	" 645 to 655
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	" 1770 to 1780
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	" 610 to 620
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	" 55 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	" 550 to 560
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	" 1025 to 1050
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" par
Assam Company .....	200	" 470 to 475
East-India Railway Company .....	1200	" 8 to 9 d's.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	200	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	" 62 to 65
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	" 120 to 130

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6½
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	16 0 to 16 5
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	"	106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 225	0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....	"	221 0 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 7s. 6d. to £4.

To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, March 23).**—The amount of business done in this market is almost wholly limited to orders which were given some time since; no new transactions of any moment are reported. The increasing depression in the home market has not as yet had the effect of inducing holders of produce here to lower their demands; and pending some considerable reduction, shippers would hardly be disposed to enter the market. *Jute*.—In brisk demand, particularly since the receipt of more favourable accounts by the last telegram, when several purchasers have come into the market. There being an active competition for new qualities, prices have gone up 2 to 3 annas per md. for them, increasing the cost of a bulby from 8 to 12 annas. *Hides*.—Since the last mail business in Cow Hides for the English market has been more extensive at about one rupee less. *Dacca Hides* are now quoted nearly Rs. 2 less. Stocks are on the increase. There has been very little doing for America. The stock of Buffalo Hides is good.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 23).**—A limited business has been doing, mainly attributable to the fact of importers consenting to a decline in rates; but, notwithstanding this temporary reaction, the present condition of our import market is as far as ever from being satisfactory. *Grey Shirtings.*—Since our last report the market for this staple has improved, particularly for 39 inch makes, which have advanced 4 to 6 annas per piece. *Grey Jacquets* are in some demand, and may be quoted about 1 anna per piece higher than before. *White Jacquets.*—Middle qualities of these goods have improved about 1 anna per piece on our last quotations. *Grey Madras-pollams.*—Low qualities of these goods have advanced 2 to 3 annas per piece, but other kinds only one anna per piece. *Mull Mulls* are in some demand, but in prices we have no change. *White Mule Twist.*—This staple has improved both in demand and value. No. 20 at 8-0 to 8-2 as.; do. 30 at 6-0 to 6-1; do. 40 at 4-9 to 5-5.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE LATE BISHOP.**—The *Lahore Chronicle*, in alluding to the death of Dr. Deatry, Bishop of Madras, learns that it was occasioned by a simple scratch which his Lordship received in his foot. The wound gangrened, and mortification was the result.

**COLONEL AND MRS. BROWNE.**—The cost of the testimonial given by Madras to Colonel and Mrs. Browne is Rs. 2,667. Colonel Browne was the able and popular Military Secretary for many years, and now commands the Kamptee force.

**THE RAJAH OF MYSORE**, who has long been fretting under his deprivation of sovereign power in his State, has, it seems, taken advantage of Gen. Cubbon's resignation of office to send home a forcibly worded claim to the resumption of his authority; but nothing will come of his application, since he abused power when he had it, or suffered it to be abused by his creatures, and thereby sustained the loss which he complains of, conformably to the treaty which enthroned him. The restoration of his direct authority is not likely to be thought of.—*Athenæum*.

**A MAIL-COACH COMPANY** has been started at Bangalore from April 1. It is to run regularly between that station and Tripatore. The coach very much resembles a railway carriage, and will carry two inside and two out.

**THE CINCHONA PLANT.**—Dr. Macpherson, who recently published information regarding the cinchona plantations in Java, has reported on the sites chosen by Mr. Markham as nurseries for the cinchona seeds expected from South America. Mr. Ochterlony, a planter, is warmly thanked by Government for giving up some of his land in Coorg as a plantation. Two sites have been chosen on the Neilgherries named Avalanche and Nedivattam. Dr. Macpherson says it is no wonder Mr. Markham's plants died. They were offshoots from the roots of trees, and had no roots of their own. Mr. Markham, who himself selected these plants, must have been unfitted for the duty. His experiment has been a total failure. It has cost some £2,000. It remains to be seen if the seeds now being sent by Mr. Spruce will succeed in the three sites selected by Dr. Macpherson. They have sprouted well in the Kew Gardens.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—The proprietors of the Bank of Madras held their annual meeting on the 4th of March. The business, in payments and receipts, amounted to twenty-three-and-a-half crores of rupees, of which not a single rupee was written off for bad debts. The dividend for the last half-year was low, but for the previous half-year it was high. The average of the two was seven-and-a-quarter per cent., which was one quarter per cent. under the average for the last six years. The Bank's issue of notes is to cease from the 25th of February, 1862. Mr. Cammiade rose repeatedly to ask for explanations regarding the correspondence between the Bank and Government on financial questions, but the President said the directors were not at liberty to make the correspondence public at present.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 18. Messina, Lethbridge, London.—20. Tubal Cain, Smoult, Bangalore; Malta (s), Down, Calcutta.—22. Gallant Neill, Bewe, Masulipatam; Shah Jehan, Adams, Colombo; Maggie Miller, Johns, Galle; Mary Woods, Griffiths, London.—23. Alice Thompson, Andus, London; Myrtle, Mordue, Negapatam; P. and O. str. Simla, Paterson, Suez.—27. Lily (s), Geinor, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Carlyle, Juyron White, Mr. Biggers, Mrs. Duncan and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Waddell. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Cotton. From HONG KONG.—Lieut. Col. Sayert, Capt. Wanne's infant. From GALLE.—Lieut. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Capt. and Mrs. Blgrave. Per Tubal Cain.—Col. J. H. Sapp, Capt. G. W. Whitehead, Lieut. Stedman, Mrs. Stedman, Lieut. Watson, Dr. Ranking, Maj. Babbington, arty., A. McGregor, Esq. Per str. Malta.—From CALCUTTA.—Cornet Moran, Lieut. Mesham. Per Gallant Neill.—Mr. Marjoribanks and family. Per Myrtle.—Mr. McClagan, Mr. Keen, Mr. Nell.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 15. Str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez.—17. Marie et Nelie, Angeban, Coconada; Venilia, Page, London via Bimlipatam. 18. William, Ellis, Akab.—19. Larmonat, Drouillard, Coconada.—20. Michigan, Baigies, Liverpool.—21. Str. Malta, Down, Suez; Liverpool, Morrison, Amherst; Messina, Lethbridge, Bimlipatam.—22. Ramillies, Wright, Mauritius.—23. Sea King, Barker, Calcutta.—24. Alexander Baring, Nunnery, Moulmein; Bride, Gibson, Akab.—25. Gen. Caulfield, Richards, London via Coconada.—26. P. and O. str. Simla, Paterson, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Michigan.—Lieut. Evans. Per str. Malta.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lady Denison, two Misses Denison, two Masters Denison, and infant, Miss Woods, T. W. Whitlock, Esq., Mr. Richard Crosby. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. J. B. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Robertson, W. B. Liddell, Esq. Per Messina.—Mrs. Sangston. Per Sea King.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hanser, Rev. Mr. Messmore, Miss Husk, Mr. J. Bennett and son. Per Alexander Baring.—Mr. and Mrs. Tatham.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 26, 1861.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 11 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 11 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 10 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 13 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1½  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 0½  
Agents' Bill on England, at 6 months ... 2 0½  
" " " 3 do. ... 3 0½  
" " " 1 do. ... 2 0½  
" " " Sight ... 2 0½  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... none  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1½ to 1½ dis.  
Do. on Bombay ... 1½ to 1½ dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 7 p. ct. pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 7 dis.  
5 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... 22½ dis.  
" " " 1855-56 ... 22½ dis.  
" " " 1852-53 ... 22½ dis.  
" " " 1854-55 ... 22½ dis.  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts  
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 12½ to 12 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6-8.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Do. 4½ do. do. ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 5 do. do. ... 90 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 3½ do. do. do. ... 98 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 98 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £3. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE PARSEES.**—A lecture on the origin of the Parsee religion was delivered before the United Service Institution at Poona by Dr. Haug, Professor of Sanskrit, Poona College. The professors of this religion, he said, do not exceed now 150,000 persons. The Zend books were restored about 235 A.D. The Parsees came to India in the eighth century. The Zenda-vesta itself is but a collection of fragments. It is written in two dialects, neither of which is understood by the present Parsees. A very small part of the collection was composed by Zoroaster himself and his immediate disciples. This is divided into five portions, called *Gatha* or songs; the metres are nearly those used in the Vedas. The name

of Zoroaster occurs in the Veds under the form Jaradashti. The three greatest living expounders of the Zend-Avesta, namely Westergaard, Spiegel and Haug, agree that the Hindoo and Zoroastrian systems were originally the same.

**AGGRESSIVE ROMANISM.**—We observe in the *Sindian* newspaper a reward of one hundred rupees offered for the discovery of Helen Romanini, the daughter of Mrs. Ellen Shea, midwife, Bombay. The young lady is alleged to have been removed from Kurrachee by the "absolver of human sins," Fra Joseph, and is believed to be moving about in duress towards Hyderabad and the Upper Provinces, in company of the holy Father Athanasius.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 27, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan ... Nominal.  
4 " " Loan ... 1852-53 Rs. 82 100 Sa.  
4 " " " 1855-56 Rs. 78 100 Co.  
4 " " " 1842-43 Rs. 78 100 do.  
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ... 1854-55 Rs. 78 100 do.  
5 per cent. Loan (New) ... Rs. 94½ 100 do.  
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ... 99½

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) ... 42 ex. div.  
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up ... 93 ex. div.  
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do. ... 1½ per cent. pm.  
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do. ... 25½  
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400) ...  
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) ... 57 per ct. pm.  
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) ... 10½ ditto  
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up ... Rs. 21,000 dis.  
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do. ... 6,125  
Hydraulic P. Com. ... 4,600 do. ... 150  
Cotton Spinning Com. ... 4,600 do. ... Par.  
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com. ... 2,500 do. ... 1125  
Colaba L. Com. ... 10,000 do. ... 10,000  
Bombay S. N. Com. ... 500 do. ... 335 with div.  
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ... 5,000 ... 1,700  
East India Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited) ... 150 ... 1,700  
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co. ... 100 ... Rs. 20 per sh. dis.  
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co. ... 125 ... Rs. 20 per sh.  
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co. ... Rs. 1125 per sh.  
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co. ... 100 ... Rs. 20  
Throstle Mill Co. ... 4,000 ... Rs. 150  
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £26 prem. in England—Rs. 19 per share discount.  
Do. New Shares Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—Rs. 7 do.

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Dec. Bills. 6 " " " 2s. 1½d. for Dec. Bills.  
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 ... 96½  
" " " at sight ... 97½  
On Madras, at 30 days' ... 98½ pm.  
" " " at sight ... 99  
On China, at 60 days' sight ... Rs. 213 per 100 doles

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ... each, Rs. 10-4-6  
Bank of England Notes ... 10-3  
Spanish Dollars ... per 100, Rs. 240  
Republic Dollars ... " 213  
German Crowns ... " 918½  
Sycee Silver ... per 100 tola, Rs. 104½  
Gold Leaf ... per tola, Rs. 16-8-6  
Bar Silver ... 105½  
Mexican Dollars ... 227

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £2. 17s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £2. 7s. 6d. to £3. 5s. per ton.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, March 16.**—The London Mail of 26th January arrived here on the 13th. The departure of the outgoing Mail has been postponed for twenty-four hours.

The news from Japan is still interesting, and, so far as we can learn, highly gratifying. It is to the effect that Mr. Alcock and the other representatives of foreign countries have been requested to return to Yeddo upon terms that give them all that assurance of safety which they complained was wanting. The same report states that our Minister would re-enter Yeddo under a salute of twenty-one guns. A later account informs us that he has done so, and a letter has appeared in some of the newspapers, which he wrote before leaving Yokuhama. Its tone is merely congratulatory, without anything of sufficient note to call for publication.

The news from Tien-tsin is not of course marked by any event of importance. The weather



has been extremely cold in that part of the far North, the thermometer falling below zero on one or two occasions. All the country is reported to be frozen over as hard as a sheet of iron; the river is expected to break up about the beginning of March. Mr. Bruce's mails and the whole of one French mail had been sent via Chefoo, but the English naval authorities had not thought fit to send the garrison mails, which therefore remain in their hands undelivered. It is said that Mr. Bruce, with several officers in his suite, will go to Peking about the end of March. There appears to be truth in a rumour that famine has been prevailing in that city, and that the greatest exertions have been made by the Chinese government to have speedy supplies of rice from the South.

From Shanghai the news is likewise very interesting. We may call attention to a letter from one of the gentlemen accompanying the Yangtze expedition, where ample and interesting details are given of the Admiral's progress.

The insurgent cause is rapidly gaining ground, and if recent reports may be trusted, it is being marked by a better organisation, which will have the effect, it is to be hoped, of removing that character for lawlessness and disorder which has hitherto cast a stain upon the rebel party.

From Swatow, we were sorry to hear, a week or ten days ago, of the disappearance of the second engineer of H.M.'s gunboat *Cockchafer*. It would appear that the unfortunate young man was last seen at nine o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 2nd instant, and was then slightly the worse for liquor; and there is too much reason to fear that an attempt had been made to rob him, and that resistance on his part led to his murder. At all events, he has not since been heard of, though a heavy reward was offered by H.M.'s Consul for the recovery of his body, dead or alive. Some people seem to think that the late bombardment of one of the villages on the south bank of the river by the gunboat *Weazel*, has led to the murder. Such may indeed have been the case, or the poor fellow may have been accidentally drowned, but a suspicious-looking sampan was seen to pull away from Double Island that night about the hour he was last seen; and little or no hope is now entertained of his being still in existence.

From Fuchau our correspondent says:—Business dull. The *Spartan*, which vessel went on shore on the banks at the entrance of the river on her passage home, and was obliged to return to port, is nearly discharged, and the ship *Panic* has left with most of the *Spartan's* tea. Nothing can be done with the wreck, though were she in Whampoa she could be repaired; her back is broken, and the new dock, though nearly ready, will not be able to take her in till it would be too late. The season's tea is now nearly all gone; there is one vessel loading here for London, which will start in a few days. The weather has been pretty fair, not much rain, and the Chinese seem to have their hands full in the paddy-fields.

From Amoy we learn that trade was improving. The French transport, wrecked there some time back, is now nearly gutted by those who bought her; they purpose blowing up what remains of her.

The latest news from Canton is to the effect that Sir Hope Grant has directed the troops there to make their arrangements for another year's stay. The Shameen site is nearly complete, and hopes are entertained that Canton may yet become something like the thriving commercial depot of olden times.

The Customs at Canton and the other ports still continue to be disliked and evaded; but they are evaded in a way that greatly benefits Hong Kong, for China traders find it more profitable to purchase here and take the goods away to the smaller ports, which form as convenient an inlet as those where the Anglo-Chinese customs are established. They find in this mode of importation much less trouble and expense than in submitting to the Customs as at present managed. The Canton emigration business is not increasing in respectability; and as for that at Macao, it

is said to border upon the worst forms of slave-trade.

In local news, there is nothing of much importance. Considerable regret has been felt among this community at the death of Mr. Joseph Jardine. He was greatly and deservedly esteemed in Hong Kong, and throughout China. We are only quite recently in possession of the interesting account of Mr. Parkes's imprisonment, which has been anxiously read by every one here. Mr. MacDonald's letter of February, 1860, which was read, and a copy of it given, to Lord John Russell, has placed us in possession of the whole plan of the recent campaign. Some of the wisacres here were asserting that Lord Elgin had no plan at all, and just allowed himself to be guided by Messrs. Wade and Parkes.

By the present mail, a set of plans will be sent home, for a barracks and hospital on the peninsula of Kowloong, the estimated cost of which is £160,000.

By the last mail, permission has just arrived for Mr. Rawling, of the Royal Engineer department, to set about the waterworks contract, the design for which he prepared a year ago. H.E. the Governor applied for Mr. Rawling's assistance exactly eight months since, and this is the first notice that has been taken of his application. In the meantime, supposing that Mr. Rawling's services could not be obtained, the plans were placed in the Surveyor-general's hands, and so the colony is deprived of the hand to direct what the head had designed, all owing to the delay of the people at home. As for the Surveyor-general's office, that is a kind of limbo for various reasons—not the least of which is an overplus of work—where plans are sure to be long detained in suffering. In reference to our new acquisition on the other side, nothing has been decided. A proposal to have a Prison on Stonecutters' Island has called forth no objections; and perhaps there is force in the plan, since the escapes from gaol lately have been numerous. A soldier of the 44th Regiment was recently condemned to death for murder, having pitched a comrade over the verandah, a height of three stories, which resulted fatally; his sentence has since been commuted to penal servitude for life.

In Hong Kong during the past fortnight there has been a fire that did little damage, and a few robberies; but little else to agitate the community.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

Colombo, March 30.—We are now in the very heart of the hot weather—and unmistakably hot it is—just the weather to delight the hearts of the coffee curers. They are hard at work; and, as the South-west Monsoon is now approaching, every effort will be made to ship within the next month or six weeks. The addition to our exports in the past fortnight has not been so great as could be wished. It amounts to 27,350 cwt. Our exports of plantation are now precisely the same as at the corresponding period of last season—228,000 in each case. On the other hand, the exports of Native have only been 68,000 cwt., against 100,000 cwt.; showing a deficiency of 32,000 cwt. In consequence of this deficiency in Native, our total exports of coffee are now very considerably below the figures of the corresponding periods of the three past seasons—not less than 40,000 cwt. in fact.

The exports of cinnamon continue below the average—those of coconut oil far above. The latter has reached 90,000 cwt., against 50,000 cwt. in 1860, and 40,000 cwt. in 1859.

We have at length received intelligence that the shareholders of the Ceylon Railway Company, like sensible men, have accepted the liberal terms offered by the colony, and that our engagement with the company is at an end. Presuming that the Duke of Newcastle loses no time in acting on behalf of the colony, we may expect at an early date to see the notification in the local *Gazette*, that her Majesty has been pleased to confirm the Ordinances for dissolving the agreement, and for raising the necessary money by

debentures. It is satisfactory, meantime, to know that the surplus of 1860 is likely to be considerably in excess of what was estimated. The Governor, who has been travelling through the Ratnapoora District and making a pilgrimage to the top of Adam's Peak, will be able when he meets the Legislative Council to say something definite, and we hope encouraging, respecting the projected road through Happtelle. Large as the annual expenditure on roads is, there is the encouraging fact that the revenue derived from tolls has also increased greatly. It has just doubled in ten years—from £26,192 in 1851 to £53,163 in 1860. Like postal and telegraphic facilities, of course, roads and bridges confer benefits on a country which cannot be measured by the figures representing the direct revenue derived from them.

The community here has been greatly shocked by the murder of an Englishwoman, Mrs. Angus, wife of Mr. Angus, of the Survey Department. The crime is without precedent in Ceylon. The murderer, a servant of the deceased, has confessed his crime, and alleged revenge as his motive. After an event of this kind, it will be long before the sense of perfect security returns to scattered Europeans in the jungles of Ceylon. But there will not in this case, as in that of poor Morgan, the planter, some years ago, be a failure of justice. The murderer is in custody and has not only confessed his crime, but attempted to anticipate the doom, which, doubtless, he feels inevitably awaits him.

Passing from murder to robberies, which have been frequent and daring of late in the town of Colombo, we are glad to notice that the police have at length succeeded in capturing some of the thieves. The worst of it is that recent events have shown that some of the men employed and paid to protect property are themselves the victims of excessive acquisitiveness, as the phrenologists put it. The public whipping recently administered to a couple of delinquent policemen will not, we trust, fail in working some reform. Our statistics of crime in Ceylon are certainly not satisfactory, although it cannot be said that the schoolmaster is not at work. In 1859 Government expended £12,723 on education, in addition to all that is done by missionaries and private parties. The Government money seems to have been expended very fairly on the various races and the various religionists of the country; for it appears that during the year 1860 the average attendance of children at the Government school was in the following proportions:—English children 74, European descendants 852, low country Singhalese 3,597, Kandyans 522, native Tamils 343 (the Tamils of Jaffna are chiefly educated in the Mission schools), immigrant Tamils 41, Malays 77, Moors 161, Parsees 7, Chinese 2, Bengalees 3. The religious professions of the pupils seem to have been—

Church of England	859
Presbyterians	403
Wesleyans	403
Roman Catholics	1,962
Other Christians	69
Mahomedans	224
Hindoes	196
Buddhists	1,544
Fire worshippers, &c.	20

With reference to the figures opposite "other Christians," we may notice that the Baptists generally object to receive Government education. But we believe we can aver that they look on the system of education in force in Ceylon as about the fairest that could possibly be established.

The season reports show that for large portions of Ceylon 1860 was a year of scarcity, sickness, and mortality. It was altogether an exceptional year. The South-west Monsoon rains failed to such an extent that April gave only 3.54 inches of rain, against an average of 9.222. May followed with 7.51, instead of 15.712. June gave 4.04, instead of 6.952, while July, instead of showing anything like 3.557, was absolutely rainless. In October it appeared as if the North-east Monsoon were about to atone for the deficiencies of the South-west. The rainfall in that month at Colombo was no less than 17.51 inches (more than half the annual rainfall of England), against an

average of 10.789. But November, instead of anything like 11.427, its proper average, yielded only 2.30. In the whole year we had only 54.845 inches of rain, instead of the average 80.1. The same deficiency prevailed over most parts of Ceylon, and we suffered, and are still suffering, the consequences of this abnormal weather in short crops, sickness, and mortality. Curiously enough, in 1860 the maximum temperature of 90.3 (the average for April) was never attained. The highest point was 89 in March; the lowest 68.8 in January. So that the absence of rain does not involve a greater amount than ordinary of heat in the atmosphere.

Our obituary includes the name of one of our oldest residents, Mrs. Dawson, widow of the late Thomas Dawson, of the Ordnance Department.

Major-General O'Brien has returned in the *Pearl* from his voyage of inspection.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

THE KING OF SIAM having resolved to send an embassy to France, the French war steamer *Gironde* has proceeded to Bangkok for the purpose of conveying the embassy to Suez.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—By the mail steamer *we* (*Singapore Free Press*) have Java papers to the 16th March. They are filled with details of the frightful disasters which the floods have occasioned in the residences of Banjumas, Bagelan, Kadu, Surakarta, and Djoejakarta. It is estimated that upwards of 2,000 persons have lost their lives. The destitution is extreme, and it will be years before these districts recover anything like their former prosperity. In the residency of Bagelan alone, 20,000 families, comprising about 50,000 souls, are left without food or the means of purchasing it. The greatest exertions have been made by Government to afford temporary relief, all the available rice at Batavia being at once sent to Tjilatjap, from whence it would be forwarded to the suffering districts. Private individuals were contributing liberally, the Captain of the Chinese at Samarang, although his losses from the flood will be severe, having presented two thousand piculs of rice valued at 20,000fl. Rice in these districts had reached unheard of prices.

The accounts from Banjeremassing are to the 9th Feb. They contain little news. The enemy only now show themselves in small parties, but the troops are still obliged to make harassing marches with little result, and there seems no prospect of the country being restored to quiet while the chiefs of the insurrection remain at large.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on the west coast of Sumatra and in the neighbouring islands on the 16th February, accompanied in some places by very high waves of the sea, which did considerable damage. A slight shock of earthquake took place at Bencoolen on the 16th, succeeded on the following morning by a seaquake which lasted for some time, and which broke on the coast with much violence.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Feb. 25.—The Ameer, accompanied with Sirdars Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, and the other Khans, went to see his new bungalow lately built on the banks of the river. Syud Baboo Jan, the Chief of Kooner, with a few Bajoree Mulliks came in here to pay his visit to the Ameer, and after the exchange of the mutual compliments, he introduced the Mulliks to the Ameer, and spoke in their behalf as follows:—"The Bajoree chiefs are ready to pay their yearly revenue to the Ameer, and for the future they are going to give a bond in writing to do so punctually, provided the Ameer would be so kind as not to appoint any hakim in Bajore, and to allow them to make their own arrangements." The Ameer promised to comply with their request, and ordered them to go and stop with Shah Murd Khan in Jellalabad.—*Feb. 26.*—

Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan's letter from Kandahar, containing the following news from Heerat was received to-day. After the fort of Dahmunde had fallen into the hands of Meer Ufzul Khan a threatening letter had been sent to him by Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, telling him that as he had disrespectfully encroached upon the fort which belonged to his uncle, Dost Mahomed Khan, a strong army would very shortly be sent from Kandahar to teach him a good lesson. On this Meer Ufzul Khan had written to him in reply that Mahomed Ameen Khan was at liberty to do whatever he liked, and he should be ready to receive him, as please God he was going to march on Kandahar. When Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the ruler of Heerat, had received the copies of the above communications, he had written to Meer Ufzul Khan not to be afraid of Mahomed Ameen Khan at all, as the moment the troops marched from Kandahar he would send a strong Persian army to meet them at Furrah and Dahmunde. Aujeelah Mahomed Zaman Khan, son of Mohir Allee Khan Moorad Khanee, who had made his escape from Cabool to Heerat, and had received there a good situation, had been ordered by Sooltan Ahmed Jan to march with two hundred sowars to Dahmunde. The Ameer looked very gloomy when he perused the above, broke up the durbar and retired to his palace.—*Feb. 27.*—Last night there was a private council, and the principal matter discussed was to send Shere Allee Khan to Kandahar. This morning, when the durbar was held, the Ameer desired Ghoolam Mahomed Khan to go and persuade Shere Allee Khan to settle his affairs within three or four days, and then to leave for Kandahar as he could not allow him ten days' leave, which he had asked last night. The Sungoo Khyle Mulliks were then called into the Durbar; chintz cloaks and loongees were given to them as Khilluts, and dismissed. The Ghilzai Mulliks of Soolaiman Khyle were also received in the Durbar, and having received the usual Khilluts were ordered to go home. Shah Murd Khan was directed to settle the accounts of the grass-sellers, &c., as soon as possible, as he, the Ameer, intended to leave Jellalabad shortly. Turning towards the Ambassador of the King of Bokhara, the Ameer told him not to be in a hurry, as he would dismiss him with due honour on his reaching Cabool. It is rumoured in Jellalabad that the Ameer will leave for Cabool on the 15th Ramzan (28th March).—*Feb. 28.*—An urzee was received from Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan from Cabool, in which he informed the Ameer that this year the snow had fallen in Cabool two or three times, and the untimely rain which had incessantly fallen four days and nights, had nearly destroyed all the crops. The grain had risen very much in price, and as the roads to Ghuznee and Kohistan were still impassable, it was out of his power to get any supplies from those places. There were some zumeendars and corn-sellers in Cabool, who had a quantity of grain in their houses, but they did not like to part with it on the ground that they had large families on their hands to support. The Ameer ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Wullee Mahomed, directing him to send kossids towards Ghuznee and Kohistan, and to inquire how things were going on there. The Moostoufee was then ordered to settle all the accounts as soon as practicable, and to make arrangements for the camp to march.—*March 1.*—The troops which had been sent to Baghistan, Kohibund, and Kooner returned to Jellalabad this morning, Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan having asked the Ameer permission, ordered his sowars, just returned from Kooner, to march to Lughman, their head-quarters, to receive their pay, and to keep themselves ready to accompany the Ameer's camp to Cabool. The troops have also returned from Bakheel, and it is ascertained by them that Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan will be here in some two or three days. Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan was desired by the Ameer to call the Bajoree Mulliks to his place, and to tell them that if they agreed to give a bond in writing that they would pay the revenue punctually, and pay five hundred rupees as a fine for every murder which ever took place in their district, they would be allowed to keep a Hakim from their own tribes,

otherwise he, the Ameer, would make his own arrangements. Peer Mahomed Khan was also advised to make the Mulliks agree to give their sons in hostage.—*March 2.*—The durbar was held as usual in the garden of Ukkur Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan's urzee was received from Kashkurghan via Cabool. He informed the Ameer that it is ascertained by some merchants just arrived from Mushled via Mamana that the King of Persia (as applied to by Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan) had ordered six thousand sowars to march from Tehran to Mamana, and when they (the merchants) were leaving Mushled the sowars had arrived at that place. They had also met with some troops marching from Heerat to Mamana, and on their arrival at the latter place they were surprised to see the Persian troops encamped there. Under these circumstances it would be advisable if the Ameer would send the troops to Toorkistan as soon as possible. Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan also intimated to the Ameer that the leave of Sirdar Shumshooddeen Khan had expired, and as his presence was urgently required, he should be desired to leave for Toorkistan. After the perusal of the urzee, the Ameer sent for Sirdar Shumshooddeen Khan, and ordered him to prepare himself soon to go to Toorkistan.—*March 3.*—A merchant has arrived from Kandahar, and gives the following account of Mahomed Shurreef Khan. Ghoolam Nubbee Khan Kakraee, with fifty sowars, was serving under Mahomed Shurreef Khan at Gurrishk, near Kandahar, and had become very popular there. Mahomed Shurreef Khan, finding that the people were paying more respect to Ghoolam Nubbee Khan than to him got jealous, and one day on some excuse or other he abused him in public. Ghoolam Nubbee Khan did not speak a word at the time, but at night he, with his fifty sowars, took his way to Furrah and thence to Heerat, and told all the particulars to Meer Ufzul Khan, then at Heerat. When Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan was informed of Ghoolam Nubbee's departures, he in vain sent his sowars to get him back, but they could not overtake him. It is said that this was the chief cause of the loss of Dahmunde.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 15th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d. whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

DIRECT CADET.—Mr. W. Jones passed his examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, on the 10th instant.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

No. 208.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. A. K. Moffatt, 58th N.I., exec. engr., Lower Sirhind div., dep. public works, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 209.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on furl., on private affairs:—

Major gen. Sir J. B. Hearsey, col. of cav., comdg. presy. div., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 210.—Maj. T. F. Hobday, dep. commissy. gen. and offic. examiner of the commissariat dep., will, as a tempy. measure, take chg. of the current duties of the office of the commissy. gen., on departure of latter.

**Public Works Dep., Fort William, March 15.**—Appointment:—Lieut. col. E. Lawford, Madras engrs., to be chief engr. of Mysore, in succession to Col. T. T. Pears, c.b., res.

Leave of absence:—

Leave for 6 mo., commencing fr. Feb. 7, to proc. to Neilgherry Hills, is granted to Mr. C. Sylk, 3rd class sub-engr., Nuggur div.

No. 200.—The foll. prom. is made:—Gen. List.—Ens. P. Boyd to be lieut. fr. March 1, v. Lieut. and brev. capt. J. H. Speke, 46th N.I., prom.

**Home Dept., March 18.**—The furl. available by the ret. to India of Mr. S. Hogg is assigned to Mr. H. B. Lawford, C.S., for 3 years, fr. date of his availing himself of it.

Capt. E. St. George rec. ch. of the offices of member and secy. to the Board of Examiners and Persian translator to the Govt. of India on the 16th inst. fr. Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.

**Foreign Dept., March 19.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. W. S. Clarke, 3rd Eur. L.C., to be a superint. of police of 3rd grade in Oude.

The servs. of Rev. P. W. Kellner, chaplain of Seetapore, are placed at disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Capt. I. Campbell ass. ch. of district of West Berar on 4th ult.

Dr. G. Smith, residency surg., Hyderabad, reported his dep. fr. Hyderabad to Bombay on 2nd inst., on which date he made over charge of his duties to Dr. J. B. Fleming.

The servs. of Lieut. J. J. Boswell, asst. superint., Oude police, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

By direction of the Gov. gen. in Council the following appointments and arrangements are notified:—

Mr. S. J. Naher to be dep. coll. of Boorhanpore fr. the 2nd inst.

Mr. J. G. Brockman to be dep. coll. of Mundlaiser fr. 4th inst.

Lieut. H. O. E. Ward, offic. 2nd asst. to the agent, Gov. gen., Central India, took charge of the duties of dep. opium agt. at Dhar fr. Mr. Brockman on 28th ult.

Maj. H. D. Taylor, asst. chief of police in Oude, returned to Calcutta fr. serv. in China on 10th inst. Leave of abs. for 15 days is granted to Maj. Taylor, to enable him to rejoice his appt.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.

**Fort William, March 19.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the div. of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road into two executive charges, viz.:—1st Division.—From Garragolah Ghat to Dingra Ghat on the Mahanuddy, under Capt. W. S. Trevor, 2nd Division.—The northern portion of the road to its termination at Titlayah.

Mr. W. Barnfather, special asst. engr., is apptd. an exec. engr., 4th class, and pl. in ch. of the 2nd div., Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engrs., prob. asst. eng., arr. at Nagpore Feb. 28, and relieved Mr. A. C. Cregeen, 2nd class asst. engr., Gt. Deccan Road div.

**Mily. Dept., March 18.**—No. 240.—The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Lieut. C. N. Judge, of engrs., exec. engr., Martaban div., dept. public works, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Surg. maj. A. C. Macrae, med. dept., pres. surg., for 9 mo., under new regs.

**March 19.**—No. 243.—Capt. W. W. Aubert, pension pay dept., is app. to offic. as 3rd exam. of pay dept. during the period Mr. R. H. Hollingberry may be employed on special duty.

No. 244.—The foll. order issued by the govt. of Fort St. George is conf.:—

No. 56, dated Feb. 22.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Capt. A. C. Grant, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 249.—The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Brev. col. W. W. Davidson, 32nd N.I., com. 16th irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. J. A. R. Mead, art., for 2 years, under old regs.

Brev. col. W. E. Mulcaster, 64th N.I., comdg. 7th irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. T. C. Manderson, engrs., prob. asst. engr., Allahabad div., for 12 mo., new regs.

Surg. maj. W. Jameson, med. dept., superint. of the Govt. botanical gardens, N.W. provs., for 15 mo., new regs.

Ens. C. L. Prendergast, of the gen. list, for 12 mo., new regs.

Ens. H. D. Barne, 1st regt. Madras N.I., for 18 mo., new regs.

No. 250.—The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made:—

Inf.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. A. Cumberlege, to be col., and Maj. and brev. lieut. col. L. P. D. Eld to be lieut. col. fr. 4th Feb., 1861, v. Maj. gen. W. J. Gairdner, c.b., dec.

9th N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. R. Thatcher, to be maj., and Lieut. and brev. capt. W. H. Binny, to be capt., fr. 4th Feb., 1861, v. Maj. gen. W. J. Gairdner, c.b., dec.

Gen. List.—Ens. H. E. Ryves, to be lieut., fr. 1st March, 1861, v. Lieut. and brev. capt. J. H. Speke, 46th N.I., prom.

Alteration of Rank.—Gen. List.—Lieut. Pearson Boyal, fr. Feb. 4, 1861, v. Brev. capt. W. H. Binny, 9th N.I., prom.

No. 244.—The foll. list of rank of cadets app. for the Bengal pres. is published for general information:—

No. 1.—List of rank of cadets for the Bengal art., cav., and inf.:—

Art.—To rank from the date of passing their examination, and in the foll. order:—

H. A. Douglas; Aug. 21.

M. J. K. Harman; Oct. 2.

G. Swinley; Nov. 6.

Cav.—To rank from the date of their dep. fr. this country, and in the foll. order:—

J. Boulderson, overland; Nov. 20.

F. H. H. A. Bremner, overland; Dec. 4.

P. Hamond, B.A., overland; Dec. 20.

C. R. St. Quintin, overland; Jan. 4.

W. A. Lawrence, overland; Feb. 4.

Inf.—To rank from the date of their dep. fr. England, and in the foll. order:—

C. Young, J. W. Ridgeway, F. W. Williams, and A. G. Hartshorne, overland; Dec. 4.

To rank fr. Dec. 19, the day on which they passed their public exam., and in the foll. order, provided they take their dep. within the prescribed period:—

T. H. Holdich, E. G. Caternmole, C. E. Shepherd, J. M. Trotter, J. A. Temple, G. H. Jackson, C. W. Howard, L. H. E. Tucker, J. Cook, E. A. Pemberton, and C. McD. Skene.

To rank fr. Dec. 20 (pursuant to Court's resolution of Dec. 4, 1833), and in the foll. order:—

H. S. Moules; *Hanover*, Nov. 16.

A. P. Samuells; overland, Nov. 20.

C. McK. Hall and H. B. Swinney; overland, Dec. 20.

To rank fr. date of their depart. fr. England, and in the foll. order:—

J. E. P. Mosley; *Clara*, Dec. 29.

W. P. Harrison; overland, Jan. 4.

F. D. Orme; *Maidstone*, Jan. 15.

J. E. W. Howey and W. C. Farwell; overland, Jan. 20.

To rank fr. date of transmission of despatch announcing his app.:—

W. F. Dodsworth (abroad); despatch, Jan. 20.

To rank fr. date of his depart. fr. England:—

D. Robertson; overland, Jan. 20.

(Signed) W. E. BAKER, Col., Mil. Sec.

Mil. Dept., Feb. 6, 1861.

No. 245.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pl. to app. the foll. officers to be brigade majors on the estab.:—

Capt. H. G. Iremonger, 21st N.I., offic. dep. asst. qmrm. gen. of the army, in succ. to Capt. de Quincey, directed to rejoin his regt., 70th foot.

Lieut. K. J. W. Coghill, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., in succ. to Capt. Bamfield, pl. at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

**March 1.**—Appointments:—

Mr. F. W. A. DeFabeck to be civil asst. surg. of Pooree.

**March 4.**—Mr. E. F. Lautour to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Behar.

Mr. A. C. Campbell to offic. as sub-asst. to comsnr. of Assam, at Burpethah.

Lieut. R. C. Money to offic. as jun. asst. to comsnr. of Chotah Nagpore, at Lohurdugga.

**March 5.**—Mr. A. McL. Monteath to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea.

**March 6.**—Mr. G. G. Morris to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Behar.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. J. P. Grant to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. L. Ingles, sub-asst. to comsnr. of Assam, at Assaloo, to be also assessor and dep. coll. under Act XXXII. of 1860.

**March 8.**—Dr. N. Chevers to offic. as inspector gen. of jails of the Lower Provs. Dr. Chevers is vested with the powers of a mag. within the jails of the Lower Provs.

**March 4.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. T. C. Trotter, judge of Behar, for 8 mo., on m.c., under new rules, to Mussoorie, and prep. leave 6 weeks.

Mr. T. Campbell, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Lohurdugga, for 4 mo., on m.c.

**March 8.**—Appointments:—

Mr. C. Burbank to offic. as shipping master under Act I. of 1859, in the port of Calcutta. Mr. Burbank is authorised to grant licences under Section XVIII. of that Act.

Mr. J. R. Anderson to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Tirhoot.

**March 12.**—Mr. A. E. Russell, offic. add. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, to be add. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

Mr. O. Toogood, offic. mag., coll., and salt agent of Balasore, to be mag. and coll. of 2nd grade in Balasore, and salt agent of Balasore.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, on leave, to be mag. and coll. of 1st grade in Chumparun.

Mr. T. B. Lane, offic. mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, to be mag. and coll. of 2nd grade in that district.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Behar.

**March 6.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. C. R. Carnac, asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, for 1 mo., on m.c., under new rules.

**March 7.**—Mr. G. K. Pool, civil asst. surg. of Rungpore, for 1 mo., under new rules.

**March 15.**—Capt. E. St. George to offic. as principal of the Calcutta Mudressa College, and ex-officio visitor and director of the Hooghly Mudressa.

Mr. H. Woodrow, inspector of schools for E. Bengal, to be inspector of schools for S. Bengal.

Mr. E. Lodge, inspector of schools for S. Bengal, abs. on leave, to be inspector of schools for E. Bengal.

Mr. H. S. Smith, B.A., to offic. as inspector of schools for E. Bengal.

**March 16.**—Mr. W. F. Clark to offic. as civ. assist. surg. of Hazareebaugh.

Lieut. H. Sconce, princ. assist. to commis. at Nowgong, res. ch. of his office, March 1; unexpired leave is cane.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Mr. Dutton, patrol, with the special powers of an asst. mag., and with authority to receive and try charges in dist. of Azimghur.

Mr. S. Houtton, patrol, with the special powers of an asst. mag., and with authority to receive and try charges in the dist. of Goruckpore.

Messrs. R. K. Bartie and W. W. Beatson, patrols, with the ordinary powers of an asst. mag. in the dist. of Saugor.

**Police Dept., Camp Jounpore, Feb. 21.**—Lieut. G. F. J. Graham, do. du. officer with the Agra div. of police, is allowed 8 wks. leave to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Mr. W. C. Thomas is app. to be do. du. officer with Agra div. of police, v. Lieut. Graham.

**Camp Secroora, Feb. 23.**—Mr. H. D. Willock is app. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. F. F. Hogg.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill is to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, v. Mr. H. D. Willock.

The above apps. will have effect fr. the date on which Mr. F. F. Hogg quitted India.

Mr. W. S. Halsey is app. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. C. J. H. Richards, fr. the date of that officer's embarkation for Eur. Mr. Halsey will remain at Mirzapore.

**Camp Badshahpore, Feb. 26.**—Leave of abs., on m.c., for 2 mo. is granted to Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, in ext.

**Public Works Dept., Camp Muchlesukur, Feb. 25.**—Leave of abs. —Leave of abs. for 8 wks. is granted to Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, exec. engr., Oraie div., public works, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

**Camp Jhoossee, Feb. 28.**—Leave fr. 5th to 15th of March is granted to Lieut. Manderson, asst. engr., Allahabad div., public works, prep. to Eur.

**Camp Phoolpore, March 2.**—The foll. officers of the custome dept. are app. dep. mag., and are vested with magisterial powers, as described below:—

Mr. C. J. Davis, coll., with the full powers of a jt. mag. in the dist. of Agra.

Messrs. W. Cambell, E. Hickie, and J. Munro, patrols, with the special powers of an asst. mag., and with authority to receive and try charges in the dist. of Agra.

Mr. C. W. Bradford, coll., with full powers of a jt. mag., in the dist. of Muttra.

Messrs. J. McGowan and F. R. Blewitt, with the special powers of an asst. mag., and with authority to receive and try charges in dist. of Muttra.

Mr. H. Blewitt, with the special powers of an asst. mag., and with authority to receive and try charges in dist. of Etawah.

*Rev. Dept., Camp Muchleeshuhur, Feb. 25.*—Leave of abs. for 12 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. R. A. Sterndale, dep. coll. of survey and settlements in dist. of Seonee, fr. 15th inst., with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Allahabad, March 5.*—The foll. officers are posted to the Eastern Jumna Canal:—

Mr. A. W. Brind, asst. engr.

Lieut. G. Swinton, asst. engr., lately transf. fr. Bengal.

Mr. W. B. Pippin to be a dist. superint. of police of the 5th grade, and to be posted tempy. to the dist. of Mirzapore.

*Police (Mily.) Dept., Allahabad, March 9.*—No. 96.—Capt. E. B. Clay, offic. comdnt. of dist. police at Seonee, is app. to be comdnt. of Saugor dist. police.

*Rev. Dept., Camp Jhoosee, Feb. 18.*—No. 241a.—Mr. A. Anthony, dep. coll. of Jounpore, is transf. to Furruckabad.

Mr. J. H. Walker, dep. coll. of Furruckabad, is transf. to Jounpore.

*March 7.*—No. 117.—Six mo. leave of abs. is granted to Mr. W. Muir, senr. member of the Sudder board of rev., N.W.P., to England, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

*March 8.*—No. 119.—The usual leave allowed to officers on their return fr. Eur. is granted to Mr. H. R. Wilson, dep. coll. in zillah Bareilly, to enable him to rejoin his app.

*Separate Rev. (Income-tax) Dept., March 5.*—No. 26.—Mr. D. L. Sandford is app. jt. assessor for the City of Agra, in room of Mr. Kennedy.

No. 175.—Mr. W. Johnston is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad, as a temp. arrangt.

*Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Camp Jhoosee, Feb. 28.*—No. 196a.—Mr. F. A. Vincent, who has been app. commissr. for the suppression of dacoity, and asst. gen. superint. of Thuggee in Behar, and who has been vested by the Govt. of Bengal with the full powers of a mag. in the dists. of Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Patna, Monghyr, and Bhaugulpore, is vested with similar powers in the adjoining dists. of Ghazepore and Benares.

No. 200a.—Mr. F. M. Gordon, dep. insp. of the salt establ., is app. to be a dep. mag., and is invested with special powers of an asst. mag. in Mynpoory dist.

*Judicial (Civil) Dept., Allahabad, March 5.*—No. 72.—Mr. A. Ross is app. to act as an extra jdg. of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P.

No. 73.—Appt. :—

Mr. E. C. Bayley to offic. as jdg. and sess. jdg. of Agra.

*March 7.*—No. 77.—Two mo. priv. leave is granted to Mr. W. P. Masson, civ. and sess. jdg. of Allahabad, fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. S. Paterson is app. to offic. as civ. and sess. jdg. of Allahabad dur. leave of Mr. W. P. Masson.

*Police Dept., March 8.*—No. 94.—Apps. with effect fr. March 1, namely:—

Capt. Manning to be dival. superint. of police in the Benares div.

Capt. Vander Gutch to be a dist. superint. of police of the 1st grade, and to be posted to the dist. of Ghazepore.

Lieut. Dickens to be a dist. superint. of police of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the dist. of Benares.

Lieut. Sitwell to be a dist. superint. of police of the 3rd grade, and to be posted to the dist. of Azimgurh.

Capt. Fooks to be a dist. superint. of police of the 4th grade (on prob.).

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Military Department, Feb. 28.*—No. 52.—Leave of absence:—Maj. L. B. Jones, 56th N.I., comdg. 3rd Punjab cav., for 3 mo. from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

No. 53.—Lieut. A. R. Chapman, late 4th Punjab cav., having only availed himself of leave from 26th Nov. to 26th Dec. last, both days inclusive, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to that officer in P.O. No. 395, dated 3rd Oct. last, is cancelled.

*Police Department, March 2.*—No. 14.—Appointments:—

Mr. J. Christie, is apptd. an asst. district supdt. of police.

No. 17.—Mr. W. Haaslett, to be an asst. district supdt. of police.

*March 5.*—No. 18.—Appointments:—To be asst. district supdts. of police:—

Messrs. H. Tensdale, J. H. Herdon, S. S. Stone, W. G. Horst, W. J. D'Gruyther.

*Military Department, March 5.*—No. 56.—The Brig. order, No. 66, dated 18th Feb. by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., comdg. Punjab irreg. force, making the foll. offic. appts., is confirmed:—

Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, 2nd in com. corps of guides, to proc. and relieve Maj. L. B. Jones, proceedg. on furl., of the com. of 3rd Punjab cav.; and Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in com. 1st Sikh inf., to relieve Lieut. Kennedy of the 2nd in com. corps of guides.

*Public Works Dept., March 6.*—No. 373.—Posting:—The servs. of Mr. E. Battie, exec. engr. Rohilcund Canals, having been placed at disp. of this Govt., that officer is posted, temp., to charge of Delhi and Goorgaon irrigation works.

*March 7.*—No. 382.—Maj. J. J. McD. Innes, controller and examiner of public works accounts, assu. ch. of his office at Lahore on Feb. 26.

No. 386.—Leave:—Maj. A. Robertson, superintg. engr. Indus tunnel works, is perm. to proceed on 8 weeks' prep. leave to Bombay, with effect from the 1st inst.

*Police Dept., March 7.*—No. 23.—Appointment:—Mr. R. Kinchant, extra asst. comr., is app. to the police dept. as an asst. dist. superint.

No. 24.—Mr. W. H. Watkis is app. an asst. dist. superint. of police.

*General Dept., March 6.*—No. 464.—Resignation:—The Hon. Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Extra Asst. Comr. W. McMahon, of his appt. under Punjab Govt.

*March 7.*—No. 477.—Appointment:—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton having been placed at disp. of the Punjab Govt., that officer is app. to med. ch. of the hill station of Dalhousie.

*March 8.*—No. 480.—Appointment:—Mr. T. D. Forsyth to be comr. of Lahore div.

No. 481-82.—Transfers:—

Mr. R. G. Melvill, asst. comr., fr. Hoshiarpore to Goorgaon district.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. comr., fr. Goorgaon to Umritsir dist.

No. 483.—Transfer and Posting:—Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. comr., is transf. fr. the Jhelum to the Kangra dist., with effect fr. Feb. 27 last, and posted to Kooloo.

*Police Dept., March 9.*—No. 27.—Appointment and Posting:—Capt. A. H. Bamfield, 56th N.I., has been app. a superint. of police, and posted to Rawalpindia district.

*March 11.*—No. 30.—Appointment:—Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I., to be a dist. superint. of police.

*General Dept., March 12.*—No. 508.—The servs. of Rev. C. Viret, chapl. at Nowshera, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. N.W.P., with effect from date on which he may be relieved by Rev. P. W. Kellner.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. gen's Office, Simla, Feb. 26.*—The following orders are confirmed:—

Artillery regimental order, dated 6th inst., transf. 2nd Capt. W. H. Parish fr. 1st to 4th comp. 6th batt.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 6th inst., directing Surg. J. N. Tresidder to ass. med. chg. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. Bengal art., with No. 12 light field batty. attached, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. W. Moir.

Rae Bareilly station order, dated 6th inst., directing Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, 23rd fusiliers, to relieve Asst. surg. T. Wright, 38th foot, fr. med. chg. of left wing 9th Punjab inf. and 1st Hodson's horse.

Allypore station order, dated 7th inst., directing civil Asst. surg. C. Kilkelly to afford med. aid to the right wing 18th Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties.

Saugor station order, dated 10th inst., directing Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson, 16th Punjab inf., to do du. with H.M.'s 80th regt., in add. to his other duties; and Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, med. storekeeper, to ass. med. chg. of Allypore levy, in add. to his other du., v. Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham.

Meerut division order, dated 16th inst., app. Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, late 27th N.I., as do. duty officer with Agra levy.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Peskett, fr. Feb. 15, date of embarkation, in ext., to remain at Calcutta.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nowgong station order, dated April 20, 1859, app. Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras L.C. to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. F. M. Raynsford.

By the officer in tempy. com. of 14th Punjab inf., dated Sept. 11 last, directing Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield to offic. as 2nd in com. and receive chg. of adjt.'s office, in add. to his other du., v. Brev. capt. W. J. Ward.

Presy. div. order, dated Jan. 31 last, directing the undermentioned officers, returned fr. China, to do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore:—

Lieuts. C. M. Macgregor, late 68th N.I., and C. S. Maclean, late 10th N.I.

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 9th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, 9th irreg. cav., arrived in med. chg. of soldiers' families, to make over chg. of the said families to Asst. surg. R. Gray, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; also directing Asst. surg. Wag-

horn to do du. in hospital of latter corps, in add. to his other du., dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Gray.

Morar station order, dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 23rd Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to Gwalior camel corps, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. W. E. Caird on detached duty.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 12th ult., placing Vet. surg. T. P. Page, 1st Eur. L.C., in tempy. chg. of horses received by commissariat dep. from 6th drag. guards.

Peshawur div. order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to proc. to Bunnoo and receive med. chg. of 1st Sikh inf.

Barrackpore station order, dated 16th ult., app. Capt. N. C. Boswell, late 2nd N.I., to act as maj. of brig., as a special and tempy. arrangement, v. Capt. P. F. De Quincey, directed to join his regt., 70th foot.

Morar station order, dated 18th ult., app. Capt. H. N. Hodgson, 23rd Punjab inf., to tempy. com. of 1st Gwalior inf., on departure of Maj. H. T. Macpherson, H.M.'s 82nd regt., to join the Sirmoor rifle regt.

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 18th ult., directing Surg. J. B. S. Brown, extra Goorkah regt., to afford med. aid to brigade staff and receive med. chg. of the jail and civil station, in add. to his other du., as a tempy. arrangement, v. Surg. maj. G. S. Cardew.

Surg. T. Maxwell, ret. fr. furl., to ass. med. chg. of art. div. and magazine estab.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. Cav.—Capt. T. Ray (riding master), fr. Feb. 23 to Nov. 1, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

Late 14th N.I.—Lieut. I. C. de L. Daniell (do du. with Alexander's horse), from April 1 to July 1, to Calcutta, to study N.L.

#### THE COMMISSARIAT.

*March 4.*—The C. in C. in drawing particular attention to the proceedings of the Supreme Govt., in the Military Dep., dated Jan. 28, published in G.O.P.C., No. 81, dated 5th ult., page 35, desires to impress upon all officers under his control the necessity for exercising the most careful supervision over the demands made by them on the commissariat, in the manner indicated in the above-quoted G.O.

The following removals, appointments, and postings in the regt. of Bengal art., are directed:—

2nd Capt. C. W. Maynard, fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt., to 2nd trp. 2nd brig.

2nd Capt. T. P. Smith, fr. 2nd trp. 2nd batt., to 1st trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. J. Bonham, fr. late 4th comp. 8th batt., to 3rd comp. 1st batt., and to be adj. of the Lucknow art. div., v. Brev. maj. W. Dowell, proc. on furl.

Lieut. R. T. Hare, in civil employ, fr. 4th trp. 3rd brig., to 1st comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt., to 4th trp. 3rd brig.

Lieut. H. S. Clarke, fr. late 2nd comp. 8th brig., to 4th comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. S. H. Cowan, unposted, to 4th comp. 3rd batt.

Lieut. S. E. Pemberton, unposted, to 1st comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. C. H. Thompson, unposted, to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. R. G. S. Marshall, unposted, to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. G. P. Brown, unposted, to 4th comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. A. J. C. Rawlins, unposted, to 1st comp. 5th batt.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th ult.:—

Lieut. G. Strahan, Bengal engrs.

Lieut. N. J. Jones, late 15th N.I.

Lieut. W. Howey, 42nd N.I.

Ensign R. E. K. Money, late 13th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Late 37th N.I.—Brev. col. A. C. Spottiswoode, fr. Feb. 10 to date of embarkation, in ext., to remain at presy., on m.c., prep. to England, on same account.

66th or Goorkah L.I.—Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop (do du. with 8th irreg. cav.), for 1 mo., in ext., fr. Feb. 16, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native language. This cancels the leave published in G.O. of Feb. 9.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. D. Crawford fr. Feb. 24 to April 24, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on m.c., under old rules.

*March 6.*—Appointments:—

4th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. B. Cracroft, late 50th N.I., acting adjt., to be adjt.

9th Irreg. Cav.—Brev. Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, late 56th N.I., to act as 2nd in com., dur. abs. on leave of Capt. H. L. Campbell.

12th Irreg. Cav.—Brev. maj. F. G. Crossman, late 45th N.I., to act as 2nd in com., dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. E. H. Woodcock.

Pathan Regt. of Cav.—Lieut. W. Wroughton, late 54th N.I., acting adjt., to be adjt.

7th Punjab Inf.—Capt. A. B. Fenwick, late 5th Eur. inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie.



Capt. R. B. Dundas, late 38th N.I., is perm. to res. the act intership. of 48th foot, and is directed to do gen. du. at Allahabad fr. date of march of that corps.

The leave granted to Lieut. J. H. Tyler, adjt. of 12th irreg. cav., in G.O. dated Feb. 16, is to have effect fr. 18th instead of 20th ult.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares div. order, dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. J. B. Smith, late 5th Eur. inf., to join and do du. with left wing 3rd Sikh inf.

By Maj. J. F. Stafford, comg. 7th Punjab inf., dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. and adjt. A. Copland to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie; and Lieut. S. C. MacTier to act as adjt.

March 11.—Capt. C. P. St. J. Law, late 11th N.I., is perm. to do du. at Landour convalescent depot dur. ensuing hot season.

The undermen. officers passed the presc. colloq. exam. on 11th ult.:—

Lieuts. W. S. Brooke, late 2nd N.I.; G. C. Millett, 70th N.I.

10th Punjab Infantry.—Capt. F. V. R. Jarvis, late 56th N.I., to act as 2nd in com.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., actg. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. E. Smyth.

2nd Assam L.I.—Lieut. R. Y. Chambers, 66th N.I., adjt., to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. on leave of Capt. T. E. B. Lees.

Brev. capt. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur. regt., is app. to do du. at Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Capt. J. P. P. T. Hawkey, late 74th N.I., recently ret. fr. furl., is app. to do du. at Allahabad.

Brev. maj. R. P. Anderson, late 25th N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty in Benares div., with effect from 9th ult.

Capt. G. Ward, 5th Eur. L.C., is app. to act as aide-de-camp to the maj. gen. com. the Benares division, with effect fr. the 10th ult., v. Brev. maj. A. H. Bogle.

Lieut. R. C. Money, 32nd N.I., is app. to do du. with Rangurh irreg. cav., with retrospective effect from date of joining.

The undermen. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.:—

Ens. E. G. Newham and F. Tweddell, general list.

Unatt. Ens. J. J. O'Brien, do. du. with H.M.'s 48th regt., is directed to do gen. duty at Benares.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. Ens. P. Richards, H.M.'s 94th regt., to be fort adjt. at Attock.

#### Arrears of Public Business.

No. 183.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following resolution:—

Resolution.—With a view to dispose, as soon as practicable, of the arrears of business existing in many offices, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that all offices in which there may be arrears shall be divided into two branches, one to be specially devoted to the bringing up of arrears and the other to the performance of current work.

The arrears and current branches will be formed by the separation of the present fixed establishment together with any temporary establishment now authorised into two bodies, each of which is to have a fair proportion of the more experienced clerks.

The head of each office will then make a careful review of the amount of arrears to be disposed of, and form an estimate of the time in which such arrears may be cleared off with the establishment at his command. He will also state what additional establishment will, in his opinion, be necessary to enable the arrears to be cleared off by the close of the current official year.

Should the establishment allotted to the current branch not be considered adequate to keep all business current, an estimate of the extra establishment necessary to perform the duty is also to be submitted.

Each application is to be accompanied by a tabular statement, showing the portion of the present establishment, with rates of pay to be allowed.

#### Thuggee and Dacoity.

Judicial (Criminal) Department, Camp Muchlee-shuhur, Feb. 25.—An examination of the police reports, which were submitted by the several commissioners of divisions during the past year, revealed the fact that the crime of robbery, by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, was largely on the increase in these Provinces, and especially on the Grand Trunk-road; and the earnest attention of the superintendent general for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity was directed to the subject.

2. More recently the chief Commissioner of Oude has brought to the notice of the Lieut. governor that this evil has shown itself to an alarming extent in the districts of that province which lie on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore, and has requested the co-operation of this Government in the suppression of the crime.

3. As special measures are required for the prevention and expiration of this most dangerous crime, the Lieut. governor has determined to entrust Capt. Chamberlain, the assistant to the general superin-

tendent for the suppression of thuggee for N.W. Provinces and Oude, with the investigation of all cases of this description which may occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

4. Magistrates and all other criminal authorities are accordingly hereby returned to report all such cases at once to Captain Chamberlain, as also all cases in which there may be reasonable grounds for presumption that the crime has occurred, although its commission may not be susceptible of absolute proof.

5. Persons apprehended as having been concerned in the crime of robbery, or attempt at robbery, by the administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, will be forwarded by the local officer with the least practicable delay to Captain Chamberlain at Lucknow.

#### Case of Mr. Dalzell—Allowances on Leave, Uncovenanted Service.

Financial Dept.

To C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

SIR,—Mr. Dalzell, of the Uncovenanted Service, who has been in England on sick certificate upwards of a year, was allowed for twelve months from the date of quitting his appointment half, and from the expiration of this twelve months to date to rejoining one-third of his allowances.

2. He now, I presume, under that part of the Supreme Government Notification, dated Oct. 16, 1857, which is given in the margin,\* prefers the following claims, viz.:—

To half-pay for the period of transit from Kurra- chee to Bombay.

To half-pay for twelve months in England.

To half-pay for the time spent in rejoining from Bombay to Kurrachee.

3. It seems to me that, as under clause 3, section 5, of the uncovenanted absentee rules marginally quoted,† one year is the limit assigned to half allowance during the whole period of absence, an officer cannot get half-pay for more than twelve months after leaving his station, and that the words of the notification, quoted in the margin † at paragraph 2, must in all cases where an officer has exceeded twelve months' absence from his station, counting special and sick leave together, be held to refer to that part of clause 3 of section 5 which is marginally given.

4. In other words, the special leave taken under the notification of the Government of India, being taken for the purpose of reaching a port from which to embark on sick certificate, appears to me a species of sick leave, and therefore to be subject to the proviso in clause 3 of one year being the limit of absence from duty on half-pay.

5. In order that the doubt on this point may be set at rest, I beg respectfully to be favoured with the early instructions of his Honour in Council thereon. —I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. W. LODWICK, Civil Auditor.  
Bombay Civil Auditor's Office, Feb. 9, 1861.

From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Civil Auditor at Bombay, Financial Department.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 264, dated 9th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that if, as appears to be the case, Mr. Dalzell, of the uncovenanted service, had sick leave for twelve months only from the time he left Bombay, he is clearly entitled, with reference to the Financial Notification, Nos. 36 and 42, dated respectively July 11, 1856, and Oct. 14, 1857, to half-pay for the regulated period of transit from Kurrachee to Bombay for the full twelve months of his absence, and for the regulated period for rejoining his appointment at Kurrachee after landing at Bombay.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.  
Fort William, March 13, 1861.

#### Services of H.M.'s 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers.

Head Qrs., Calcutta, March 9.—The C. in C. has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of H.E. the Viceroy that the servs. of H.M.'s 1st batt. 5th fus., now about to return to England, merited the same distinction which had been conferred on other regts. when leaving India, for the very useful and distinguished part which they had taken in the field.

2. Sir Hugh Rose is happy to record how nobly 150 men of the 5th Fusiliers maintained the ancient fame of their regt. when, with their gallant comrades of the 1st co. 5th batt. Bengal art., and the

\* On the condition that during this additional period the absentee shall draw the same rate of allowances as are granted by clause 3 of section 5.

† During one year of the entire period of absence under this rule the absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one-half, and during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances.

‡ And during the remainder to a deduction of two-thirds of his allowances.

§ Not exceeding £600 per annum.

Buxar gentleman volunteers, the whole under Col. Eyre, C.B., Bengal art., attacked an overpowering enemy, under every sort of difficulty, totally defeated them, and relieved the small but very gallant garrison of Arrah, a feat of arms which was as important in its results as it was creditable to the daring ability of Col. Eyre.

3. No greater tribute of praise can be given to the 5th Fusiliers than to say that they afterwards formed part of the heroic force in Oude, under two generals, Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, of whose brilliant services the army will retain recollection which no time can efface.

4. The C. in C. requests Colonel Guy, C.B., to accept for himself and distinguished regt. H.E.'s sincere wishes for their welfare and safe return to England.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adit. gen. of the Army.

Mily. Dept., Fort William, March 9.—No. 211.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council cannot allow the 1st batt. of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers to leave India without recording the high sense which he entertains of the services of this distinguished regt. since it landed in Calcutta in July, 1857.

In August, 1857, two companies of the battalion, with three guns, under Major Eyre, of the Bengal art., defeated a large force of the rebels, and effected the relief of Arrah.

In September, the head qrs. of the batt. marched from Allahabad, under Sir James Outram, joined Major gen. Havelock's force, and were present in the engagements of Koondia Putta, Mungulwar, and Alum Bagh.

The battalion was present at the storming of Lucknow and the first relief of the Residency's garrison; and was afterwards engaged in the defence of the new position taken up outside the residency.

On the approach of Sir Colin Campbell with his relieving force the battalion took a prominent part in the storm and capture of the enemy's posts at the king's stables, engine house, and elsewhere.

After which they became part of Sir James Outram's force at the Alum Bagh, and were constantly employed in repelling harassing attacks of the rebels, and in many successful sorties, until March, 1858, when they were engaged in the final assault and capture of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell.

In all of those actions, and throughout the subsequent campaign in Oude, the battalion not only sustained but augmented its old fame and reputation.

The Gov. gen. in Council gladly avails himself of the present opportunity publicly to record his appreciation of the high merits of the 1st batt. of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, and bids farewell to Col. Guy, officers, and men, with hearty good wishes for their future welfare and success.

#### Allowances of Mr. Hampton on Leave.

Financial Dept., March 12.—Extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India in the Financial Dept., under date March 2, 1861:—

Read letter from the officiating civil auditor, Fort William, No. 78, dated the 27th ult., with enclosures, regarding the allowances which Mr. Hampton, as a first class deputy collector, superintendent of Abkarry, and income-tax collector, should draw during his absence in England on m.c.

Resolution:—The officiating civil auditor, Fort William, has ruled that, during his absence in England on m.c., Mr. Hampton should be restricted to an allowance of Rs. 350 a month, being a moiety of his salary as a first class deputy collector, and should have no claim to any portion of the allowances received by him as superintendent of Abkarry and income tax assessor,\* on the ground that, "as a general rule, public officers are restricted to one substantive appointment; but if they are nominated to others, these are regulated as local."

The Lieut. gov. of Bengal is of opinion that the allowance of Rs. 200 a month drawn by Mr. Hampton as Abkarry superintendent is not a personal allowance, but an allowance belonging to the office; and that it should therefore be reckoned as part of the substantive allowances of Mr. Hampton's appointment. With regard to the allowance of Rs. 250 a month drawn by Mr. Hampton in connection with the income tax, his Honour thinks it should not be included in the calculation of his absentee allowances, as it is of a temporary nature, and should be paid to the officer who acts for Mr. Hampton. His Honour, however, appears to have mistaken Mr. Hampton's position in respect to the income tax duties, as he speaks of him as an assessor, whereas his appointment is that of collector.

Mr. Hampton urges that he has a claim to the allowances of all three appointments.

The Gov. gen. in council observes that, with a view to a proper decision of this case, as well as all similar cases that may arise in future, it should be considered whether the offices are so combined that they natu-

\* Should be collector.

rally go together, and whether, on one man leaving on sick leave, a single successor can fill them all. If, for instance, a man were receiving 500, 300, and 200 rupees for doing the works of three offices, which, if he left, had to be separated and paid by 500, 400, and 300 rupees to three separate men, in such a case 500 should be looked upon as his salary, and the extra 500 as a bonus to him personally, as long as he was able to discharge the work and no longer. But if a good man by energy and method can show that three offices costing Rs. 1,200 can be done by one man at Rs. 1,000, and establish this so firmly that if he has to leave the arrangement can be continued permanently, then he has a fair right to his sick leave allowance, calculated with reference to the whole Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Hampton's case appears to H.E. in Council to be one of the last-mentioned class; nor does he consider Mr. Hampton's claim to be prejudiced by the circumstance of his appointment as income-tax collector not being precisely of the nature of appointments ordinarily looked upon as permanent appointments, seeing that it is likely to last as long as the income-tax is levied.

(A true extract)

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to Govt. of India.

### Separate Financial Reports

From R. Taylor, Esq., civil auditor, Punjab, to C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William, dated Lahore, the 26th February, 1861.

SIR,—By order, Government India, Financial Department, dated 26th January, 1861, all local accountants and civil auditors were directed, after consultation, to submit separate reports as to the effect the changes of system directed by the Supreme Government would have on their respective establishments. Although I have debated the matter with the officiating accountant, there are some points which appear to me doubtful, and so prevent my giving any decided opinion.

For although Section XXIV. of the budget and audit committee's report details the returns to be made by the civil paymaster in the Resource Department, and section XXVII. those to be furnished by the deputy auditor-general, nothing is said touching those to be furnished by the civil paymaster on account of the duties now discharged by the civil auditor. If the returns now furnished by the civil auditor be still required from the civil paymaster, it is evident that the change will not lessen the labour of the establishment, or facilitate its reduction, while the effect of any alteration is shown in my report to the civil finance commission, of which I annex an extract.

Another point of doubt is touching the Resource Department. The copies of the sanctioned budget estimates to be sent to the civil paymaster under section XXI. include, of course, receipts as well as disbursements, but these will in no way enable the civil paymaster to check the district monthly estimates. Is the civil paymaster not expected to check these? If he be, copies of the sanctioned estimates of each district would be required, and a "kistbunde," and a strong establishment. But now, I apprehend, there is no such check, for the clerk, part of whose duty the charge of the Resource Department in the accountant's office is, could not alone perform this work, though he had nothing else to do. I suppose, then, that the civil paymaster will accept the district monthly estimates unless some entry be particularly noteworthy, but hope to be favoured with further instructions on this point.

Supposing, then, such detailed check be not required, it is my intention to keep the Resource Department in my own hands, until personal acquaintance with the work shall show clearly what assistance is needed, and then to report; but a writer on forty rupees will be now required for the correspondence.

My other doubts may be briefly stated:—

Section 22.—"Abstracts of cash requirements in the Military Department to be sent to the civil paymaster at the three presidencies." Then how will the civil paymaster of the Punjab be informed of the demands which may be made on him?

Who are the "civil authorities" who can call for the data on which the cash requirements of the Military Department are founded?

Section 41.—"The deputy auditor-general will send an annual abstract of cash requirements." This will be the sole point in which he will be connected with the Resource Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. TAYLOR,  
Civil Auditor, Punjab.

Punjab—Civil Auditor's Office, Lahore,  
Feb. 26, 1861.

To the Civil Auditor, Punjab.—Financial  
Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,125, dated the 26th ult., with its enclosure, soliciting orders on certain points con-

nected with the new system of audit and accounts, and in reply to communicate the following orders.

2. You are informed, with reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, that all the returns now furnished by you as civil auditor will be required to be furnished under the new system.

3. In reply to your 3rd paragraph, I am to state that it will be sufficient for you to accept the district monthly estimates, unless some entry be particularly noteworthy.

4. With reference to the 4th paragraph, I am to observe that the additional writer can be allowed only on a corresponding reduction being made in the establishment of the accountant's office.

5. Adverting to paragraph 5, the Gov. gen. in Council directs me to state that the cash requirements of the military department will be communicated to you and all the other civil paymasters by the Military Financial Department, in the form to be prescribed by the audit board, as mentioned in my letter to the address of the Finance Department, No. 2,236, dated the 1st inst., and that the civil paymasters will be at liberty to call for such statements of requirements, if they are not duly forwarded by the Military Finance Department. Also that your right in supposing that the deputy auditors-general will have no concern with the resource department, except in respect to furnishing the two annual statements of cash requirements required to be sent with the budget estimates, and on the 1st October in each year.—I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, March 14, 1861.

### Leave of Absence to Military Officers in Civil Employ.

Fort William, March 8, 1861.—Read again the following papers on the subject of leave of absence to military officers in civil employ:—

Paragraph 2 of the "Military Furlough Rules," dated Nov. 17, 1854.

Financial Resolution, dated Jan. 19, 1855.

Read the undermentioned papers on the same subject:—

Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 935, dated April 23, 1860.

Financial Order, No. 4,762, dated June 1, 1860.

Extract, Military Department, No. 1,087, dated Sept. 25, 1860, with enclosure.

Financial Endorsement, No. 10,244, dated Oct. 9, 1860.

Report from Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 3,058, dated 16th idem.

Military Dept., April 23, 1860.

From Lieut. col. W. Mayhew, adjt. gen. of the army, to the Off. Sec. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept., dated Camp Kurrlee, April 6, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the C. in C. to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Govt. to the fact that military officers in civil employ occasionally obtain leave of absence from the civil authorities without declaring the regulation under which the leave is taken, whereas those in military employ are, without exception, obliged on the first occasion of taking leave, to elect either the old or the new rules.

The C. in C. is of opinion that all officers in civil or military employ should be put on the same footing in respect to leave whether in or out of India.

### The Military Finance Commission and the Finance Department.

Fort William, March 4.—No. 171.—From references which have come before Government there is manifestly a confusion in the minds of some officers between the Military Finance Commission and the now existing Military Finance Department.

The Gov. gen. in Council desires again to call to the attention of all departments\* concerned the position and functions of the Military Finance Department, as detailed in the resolutions of Government, dated 6th July and 16th November.

### Telegraph Messages.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the Financial Dept., under date March 8.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the system of cash payments for service messages by electric telegraph:—

Budget and Audit Committee's Report, No. 11, dated Feb. 22, 1861.

Financial Resolution, dated 27th idem.

Resolution.—On a reconsideration of the subject, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council resolves that the orders passed in this department on the 27th ult., approving of the proposal of the Budget and Audit Committee, for the abolition of the system of cash payment for service messages by electric telegraph be suspended, and that the said system be reverted to until the issue of further orders from this department.

\* Military Department, No. 710 of 6th July, 1860. Financial Department, No. 119, dated 16th November, 1860.

### Court Martial.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY F. ROSE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, March 5.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Agra, on Feb. 5, Deputy Asst. Commissary Francis Rose, of the Department of Public Works, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he, Francis Rose, on Nov. 13, 1860, at Agra, he being then and there a warrant officer serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the presidency of Fort William, did feloniously kill and slay one Kulloo.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Agra.

(Signed) E. DARVALL, Col., President.

Agra, Feb. 6, 1861.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen.,  
C. in C. in India.

Umballah, Feb. 21, 1861.

Recommendation.—The Court begs to recommend the prisoner, Deputy Asst. Commissary F. Rose, to the favourable consideration of H.E. the C. in C. on the following grounds:—

That, although the prisoner caused the death of the native Kulloo, he did so most unintentionally; that the blow struck would not, except under extraordinary circumstances, have resulted in death.

That the prisoner has borne an unblemished character for forty years, and that his kindness to natives generally is undoubted; his life having been saved at the outbreak of the mutinies by the natives themselves.

(Signed) E. DARVALL, Col., President.

Agra, Feb. 6, 1861.

### REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Court, founded on the prisoner's character for humanity and benevolence towards natives, and the fact that the fatal result was accidental and would not have been fatal had not the deceased laboured under an organic disease; and taking into consideration the length of imprisonment which the prisoner has already undergone, I remit one-half of the imprisonment awarded to him.

### Sale of Tea Plantations.

Feb. 15.—The foll. Govt. tea plantations and factories in East Gurhwal and Kumaon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by W. Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpore, until Oct. 1, 1861, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1. "Paoree," in East Gurhwal, about 100 miles from the Plains. It is about 350 acres in extent, of which 130 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder waste; but the greater portion of it fitted for tea cultivation.

There are on the estate two slated houses, a large slated tea factory, godowns, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations. The yield last season was 13,000 lbs. of tea and 200 maunds of seed.

The estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demand on account of land revenue at an upset price of one lac of rupees.

2. "Bhurtpore," in Kumaon, close to Bheemtal, ten miles from the Plains, twelve miles from the sanatorium of Nynce Tal, and thirty miles from Almora.

It is 331 acres in extent, but only 31 are under cultivation, and a very small portion of the remainder is fitted for tea cultivation.

There are on the estate a slated house, factory, godown, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete and in full working order.

The yield last season was 1,450 lbs. of tea and 170 maunds of seed.

This estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demand on account of land revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 20,000.

The plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on Dec. 1, 1861, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the general treasury in Calcutta.

### The Mounted Corps of the Army.—Reductions.

Fort William, March 5.—No. 172.—The following resolution is published for general information and guidance:—

Military Department, March 5.—Resolution.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has under his consideration the letters and reports in which the Military Finance Commission discuss the question as to the number of horses which it is necessary to keep up for the permanent establishment of the mounted corps of the army.

Owing to the number of men who are in hospital, or on duty which does not allow them to turn out of

parade, or who are otherwise incapacitated from attendance, the number of horses required to mount every available man in a dragoon regiment is always considerably below the number of men borne as effective on the returns, and, if a regiment has to proceed on active service, the difference is of course increased when there are large numbers of horses superfluous to the actual requirements of the regiment, and requiring attendance in stables.

For this reason, as well as from considerations of economy, the proportion of horses allowed to a mounted corps in England is always considerably below the effective strength of the men. The reasons which have of late years rendered it necessary to import horses in unusually large numbers no longer exist. The ordinary sources of supply are amply sufficient for the ordinary wants of the Indian army, and H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has therefore resolved that a similar rule to that which obtains in England shall be acted on in India with regard to the proportion of horses to men allowed to all mounted branches to the service.

It appears that some months ago H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir William Mansfield, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, ordered the establishment of horses for European cavalry in that presidency to be reduced to 10 per cent. below the effective strength of the men as an experimental measure. H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has lately had the results of this experiment before him, and finds that the reports of Lieut. col. Shute, commanding her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling dragoons, and Lieut. col. Seagar, commanding her Majesty's 8th hussars, two experienced officers of her Majesty's service, are so entirely favourable as to the results of the experiment in their respective regiments, that H.E. the C. in C. at Bombay has recommended a still further reduction, and that the proportion of horses be in future fixed at 15 per cent. below the effective strength of men in every mounted corps, whether European or native cavalry.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has resolved that this proportion be fixed for the future, as the established strength of horses in time of peace in the cavalry of the regular service, whether European or native, in India, with this further restriction, that whatever the effective strength of men, the total strength of horses shall not exceed five hundred horses per regiment of British cavalry, one hundred and seventy-five per troop of horse artillery, and one hundred and twenty per battery of royal artillery, and one hundred and five per battery of Indian artillery.

H.E. the C. in C. in India, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, will be requested to carry out the reduction to the extent proposed by weeding out and disposing of the least efficient horses, corresponding reductions being also made in the number of syces and other attendants.

Ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information and guidance, and to the departments noted in the margin.\*

The Military Finance Department will call for returns showing the total number of horses fit for duty at present kept up with all mounted corps, and at the various stud depots and remount agencies, how many will be reduced under the present orders, and what arrangements will require to be made for an adequate provision of horses to supply probable casualties during the next two years.

#### Leave to the Uncovenanted.

March 15.—From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India. Financial Department, to the Civil Auditor, Punjab, Fort William, March 15, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,105, dated 16th ultimo, inquiring whether preparatory leave can be allowed to an uncovenanted servant, who wishes to proceed to England on private affairs leave, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that as the provisions of Clause 2 of Section VIII. require the computation of absence from the date of quitting post to that of return thereto, no preparatory leave can be allowed to an uncovenanted servant when he takes leave of absence under the above section.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### Organisation of Moveable Columns.

No. 247. of 1861.—Resolution.—In the letters noted in the margin, the Military Finance Commission submitted to Government several arrangements respecting the organisation of the moveable columns.†

\* Adjutant general, quartermaster general, commissary general, superintendent of studs, Military Finance Department.

† Military Finance Commission, No. 2,153, dated August 10, 1860. Ditto, No. 2,499, dated September 14, 1860. Paragraphs 30-35.

In paragraphs 18 to 23 of the letter from the Military department, to the Adjutant general of the army, No. 782, of the 18th October, 1860, annexed to this resolution, Government expressed its concurrence generally in the views of the commission, and in paragraphs 20 and 21 enjoined arrangements by which the greater efficiency of the moveable columns was insured.

It is now resolved to carry into effect the several arrangements proposed, and it is accordingly directed that strength and composition of the columns in the three presidencies shall, for the present, be organised as follows:—

#### BENGAL.

9 batteries of artillery field pieces, 54.  
9 battalions of European infantry, 7,650 non-commissioned rank and file.  
6 squadrons of European cavalry, 840 non-commissioned rank and file.  
12 battalions native infantry, 8,490 non-commissioned rank and file.  
6 squadrons native cavalry, 780 non-commissioned rank and file.

With seven days' supplies of all kinds for Europeans and two days' rations, &c., for native ranks as well as horses, together with spare ammunition at sixty rounds per man for infantry, and twenty rounds for cavalry, sick carriage, &c., being provided at five per cent. of the above strength.

#### MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The total strength of the moveable columns at both these Presidencies is not together to exceed one-third of the strength fixed for the Bengal Presidency; but with such modifications in the strength of the different arms composing the columns, as from the local circumstances may appear necessary, supplies, ammunition, and sick carriage being in the same proportion as ordered for Bengal.

The C. in C. in India, and the C.s in C. of the Madras and the Bombay armies will, under the approval of the Government of India and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, fix upon the stations at which these columns shall be kept up in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will likewise define the strength and composition of each column, and the arrangements necessary, in conformity with the views of the Govt. of India, for keeping them in a state of efficiency and in readiness for immediate movement. The Commissary-General will, in pursuance of this resolution, take immediate measures to reduce the establishments now maintained for moveable columns to the scale necessary for the strength above stated, and distribute them to the stations that H.E. the C. in C. may fix on, as those which, from the paucity of ordinary carriage or other circumstances most require such provision.

Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the govts. and authorities named in the margin,\* for information, with a request that the reductions may be promptly carried out, and the expenditure to be incurred for the moveable columns under this arrangement, as well as the stations to which they are distributed, early reported; the civil, political, and military conditions on which the several columns are formed being also stated.

The mil. finance dept. will issue to the departments under its control such subsidiary orders respecting the financial arrangements involved in the above resolution as may be necessary, and will suggest any for which the authority of the Govt. of India may be required.

Extract from a letter from the sec. to the Govt. of India, mil. dept., to the adjt. gen. of the army, No. 782, dated Oct. 18, 1860.

18. The letter No. 2,153 of the 10th of August last, on the subject of moveable columns, alluded to in paragraph 30, was communicated to you with my letter No. 714, of the 20th August, 1860. To some extent the views of the Commander-in-Chief on the moveable columns have been conveyed in your letter No. 1,446a, of the 8th September last.

19. The commission proceed, in paragraphs 30 to 35 inclusive, to enter particularly into the subject of moveable columns, and the total strength at which they might be maintained in the three Presidencies. The Governor-General begs to know whether the Commander-in-Chief has any objection to offer to the scheme of the commission in regard to moveable columns in Bengal in particular, and also in regard to those in Madras and Bombay, the Governments of those Presidencies have already been addressed on this subject, and their attention to the practicability of reducing the moveable columns to the extent proposed by the Military Finance Commission will further be specially desired.

20. In connection with this fact of the subject, I am directed to state, for the information of the C. in C., that it has been suggested by the commission that, in order to enable commanding officers and others to become personally acquainted with the actual requirements of moveable columns, with the arrangements for their equipments, their carriage, and the necessary supplies of all description, and to en-

\* Govt. Fort St George, ditto Bombay, quar. gen. of the army, comy. gen., inspec. gen. of ordnance.

sure the active and intelligent co-operation of all the parties concerned, whether belonging to regiments of which the columns are composed, or departments employed in their equipment and march, a practice may be forthwith established of ordering out each moveable column occasionally for the purpose of exercise, that in times of tranquillity they may become so accustomed to move, that, when required to turn out under the sudden call of duty to quell any disturbance, every one may know his place and clearly comprehend what he has to do, and that confusion and disorder may thereby be avoided.

21. The Gov. gen. in Council considers this to be a most useful suggestion, and one well calculated to ensure the efficiency of the moveable columns.

22. H.E. in Council will be prepared to sanction the expense which must attend the exercise of the moveable columns and other incidental outlay; satisfied that the money so disbursed will far more than repay its value by the greatly increased efficiency of the available force, and the perfect readiness at all points for immediate calls of service, which will thus be acquired by the officers and men and the whole of the establishments attached to moveable columns.

23. Under this system the cattle establishment attached to moveable columns will possess all the advantages of a transport train or baggage corps with this essential superiority over any such train that commanding officers will have under their own constant observation the cattle on which they are to depend, and that the instruction of the drivers of the cattle will proceed simultaneously with that of the troops with which they are to be associated on service in the field.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 19.—Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Mr. G. L. Morris on the 9th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. O. Chambers, dist. engr., Kistna, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Maj. Anderson on 9th inst.

Fort St. George, March 19.—No. 97.—The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Eur.:

Capt. J. May, Eur. vet., on m.c., under old regs.  
Lieut. G. S. Keith, 44th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., to embark from Madras.

Surg. maj. T. W. Whitelock, on residue of furl., under regs. of 1854.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as indicated against their names:—

Cav.—Corn. F. W. Buller, do. du. 17th lancers; Dec. 4, 1860.

Corn. A. G. W. Hemans, do. du. 1st drag. gds.; Jan. 20, 1861.

Inf.—Ens. W. M. Playfair (not arr.), W. H. C. Smith (not arr.), J. G. M. D. Bean, do. du. 1st Madras fus., H. Whyte (not arr.), H. J. Beattie (not arr.), G. C. J. Simpson (not arr.); Dec. 19, 1860.

Ens. C. E. L. Eastall, do. du. 18th royal Irish, J. W. M. Cotton, do. du. 1st royal regt., F. E. Spry, do. du. 74th highlanders, A. J. Shaw (not arr.), R. G. E. Dalrymple, do. du. 43rd foot, F. J. F. Munro, do. du. 1st Madras fus.; Dec. 20, 1860.

Ens. C. C. Campbell (not arr.); Dec. 22, 1860.

Ens. E. P. Maitby, do. du. art. recruit depot; Jan. 4, 1861.

Ens. W. Miller; Feb. 4, 1861.

No. 100.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this pres.:

Bombay Castle, March 8.—No. 105.—Lieut. J. E. Swinton, 26th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur., for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, March 22.—Mr. J. R. Cockerell, sub coll. of Tinnevely, has leave for 3 years, to Eur., on furl.

Financial Dept.—Surg. G. J. Shaw, assay mr., has priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. 8th prox., to Neilgherry Hills.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. A. Ritherdon, 1st asst. dist. eng., Nellore, has priv. leave for 6 weeks, to Madras.

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau to be a dep. chief eng., v. Lieut. col. Lawford. This app. to take effect fr. date of Lieut. col. Lawford giving over charge.

Lieut. col. E. Lawford was relieved from du. of dep. chief eng. on 19th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. W. Hodgson to act as civ. and sess. judge of Chittoor dur. leave of Mr. G. A. Harris; to join immediately.

Mr. G. A. Harris, civ. and sess. judge of Chittoor delivered over charge of the court to the act. princ. sudder ameen on 19th inst.

Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Madras fus., 1st cl. probationaly asst. superint. in dist. of Bellary.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Lieut. A. F. F. Bloomfield to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Rajahmundry.

Mr. J. T. D'Unlia, hd. clerk on the estab. of the mag. of the Kistna dist., to be marriage registrar at that dist., v. Mr. J. R. Majoribanks.

Rev. A. H. Alcock, M.A., is perm. to resume his du. as Garrison chapl. of Fort St. George fr. 1st prox.

Rev. J. V. Bull, B.A., attained rank of chapl. on 15th inst.

## EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

*Fort St. George, March 19.*—Instances having occurred of civil authorities taking charge of the effects of military persons deceased (such as zillah surgeons, officers of the public works dept., and their subordinates, &c.), borne on the strength of the Indian army, and thereby causing much confusion and delay in the adjustment of their estate, in terms of the Mutiny Act and regs. of the service. H.E. the Gov. in Council directs that civil authorities do not in future interfere with the estates of the persons above described further than in securing their effects for delivery to the nearest military authority, in localities where no military officers reside, reporting their proceedings in such cases without delay, for the information of the mil. sec. to Govt.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

*March 22.—No. 101.*—Appointments.—Capt. G. R. F. Bardin, sub-asst. commy. gen., to act as dep. asst. commy. gen. during abs. of Maj. Webb, asst. commy. gen., on m.c. to England.

Capt. W. R. Newlyn, dep. asst. commy. gen., to act as asst. commy. gen., and Capt. G. J. S. Tireman, sub-asst. commy. gen., to act as dep. asst. commy. gen. during abs. to England of Capt. London.

Returned to duty:—

Surg. W. Forrester; arr. at Madras on March 14.

*Public Works Dept., March 22.*—Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. McDonald Houston to be in medical ch. of the engineer's estab. employed on Upper Godavery.

## SURG. MAJ. W. C. MACLEAN.

*Fort St. George, March 22.—No. 105.*—Adverting to G.O.G., 9th November, 1860, No. 467, the following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, is published:—

Despatch dated Feb. 16, 1861, No. 30.

With reference to your despatch in this department No. 303 of 1860, I have to state that Surg. maj. W. C. Maclean, M.D., has been informed that he may remain in this country for such period short of five years as will admit of his returning to India within that period. Should he, however, relinquish the appointment of Professor at the Medical College, Chatham, and return to duty within two years from the date on which he quitted India, he will be allowed to resume the appointment held by him when he left India. In either case he is permitted to count as service for retiring pension, half the time during which he may hold the professorship.

H. MARSHALL, Col., Sec. to Government.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., March 26.*—Rev. G. English is admitted as an asst. chapl. on the Madras estab., fr. 20th inst.

*Public Works Dept., March 26.*—Lieuts. L. G. Stewart and A. F. Fraser, of engrs., have passed in Telugu the full examination prescribed for the officers in the pub. works dept.

*Judicial Dept., March 26.*—Mr. C. N. Pochin, sub. judge of Mangalore, delivered over ch. of the Court to the civ. and sess. judge on 18th inst.

*March 26.—No. 109.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—  
18th N.I.—Ens. A. C. A. Wyllie to be lieut., v. Chrystie, dismissed the service; date of commission, March 16.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Col. P. Hamond, Eur. vets., actg. superint. gunpowder manufactory, on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. V. Law, 14th N.I., 2nd asst. and actg. 1st asst. dist. engr. dept. pub. works, North Canara, on m.c. for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt. R. J. Morphy, Eur. vets., is perm. to proc. to Australia on furl., under old regs.

Lieut. F. Samwell, 6th N.I., is prom. to rank of capt. by brevet fr. March 26.

## MEDICAL EXEMPTION FROM THE £50 GRANT.

*March 26.—No. 112.*—With reference to G. O. G. March 8, 1861, No. 79, the Gov. in Council directs the publication of the following instructions received by a telegram from the Govt. of India:—

"The grant of £50 a-year in addition to pension to those officers entitled by service to full pension if they retire by October 1 next, is not applicable to medical officers."

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, March 16.*—The foll. removal is ordered:—

Lieut. H. E. Kensit, fr. do. du. 3rd L.C. to do du. 1st drag. gds.; to join.

## EXAMINATIONS.

No. 26.—The Provincial C. in C. directs it to be notified that examinations in the languages named in the margin [Persian, Tamil, Telooogoo, Canarese] will in future be held quarterly by the Board of Examiners towards the end of the months of March, June, September, and Dec.; and all applications for

examination from officers are to be submitted through the prescribed channels to the adjt. gen. of the army on or before the 20th of the month preceding that in which the periodical examination is to take place.

The underment. officer obtained a certificate of qualification in military engineering on Feb. 20:—  
18th N.I.—Lieut. A. B. Irving.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. C. M. Haihed, fr. 52nd N.I., to Rangoon—creditable progress.

Lieut. B. B. Faunce, fr. 25th N.I., Lieut. J. Macdougall, fr. 41st N.I., and Asst. surg. J. F. Barter, fr. med. dept. d. d. H.M.'s 91st regt.—Passed the exam. prescribed for officers of companies and for med. (from Feb. 27) charge.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Haihed.

Lieut. W. F. Grey, of the horse brig., is appd. to act as A.D.C. to the officer comdg. Mysore div.

Lieut. A. T. Searle, 32nd N.I., is appd. a member of the committee for the exam. of army clothing, in room of Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot.

From the *Calcutta Gazette*, March 16, we take the following:—

*Fort William, March 15.—No. 59.*—Appointment. Lieut. col. E. Lawford, Madras engrs., to be chief engr. of Mysore, in succ. to Col. T. T. Pears, C.B., res.

No. 229.—Lieut. A. Cockburn, 52nd N.I., offic. 2nd in com. of 1st inf., Nagapore irreg. force, has leave for 6 mos., from Feb. 19, to Chicculah Hills on m.c.

The foll. rems. and postings are ordered:—

Surg. maj. H. Smith fr. 21st N.I., China, to 48th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Bilderbeck, late fr. China, to No. 7 horse field batty., Cannamore.

Asst. surg. F. T. Bayntun, late fr. China, to do du. 4th batt. art.

Asst. surg. C. R. G. Parker fr. do. du. 1st batt. art. to do du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, presy. div.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Surg. maj. H. Smith, in G.O. dated 4th inst., is cancel. fr. the date of joining his regt.

Asst. surg. C. R. G. Parker is perm. to enter upon the gen. dus. of the army.

Asst. surg. F. T. Bayntun is to be considered as do. du. with H.M.'s 1st King's drag. gds. fr. 26th Feb., 1861.

*March 21.*—Maj. J. Crisp, of the Eur. vet., is perm. to reside at any station he may select.

Maj. and brev. lieut. col. D. Archer is directed to join the hd. qrs. of the Eur. vets. at Palaveram.

Capt. Dawson, dep. asst. qmr. gen., southern div., is app. to act as A.D.C. to the provincial C. in C., without prejudice to his app. in the qmr. gen.'s dept.

Lieut. W. Stoddart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is appd. instructor of musketry in that regt.

*March 20.*—Lieut. W. A. Tellemache, 48th N.I., is relieved fr. do. du. with 16th N.I., and will rejoin his own regt. forthwith.

Ens. S. L. Hunt, having been reported qualified to com. a compy. at batt. exercise, is relieved fr. do. du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. and app. to do du. with 46th N.I.

The foll. rem. is ordered:—

Ens. R. F. Taylor fr. do. du. 19th N.I. to do duty 10th N.I.

*March 22.*—The underment. officers are app. to do du. with horse brigade art. as indicated against their names:—to join at Bangalore:—

Lieut. W. H. McCausland, 5th batt. art., do. du. recruit depot; dur. the abs. of Lieut. Grey, as actg. A. de C. to the officers com. the Mysore div.

Lieut. M. H. C. B. Steinman, 2nd batt. art.; dur. abs. in Europe of Lieut. J. C. Taylor.

Lieut. R. T. Hamond, 2nd batt. art.; dur. abs. of 2nd Capt. R. G. F. Heneghan.

Lieut. H. G. Pritchard, 3rd batt. art.; dur. abs. of 2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie.

The following removal is ordered:—

Surg. maj. T. C. Jerdon, from 4th regt. L.C. to 11th N.I.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. F. Pavy, H.M.'s 74th highlanders, Madras; qualified for the general staff, under para. 11, G. O. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Pavy.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermentioned officers are app. to do du. with H.M.'s 74th highlanders, to join:—

Ensigns G. C. Cooper and W. Miller.

*March 25.*—Lieut. col. A. Macleod, 4th L.C., is permitted to reside in the Mysore div., with leave to Madras and Ootacamund.

Lieut. W. H. Bowyer, 14th N.I., now at pres., is appd. to do duty with 44th N.I.

Lieut. T. Taylor, qr. master of the late Madras sapper militia, is posted to the Pegu sapper batt., v. Qr. mr. Clark, dec.

Conductor T. McLoughlin, ordnance dept., is appd. to act as qr. mr. of the Pegu sapper batt., dur. abs. in Eur. of Lieut. Taylor.

*March 26.—No. 28.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. E. Remington, 5th L.C., doing duty 2nd L.C., in continuation; pres. m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. W. Vertue, 29th N.I., from date of departure, for 6 mo.—Nilgiris.

## The Late &amp; Future Commanders-in-Chief.

*Fort St. George, March 22.—No. 103.*—In directing the publication in gen. orders of the foll. minute by the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India relative to the resignation of Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., of the office of C. in C. of the Madras army, H.E. the Gov. in Council has much gratification in adding the expression of the high sense entertained by this Govt. of the valuable services rendered by Sir Patrick Grant during the entire period of his connection with it:—

Minute by the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen.

A letter has just been received from the Govt. of Madras, announcing that H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant proposes to resign the command of the Madras army, and to proceed to England by the first steamer in March.

Sir Patrick Grant's duties, during the time that I have held the gov. of India, have not been confined to the Madras pres., but have, upon one memorable occasion, brought him into direct and most intimate relation with the Supreme Govt. in Calcutta, and as the services which by his ripe professional experience and his thorough knowledge of Bengal and of its army he was enabled to render to India, at that critical time, were very great. I am desirous that Sir Patrick Grant should not lay down his command without a distinct and cordial acknowledgment of those services being placed on the records of the Supreme Govt. The assistance which the Govt. of India received from him, from the time when, in June, 1857, it called upon him to assume the command vacant by Gen. Anson's death, to the time of Lord Clyde's arrival in India, will not be forgotten by any member of that gov't.

I do not speak of Sir Patrick Grant's discharge of his subsequent duties after his return to Madras, for these, of course, were not performed under the eye of the Governor general; but I cannot forbear to say that the earliest judicious and successful exertions made by him, in common with his colleagues, to reduce the military expenditure of that presidency, entitle him to the best thanks of the Governor gen. in Council. (Signed) CANNING.

Feb. 25, 1861.

No. 104.—The foll. extract from a mily. despatch from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India to the Govt. is published in G.O.:—

Despatch dated Feb. 18, 1861, No. 31.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., being placed upon the staff of the army in India as a lieut. gen., with a view to his commanding the troops in Madras, in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B.

2. The Act of the 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 95, directed that any person "hereafter appointed by her Majesty to be Commander in Chief of her forces in any presidency in India, shall, by virtue of such appointment, be also the C. in C. of the Company's forces under such presidency."

3. Consequent on this enactment, the warrant or commission hitherto issued from this office to a Commander in Chief is no longer necessary, and will be discontinued.

4. Due intimation will be conveyed to you in the proper department of the appointment of Lieut. general Sir Hope Grant to a seat at the council of the government of your presidency.

## Batta to Uncovenanted Servants.

*Fort St. George, Mar. 12.*—In December, 1859, the Board of Revenue submitted, with their recommendation, a letter from the collector of Malabar, requesting that the rate of batta payable to uncovenanted servants of his establishment might be increased. The paper was referred for report to Mr. Pelly, who replies in the present letter. He supports the recommendation not only for Malabar but for all the districts; but the new scale of rates which he proposes differs somewhat from Mr. Grant's.

Mr. Pelly's rates are a modification of those proposed by Mr. Ricketts, being much simpler and somewhat lower. He gives a statement comparing the financial effect of all four sets of rates; viz., the present rates, and those proposed by Mr. Grant, Mr. Ricketts, and himself, on the assumption of certain servants being on circuit for a certain time. The result is, that under his own scale the payments would be 18½ per cent. above the present rates, 29¼ per cent. on Mr. Grant's, and 85½ by Mr. Ricketts's.

The ground of the recommendation that the existing rates of batta should be revised, is the increase in the hire of coolies and carts. Strictly speaking, this is not a valid reason, unless it can be shown that the existing rates are really insufficient for the necessary additional expenses of servants on circuit, and this has not been attempted. Yet considering the certain fact that prices and wages are very much



higher now than when the rates were settled thirty-five years ago, considering also Mr. Ricketts' opinion, and the high rates actually drawn in other parts of India, as appears from his report, the Government think some increase may properly be allowed here. The subjoined scale, which is somewhat simpler even than Mr. Pelly's, will, in their opinion, be suitable and sufficient, and the Government directs its adoption in place of the existing scale:—

Below 8 Rupees pay	...	1 Anna daily.
8 and below 15	...	2 "
15 and below 25	...	4 "
25 and below 50	...	8 "
50 and below 100	...	12 "
100 and below 150	...	1-0 "
150 and below 200	...	1-4 "
200 and below 250	...	1-8 "
250 and upwards at the rate fixed for Deputy Collectors.		

The lowest rate will comprehend all of the Peon class, including dafayats, and the next rate would take in dafadars, muchis, &c. Up to a recent time peons and dafadars, and all other servants drawing less than Rs. 10 a month had no claim to batta.

The remaining rates are generally higher than the present rates, but to the highest class of all in the list there is a reduction. It seems to the Government, however, that the rate proposed for that class, viz. Rs. 1-8-0 daily, is ample. The rate for deputy-collectors of the third and fourth classes is only Rs. 2 a-day. The reason why the batta at present is so high for servants, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 pay, is that the same rate applied to all head sarishtadars up to Rs. 700 a-month. The rate is just double that next below it, which is certainly not reasonable, nor is it at all necessary when it applies, as in the scale given above in paragraph 8, to only a limited range of salary.

Mr. Pelly reverts to Mr. Ricketts' plan of giving higher rates to Christians, of whatever nation, than to Hindoos and Mussulmans, but he does not advocate it. It appears to Government also that it is inexpedient to establish such a difference. The ground of the proposal is that Hindoos and Mussulmans travelling in the districts can find accommodation at less cost than Christians. This is true to a certain extent, as respects Hindoos at least, but the Government believe the difference is not great, and they believe that the fairness of the distinction proposed would not be recognised, and that it would create discontent.

Mr. Pelly advocates, with Mr. Ricketts, the abrogation of the rule which prevents members of the Collector's Establishment from drawing batta for more than ten days' halt at one time and place. He argues that as there is no such restriction on covenant officers, there ought to be none also on their subordinates. The Government agree in his opinion, and accordingly direct that batta shall in future be drawn by uncovenanted officers for the whole period of their absence on duty from head-quarters.

It is not intended by this order to modify the rules as to the classes of servants entitled to batta, or the occasion on which they are so entitled. Thus Taluq servants will not be entitled to it, or peons of the Collectors' or Assistant, &c. Collectors' Offices, except when on circuit with the Kacheri.

### The Judges of the Small Cause Court.

On the 21st January, Mr. G. E. Cowe, third judge of this Court, addressed the following letter to Government, dated from Dublin:—

I have the honour to request that you will submit to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, my respectful remonstrance against the order of the late appointments conferred on Mr. Maurice Cross, second judge, and Mr. Runganadum Shastry, acting second judge of the Small Cause Court.

It will be seen that in the case of the former gentleman, I have been permanently superseded, and in the event of my return to Madras during Mr. Runganadum's tenure of office, I must take my seat as third judge, in a position inferior to his.

I venture to hope that these appointments have been made without the Government being aware of their effect upon an old servant, absent at the time from ill-health, contracted in their service, and I humbly pray for a reconsideration of the subject, when, if my claims are considered substantial, I respectfully suggest that the order of the appointments may be altered, by nominating me to the second seat, which may be done without offence to Mr. Cross, who did not solicit the office, and who is but young in the service.

On this letter the following order was passed on the 9th inst.:—

In the above letter, Mr. Cowe, third judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, remonstrates against the appointments of Mr. M. Cross to be second judge, and Runganadum Shastry to be acting second judge of the Court, as involving his supersession. He prays that the arrangement may be reconsidered, and that he may be nominated second judge.

2. H.E. the Governor in Council observes that the practice in respect to the present Court of Small Causes, has been to style the two junior judges second and third judge respectively.

3. H.E. considers this practice to be incorrect and inconvenient. It is not that followed in other courts where the salaries, powers, and functions of the judges are precisely on an equality. Thus, the judges of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut are termed simply judges without distinction of first, second, or third judge. The same is the case with the two puisne judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta—and was the case in Madras when there were two puisne judges in the Supreme Court there.

4. The Government direct that, for the future, the practice observed in the courts above referred to, be followed in the Madras Court of Small Causes. According to this, the Court will be considered as consisting of three judges—the senior judge on a higher rate of salary, and with, in some degree, special functions, and two judges who will in all respects—rank, as well as salary, functions and power—be on a footing of strict equality. Each will henceforth be known as judge simply, but neither as second nor third. When the two judges have to act together, the senior in date of appointment will have precedence.

5. This will remedy the grievance of which Mr. Cowe complains, and this order will be communicated to him in reply to his letter under date 21st January last.

### Repair of Standards and Colours.

March 13.—No. 24.—The G. O. C. C., No. 57, dated 28th August, 1854, is cancelled, and the following is to be substituted for para. 14, page 427 of the general regulations—order books to be corrected accordingly.

14. When standards or colours require to be replaced, a report of their state and of the time they have been in use, is to be made by commanding officers to the Adjutant general of the army, accompanied by indents in duplicate of the prescribed form. The indents if sanctioned will be countersigned by the adjutant general and passed on to the commissary general at the Presidency.

When the above articles require to be repaired, should the regiment be at or near to a station where there is a commissariat department, the officer commanding will forward the colours to the commissariat officer, who will cause the required repairs to be executed, and report particulars to the commissary general at the Presidency.

When stationed at a distance from a commissariat department, with local appliances at command, officers commanding will have the necessary repairs executed on the spot, forwarding a contingent bill to the clothing agent, through the commissary general at the Presidency, for sanction.

When the requisite repairs cannot be executed locally, a report of their nature and extent is to be made by commanding officers to the Adjutant general of the army, who, in the event of such repairs being sanctioned, will notify the same to the officer commanding, who will then forward the colours to the commissary general at the Presidency, report the circumstance to the superintendent and agent for army clothing, and transmit at the same time a copy of the Adjutant general's letter sanctioning the measure.

Materials provided and workmanship executed at the Presidency to be subject to the examination and approval of the superintendent and agent for army clothing.

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, March 11.—No. 42.—The following proms. are made:—

Comdr. H. A. M. Drought to be capt., v. Macdonald ret., date of prom. March 2.

Senior Lieut. E. Peavor to be comdr., v. Drought prom., date of prom. March 2.

Lieut. S. Child to be senior lieut., and Mr. H. W. H. Barnes, mate, to be lieut., v. Peavor prom., date of prom. March 2.

Capt. H. A. M. Drought is appd. Commodore in the Persian Gulf, fr. 2nd inst.

March 12.—No. 44.—Asst. surg. Pinkerton is appd. to act as surg. as a temp. measure pending arr. of Asst. surg. Welsh.

Bombay Castle, March 11.—No. 41.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Ry Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of the Indian Navy:—

Actg. Lieut. Ogilvy, of the *Zenobia*, to be store acct. of that vessel, fr. Feb. 7.

Mr. Oldham, midshipman, of the *Assaye*, to be charge of the schooner *Fanny*, fr. Feb. 9.

Mr. G. D. Mercer, midshipman, of the *Assaye*, was employed on detach. duty on board the schr. *Fanny*, fr. Feb. 9.

Mr. D. M. Scott, midshipman, of the *Zenobia*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., fr. Feb. 10.

Lieut. Walker, of the *Coromandel*, to com. of the *Prince Arthur*, fr. Feb. 14, v. Acting master Salmon, relieved.

Mr. A. C. Dando, actg. master of the *Euphrates*, to perform duties of store acct. of that vessel, fr. Nov. 22 last to Feb. 15.

The asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha* to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Assaye*, fr. Feb. 16.

Lieut. Williams, com. the *Euphrates*, to perform duties of store acct. of that vessel fr. Sept. 11 to Nov. 21 last, there being no other officer available.

Mr. H. Ellis, mate, having arr. fr. England, to be actg. lieut. of the *Semiramis* on Feb. 16, to fill a vacancy.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, March 23.—Messrs. McCarthy and King, midshipmen of the *Mahi*, are to be transf. to the *Assaye* as supernumeraries.

March 18.—Mr. L. J. L. Freyre, captain's clerk, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

March 20.—Mr. J. B. Bewsher, mate, having ret. fr. leave by the str. *Tilly* on the 15th inst., was att. to the *Semiramis* as actg. lieut., to fill a vacancy fr. that date.

March 22.—Midshipmen Oldham and Mercer, of the *Fanny*, were discharged to the *Lady Canning* at Aden, as supernums. for victuals and wages on the transfer of the *Fanny* to the civil authorities on Feb. 27 last.

### Reduction of Arsenals.

Bombay Castle, March 15.—No. 113.—The reduction of the arsenals—Ahmednuggur, Ajmere, Kurachee, Malligaum, Sholapore—being in progress, and that of Ahmedabad being deferred only until the completion of railway communication with Bombay, the following list is published, showing the revised fixed establishment of the Ordnance Department of this Presidency, and the additional temporary establishment which will be progressively reduced as the proposed arrangements are fully carried out.

The grades of assistant commissary and store and park corporal will be abolished, and the acting inspector general will adopt measures for at once reducing the establishment within the prescribed limits, the prospective reductions ordered being effected as each of the arsenals to which they have reference is finally closed.

The reductions in the corps of store lascars will be effected on the same principle as was laid down for the corps of tent lascars in G.O.C. No. L107, dated Oct. 9, 1860.

The staff pay of receiving and issuing conductors is fixed at Rs. 60 monthly, and that of permanent conductors at Rs. 30 as hitherto—these appointments being filled by selection from the grade of conductors, under the orders of the inspector general.

SUMMARY OF REVISED FIXED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY:—

	Commissioned Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.
<b>BOMBAY.</b>			
Grand Arsenal ...	1	18	23
Powder Magazine ...	...	1	...
Powder Works ...	1	...	...
Percussion Cap Factory ...	...	1	...
Gun Carriage Factory ...	1	5	2
<b>POONA D.A.</b>			
Poona ...	1	7	5
<b>SOUTHERN D.A.</b>			
Belgaum ...	1	5	4
Vingoria ...	...	...	1
<b>NORTHERN D.A.</b>			
Ahmedabad ...	...	1	1
Bhoj ...	...	1	1
<b>SCINDE D.A.</b>			
Hyderabad ...	1	7	4
Kurachee ...	...	1	1
<b>MALWA D.A.</b>			
Mhow ...	1	7	4
Neemuch ...	...	2	1
<b>ADEN.</b>			
Aden ...	...	6	7
Depot of Instruction ...	...	1	...
Total ...	7	63	54
<b>Additional Temporary Establishment.</b>			
Ahmednuggur ...	...	3	1
Ajmere ...	...	3	2
Aurangabad ...	...	1	...
Ahmedabad ...	1	3	1
Total ...	1	10	4

### Amendment of the Stamp Act—Policies.

The following copy of a letter from the Government of India is published for general information and guidance:—

From W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co., dated Fort William, March 2, 1861.

Gentlemen.—With reference to your letters dated Nov. 29 and Dec. 1 last, I am directed to inform you that it is the intention of Government to introduce, with as little delay as possible, a Bill to

amend the present Stamp Law, Act XXXVI. of 1860, and that the points adverted to in your communications will be carefully and attentively considered.

2. With regard to these points as they are affected by the present law, I am desired to observe as follows:—

1st. With regard to policies of marine assurance, it is not necessary, so far as Government is concerned, that the duplicate and triplicate of a policy of insurance, viewing them as copies of the original, should be stamped, but as the law stands it is requisite that the original policy should bear the stamp of full value, and that the duplicate and triplicate, if stamped at all, should bear the same.

2ndly. With regard to letters of cover, I am directed to state that if the clause proposed in your letter is inserted, so as to make the letter null and void, if a policy is not taken out before the vessel sails, the Government will not desire to enforce payment of stamp duty on the letters of cover, but it will be for the parties concerned to consider whether risk of loss may not be incurred by omitting to stamp documents which the law requires to be stamped.

3rdly. With respect to the use of adhesive stamps, I am to explain that, as the law at present stands, the use of adhesive stamps can only be permitted upon those documents in regard to which the use of such stamps is expressly authorised by the law. The extended use of adhesive stamps has been urged upon the Government from other quarters, and the question will be fully considered on the amendment of the Stamp Act.—I have, &c., W. GREY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, wife of Lieut. J. E., daughter, at Madras, March 26.  
 BYERS, wife of Capt. C. H., daughter, at Mirzapore, March 18.  
 CHATER, Mrs. C. A., son, at Dacca, March 16.  
 DALZIEL, wife of J., daughter, at Colpetty, March 18.  
 DOBBIE, wife of Major R. S., daughter, at Trichinopoly, March 21.  
 GRIGSON, wife of A., son, at Colombo, March 29.  
 KERRY, wife of Rev. George, son, at Calcutta, March 14.  
 LESLIE, wife of W. A., son, at Coonoor, March 13.  
 MALBY, wife of T. J., son, at Mymensingh, Mar. 3.  
 PIERCE, wife of H., son, at Cochin, March 22.  
 RAE, wife of James B., daughter, at Calcutta, March 22.  
 REAY, wife of Captain C., son, at Ootacamund, March 6.  
 STRONG, wife of John G., daughter, at Calcutta, March 13.  
 TATHAM, Mrs. Ralph, son, at Colombo, March 25.  
 TELLOCH, wife of Hector, daughter, at Madras, March 21.  
 WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. W. T., daughter, at Maulmain, March 12.  
 WRIGHT, Mrs. Samuel, daughter, at Calcutta, March 20.

### MARRIAGE.

MELDRUM, J., to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, at Singapore, Feb. 6.

### DEATHS.

BAGOT, Francis R. W., infant son of Maj., on board the *St. Colombo*, en route to England, March 11.  
 BRANSON, John E., at Penang, aged 52, Feb. 14.  
 CAIRNES, Richard, at Burisaul, aged 44, March 2.  
 DE KRETZER, Edward, at Colombo, aged 26, March 28.  
 DOWNING, Eugenie M., infant daughter of W. P., March 19.  
 GREATOREX, Cornet, H.M.'s 1st Dragoon Guards, of cholera, at the regimental hospital, Bangalore, previously to March 22.  
 GLENNIE, William, at Calcutta, March 19, aged 23.  
 HUGHES, John, at Calcutta, aged 53, March 15.  
 JOHNSON, Arthur D., at Simla, March 14.  
 JONES, J. P., at Calcutta, aged 42, March 9.  
 MONK, Lieut., H.M.'s 56th regt., at Colaba, March 7.  
 MURPIN, William A., at Hong Kong, March 9.  
 MYERS, David C., at Madras, aged 42, March 23.  
 NUNDY, Rev. G., at Futehpore, aged 51, March 14.  
 PETTIGREW, Thomas J., infant son of Rev. S. T., at Kamptee, Feb. 6.  
 RATCLIFFE, Mary L. W., infant daughter of J., at Bangalore, March 20.  
 SALMAN, Ens. S., H.M.'s 43rd regt., at the Fort, Madras, by falling from a window, March 19.  
 SALMON, Gerald, inf. son of Lieut. col. G. F., at Jaulnah, March 15.  
 SAUBOLLE, Jean J., at Chandernagore, aged 84, March 15.  
 SEVEY, Mrs. Mary A., at Calcutta, aged 41, March 14.

SIMMONS, Caroline, wife of Rev. J. D., at Madras, aged 21, Feb. 19.

STALKARTT, George, inf. son of J., at Goosery, March 3.

TOMLIN, Maria L., wife of J., at Ballygunge, aged 27, March 16.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 23.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Cornet J. W. Fitzgerald to be lieut., without purch., v. H. M. Hocken, dec.

7th Lt. Drags.—The christian names of Cornet Le Marchant are J. G. Watkins, and not J. Gaspard only, as stated in the *Gazette* of 16th April, 1861.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. H. Faulkner, fr. the 2nd Stafford militia, to be cornet, by purch., v. Bruce, prom.

Royal Art.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. H. F. Strange to be lieut. col., v. Broughton, ret. upon h.p.; Capt. and brev. maj. W. H. Cox to be lieut. col., v. Ingfield, ret. upon h.p.; Sec. capt. C. Johnston to be capt., v. Strange; Sec. capt. brev. maj. T. S. P. Field to be capt., v. Cox; Lieut. V. D. Majendie to be sec. capt., v. Johnston; Lieut. J. E. Blackwell to be sec. capt., v. Field.

Royal Engrs.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. L. A. Simmons, fr. superny. list, to be lieut. col., v. Dill, placed on temp. h.p.; Capt. G. Ross, fr. superny. list, to be capt., v. the Hon. J. J. Bury, placed on temp. h.p.; Sec. capt. G. H. Gordon to be capt.; Sec. capt. W. C. Phillpotts, fr. superny. list, to be sec. capt., v. Gordon; Sec. capt. W. C. Phillpotts, fr. the sec. list, to be superny. sec. capt.; Lieut. E. D. Malcolm to be sec. capt.; Lieut. A. R. MacDonnell to be sec. capt.

Mily. Train.—Ens. G. Tasker has been perm. to ret. fr. the serv. by the sale of his commission.

24th Foot.—Ens. C. J. Stone, fr. the 35th foot, to be ens., v. E. F. A. MacCarthy, who exchs.

35th Foot.—Ens. E. F. A. MacCarthy, fr. the 24th foot, to be ens., v. C. J. Stone, who exchs.

38th Foot.—Lieut. A. J. A. Ewen to be capt., by purch., v. Craster, prom.; Ens. W. U. Miller to be lieut., by purch., v. Ewen; Ens. W. Sinclair, fr. 24th foot, to be ens., v. Miller.

51st Foot.—Lieut. M. B. Lewin to be capt., by purch., v. G. Warde, who rets.; Ens. G. S. Robertson to be lieut., by purch., v. Lewin.

60th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Faber, fr. 55th foot, to be lieut., v. F. S. A. Orchard, who exchs.

68th Foot.—Maj. J. Kirby, fr. 86th foot, to be maj., v. F. S. Savage, who exchs.; Ens. L. Bolden to be lieut., by purch., v. G. T. S. Thornton, who rets.

70th Foot.—G. Young, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. C. H. Prior, who rets.

80th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Bidout to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. J. L. W. Nunn.

### Official Papers.

#### EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KOOKIES.

From W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, to the Officiating Commisr. of the Chittagong division (No. 492A, dated March 4, 1861).

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, as noted in the margin,\* and to convey to you the orders and observations of the Lieut. gov. on the late expedition against the Kookies.

2. The various enclosures from Capt. Raban, in comd. of the expedition, and from Capt. Magrath, superint. of hill tribes, have been carefully considered. The Lieut. gov. will be glad to receive the memorandum promised by Capt. Raban in his enclosure to your letter No. 2A, dated 10th ult., to the address of Capt. Pughie, with regard to the future protection of the frontier.

3. The march of the military police through a country quite unknown, and difficult in the most extreme degree, which has been safely and successfully conducted, reflects the highest credit on Capt. Raban, and on all the officers and men of the mil. police under him, as well as on Capt. Magrath, the superint. of hill tribes. The Lieut. gov. desires that his cordial thanks and approbation may be communicated to all concerned. The Lieut. gov. does not doubt the moral effect which will be produced by this penetration through the heart of hills and jungles heretofore regarded as inaccessible, to Rutten Poa's place of residence; by the complete destruction of his village and stores; by the dispersion, with the loss of all their baggage and property, of the tribe which was coming to join him; as well as by the exemplary punishment, by Jemadar Moosuddy Khan, of the 1st mil. police batt., and a small party of that batt. under him, of the body of Kookies attacked whilst returning from their murderous incursion into Independent Tipperah. He trusts that these operations, thus ably conducted, will have the permanent

\* No. 89, dated Feb. 12; No. 2A, dated Feb. 15; No. 2A, dated Feb. 10, to the address of the Inspector of police batts.; No. 103, dated Feb. 18.

good effect of inducing these savages to abstain from further incursions into the plains, by teaching them that they are no longer beyond the reach of punishment.

4. The Lieut. gov. observes that the want of an organized and resolute body of Coolies, and the cowardice of the friendly Kookies engaged as allies, made it impossible for Capt. Raban to extend his march to a greater distance into the hills; but he is satisfied that all that could be attempted, with prudence, under the circumstances, was attempted, whilst nothing was attempted which has not been thoroughly well performed.

5. The conduct of the jemadar, Moosuddy Khan, whose successful attack has been reported separately by Capt. Fagan to the inspector of police battalions, is very praiseworthy. The Lieut. gov.'s special commendation may be communicated to this native officer, who well merits the promotion with which it is intended, on the first opportunity, to reward him.

6. You are requested to convey to the Kalindee Rance, and to the two other persons mentioned in the 26th paragraph of Captain Magrath's letter of 8th February, the thanks of Government for the aid afforded by them in the supply of carriage; and you will express to the Poang the disappointment of the Lieutenant-Governor at his failure to render sufficient assistance in the matter of coolies. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it will be advisable, before any similar future expeditions are undertaken, to give great attention beforehand to the selection and organization, under petty officers, of a reliable body of coolies, which have been shown to be, for the interior of these hills, the only means of carriage.

7. Any spies or captives taken in the expedition should be detained for the present and kindly treated; but you are empowered to exchange them for any of our villagers carried away by the Kookies, or to employ them as a means of communication with their tribe, should you think it advisable to do so.

8. The Lieut. gov. is convinced, from Capt. Raban's reports, that any further operations, on an extended scale, would have been impracticable during the present season, and he therefore approves of that officer's having returned to Chittagong. He desires, however, that Capt. Raban will provide defensively for the security of the country bordering on the hills in such manner as he may think advisable. Strong posts should be maintained at such positions in the plains as may appear suitable. What is to be done now is to defend the frontier from further incursions as well as we can with the means at our disposal. Capt. Raban should, for the present, remain at Chittagong in com. of the force, as recommended by the inspector of police battalions, in his letter to Govt. dated the 23rd ult., No. 89. The Sikh detachment can also remain on the frontier for the present, being moved to Comillah; but the detachment of the Kamroop regt. may be now dispensed with, and may return to its station.

9. You have been already addressed, in my letter dated the 25th ult., No. 44A, as to the propriety of rigorously enforcing certain sections of the Arms' Act; and should you think it advisable, in communication with Capt. Raban, further measures may be adopted for supplying fire-arms to the police and shikaries in villages on the frontier, with a view to their being able to defend themselves and their property. You are aware that it is the policy of the Government to employ the bordering hill chiefs to check the approaches of the more remote and savage tribes. Capt. Magrath's constant attention must be turned to this object.

10. You have already been advised, in a letter of the 9th ult., No. 331A, of the course to be pursued towards the Rajah of Tipperah. The Lieut. gov. would wish to have as much further information as may be available regarding the asserted complicity of the various Chukma Dewans, noticed in the 16th para. of Capt. Raban's letter of the 14th. The evidence on which their complicity has been assumed should be more explicitly stated.

11. The Lieut. gov. desires me to convey to you his thanks for the attention you have given to the arrangements connected with this successful expedition, and his full approval of all your proceedings in connection with it.

12. Copies of this letter are enclosed for communication to Capt. Raban and Capt. Magrath respectively, and a copy has also been furnished to the Inspector of Police Battalions.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Indus*, April 20, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras .....	£1,359	—
Calcutta .....	15,900	£175,200*
Singapore .....	3,579	—
Hong Kong .....	—	27,197
Foo-Chow .....	—	2,350
Shanghai .....	—	14,185
	£24,128	£220,432

\* £163,100 shipped by H.M.'s Government\*

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\*. \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, April 26, 1861.

### THINKING FOR THE NATIVES.

MR. JOHN DICKINSON, Honorary Secretary to the India Reform Society, has published a clumsily-constructed pamphlet to prove that the present famine in the North-West Provinces is chiefly owing to the presumption of the governing classes in "thinking for the natives." At the same time, he boasts of a far greater display of presumption on his own part, and on that of "a few earnest friends," in taking upon themselves to think for the Government. According to this exceedingly self-satisfied gentleman, whatever ameliorations have of late years been introduced into the administration of India are mainly due to the agitation organised by himself, with the aid of the aforesaid handful of "earnest friends." "I gladly admit," he complacently remarks, "that we have got something done," and this "something" he appears to define as the "decided progress and improvement in the state of public opinion" that has taken place since 1850. To condescend to details, India is indebted to Mr. John Dickinson and the Reform Society for "the admirable proclamation of Lord Stanley; Lord Canning's recent admission of the right of adoption; his arrangement with the Talookdars of Oude; his appointment of honorary magistrates; and the declared intention of the Secretary of State for India to introduce Bills for reforming the Judicial Administration, for opening the Covenanted Civil Service, and for establishing Local Legislative Councils in which natives shall take their place." Few of our readers, we imagine, were previously aware of the circumference of the wheel set in motion by this very small fly. So swiftly did it revolve, and so dense was the dust thrown up in its rapid career, that we confidently hope to be pardoned if we too overlooked the minute animal adjusting its wings while clinging to a fellow. "Aloue I did it, boy!" If the Volskians were "fluttered," it was not the mutiny that did it, but the urgent remonstrances of Mr. John Dickinson and his "few earnest friends." Still, the country and the House of Commons are only half roused from their habitual indifference as to questions relating to India. They do not ask for Reform, though the results of their inveterate apathy thus far have been "Wars, Pestilence, Pauperisation, the Practice of Torture, Financial Deficits, Rebellion, Famine," and there are worse calamities yet to follow. The prevention of the awful catastrophe impending over our Indian empire is, unfortunately, beyond Mr. John Dickinson's power. "I can do no more,"

he sorrowfully observes, but then suddenly raising his drooped head, he proudly exclaims, "I have done my duty to India!" But as he declines to think any more for the Government, what is to become of the unhappy natives? Is it not probable that the authorities will revert to their pernicious habit of "thinking for the natives," from which such dire consequences have ensued in times not long past, and in our own day this most disastrous famine? As we have already stated, on the authority of Mr. John Dickinson, the dreadful calamity now ravaging the usually fertile Doab has been mainly caused by the abominable presumption of the Government in thinking for its subjects. Lord Cornwallis, we are told, was the first "thinker for the natives," and "his panacea was a limitation of the Government demand for land-tax," and in that spirit he made the perpetual settlement of Lower Bengal. "Twenty years afterwards arose a new school of 'thinkers for the natives,'" "and this time it was the North-West Provinces that felt the scourge." The Talookdars were "rooted out"—a grievous blunder, we freely admit, but we suspect that the motive was rather political than philanthropical. The North-West settlement, whatever pretext might be put forth, was the fruit of thinking for ourselves rather than for the natives, its real object being the subversion of the landed aristocracy. Then, again, the "want of water, which was the immediate cause of famine in the North-West Provinces," is traced to the "mistake of assuming that the natives can never be trusted to think for themselves." It was thus that the great tanks, constructed many a year before the foundation of the Anglo-Indian empire, have been allowed to fall to decay, and "become sources of disease instead of fertility." It is true, other works of irrigation have been commenced, but on defective principles, and, in short, it is "enough to sicken any intelligent man to see the way in which the Government of India is carried on by 'thinkers for the natives.'" It has done what it ought not to have done, and has left undone what it ought to have done. What, then, is the remedy for this sad state of things? Luckily we have an answer furnished by Mr. John Dickinson himself previous to abdicating his monopoly of thinking aright for the natives of India:—

"1st. To renounce our exclusive claim to 'think for the natives,' and admit them to a leading share in the civil administration of their own country, for which they are so well qualified that we cannot conduct it successfully without them.

"2nd. To reduce the land-tax in the North-West Provinces, and establish the people's proprietary right to the land.

"3rd. To adopt a definite policy for public works, on the basis proposed by Colonel Strachey.

"4th. To urge the Indian minister to introduce, and help him to carry, the three measures he has promised: for the reform of the judicial system; for opening the Covenanted Civil Service to the Natives; and for establishing Local Legislative Councils in the different presidencies."

Great is the India Reform Society, and Mr. John Dickinson is its prophet. In 1852 he predicted, he says, what came to pass in 1857. Let no one, therefore, fail to pay heed to his present words, for they are also his last. His work is over. He has done his duty, and can do no more. By thinking for the natives the Government produced a mutiny and a famine. By thinking for the Government Mr. John Dickinson has rendered rebellion madness, and drought an impossibility. Shall he not have a statue?

### THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION COMPANY.

SOME fatality must surely attend all attempts to undertake great public works in India by means of private capital and enterprise. If official statements were ever entitled to much credit, one would be justified in supposing that nothing was more anxiously desired by Government than the settlement of Europeans in India. Ever and anon the Secretary of State, or some other member of Parliament reasonably regarded as an exponent of his views, assures the House of Commons and the country at large that the development of the vast natural wealth of our Indian possessions is the object of the highest solicitude to the responsible authorities, and that every possible encouragement will be gladly afforded to every feasible scheme suggested for that purpose. To reclaim waste lands and increase the fertility of the soil already brought under cultivation is everywhere considered a work worthy of all commendation, and nowhere more so than in the parched and thirsty plains of Asia. The vast outlay and the slow returns thence accruing render the construction of canals, whether for the transport of goods or for irrigation, a task beyond the means of private individuals, and even hazardous for a wealthy company. Notwithstanding, however, the many obvious objections to embarking money on such undertakings, a number of respectable gentlemen were found willing to essay the adventure. Under the style and title of the "East India Irrigation and Canal Company," they banded themselves together for the avowed purpose of making two ears of corn ripen where scarce one was reaped before, and of converting unproductive jungle into fertile fields. But previous to subscribing their own money and inviting the co-operation of the public, they resolved to make assurance doubly sure by obtaining the direct support of the Government. A correspondence was accordingly opened with the Secretary of State for India, who readily promised all that was asked of him provided certain conditions were acceded to. These were that the works should be constructed to the satisfaction of the local Government; that no charge should be made for the land required for those works until there was a clear profit of five per cent., but that its full value should then be paid by instalments; and that "the prices chargeable for water supplied for irrigation or for other purposes, and the tolls, rates, and fares chargeable for navigation of the company's canals, and for the conveyance of passengers, animals, and goods thereon, shall be fixed by an Act of the Indian Legislature before the works are commenced, and that all water supplied for irrigation shall be sold to the Government alone." These conditions being fulfilled, the whole profits of the works were to belong to the company. It will be seen that the only real encouragement afforded by the Government was in facilitating the purchase of land. It is not denied that this extension of the period of payment would have been advantageous to the company, but it was a boon that positively cost nothing to the Government. The land could not be removed, or destroyed. Under the worst contingency a large number of peasants would have been fed and clothed for some years, and the revenue both directly and indirectly benefited. On the other hand

the company were constrained to obey all the whims and caprices of the local authorities, and when all was finished their chance of profits depended entirely upon what the Government might think proper to pay them for the use of their water. On the whole, the company were not called upon to feel much gratitude for the liberal patronage extended to them, but probably they were willing to be thankful for small mercies under the idea that a comparative certainty is always a desirable appendage to speculative projects. It now appears that they had no cause whatever to thank the Secretary of State for his support of their scheme. Incredible as it may appear, Sir Charles Wood asserts that the price at which water was to be purchased was not only to be fixed by Act (that is, by the purchaser), but was to be "subject to arrangement from time to time." The profits to be enjoyed by the company were to be derived from the sale of water thus regulated for the advantage of one party to the transaction. Whatever benefit might accrue to the irrigated lands, whatever increased revenue might flow into the public treasury, mattered not to the company who had produced this result. They must rest contented with what the Governor-General might consider "a reasonable profit." The cultivator who availed himself of the fruits of their industry and intelligence would, of course, be liable to a higher assessment upon his fertilised lands, but "the proceeds of such assessment were to be received by the Government as revenue." Thus the Government, in the first place, exacted the full value of the land employed in the construction of the canals; then they purchased at their own rates all use and control of the water; and finally sold by retail, for their own benefit and at their own price, what they had appropriated on such highly advantageous terms. And this is to be regarded as encouragement to private enterprise! It would have been mere insult and mockery to propose such an arrangement in the first instance; but to put such a gloss upon the original contract after capital has been raised and great expenses incurred upon the strength and obvious interpretation of that contract is scarcely worthy of a pettifogging attorney, but utterly unworthy of an honourable and high-minded statesman. To prevent any misapprehension we subjoin Sir Charles Wood's very words—at least those addressed by his Under Secretary to the Secretary of the company on the 26th of last month:—

"Sir Charles Wood's proposal was—That the company were to sell water for irrigation purposes to the Government alone. That the price at which that water was to be purchased by the Government was to be fixed by Act and subject to arrangement from time to time. But that it was to be so fixed, at first, at such a sum as, after negotiation between the company and Lord Canning, might be esteemed sufficient to afford the company a reasonable profit. This was, in truth, the basis of the whole scheme, and the whole profits derived by the company from that sale so regulated, were to be enjoyed by the company.

"But when the water had been thus sold to Government, it was not Sir C. Wood's intention that the company should have any further concern in its distribution or derive any additional profit therefrom. Whatever benefit the land might derive from the application of the water after the company's profits had been drawn from it in the shape of proceeds of sale to Government, was to belong to the cultivator, subject to such increased assessment or such rate per acre irrigated as Government might find itself warranted in imposing, and the proceeds of such assessment were to be received by the Government as revenue."

How is this statement to be reconciled with

the letter dated June 2nd, 1860, in which it was expressly promised, "that the whole profits of the works shall belong to the company." The promise is kept, indeed, to the ear, but not to the sense. The company shall have "the whole profits," only the Government will take care that there shall not be any. Monopolising the water at a price to be fixed before the works are commenced, and therefore regulated according to the estimated capital—always considerably less than the capital actually expended—this liberal Government will reserve to itself all the advantages likely to result from the capital of this unfortunate company. Some fat and mealy chestnuts will no doubt be extracted from the fire—what matter, then, if the cat's paw be singed in the operation? When the giant and the dwarf went forth together on a career of adventure, we know who received the blows and who took all the honour and glory. Very similar appears to be the relative position of this company and the Indian Government. The one is to find the water, the other is to gather in the harvest—a pleasant, if not very equitable, division of duties. The Government cannot lose, and may gain to a large amount—the company can scarcely gain anything, and may possibly lose all. Is it thus Sir Charles Wood proposes to develop the resources of the country and promote the introduction of British capital and energy? We fear he will hardly have a second opportunity of affording such encouragement.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 19.

INDIGO CONTRACTS.

Mr. LAYARD asked the Secretary of State for India whether a Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council of India to enforce contracts for the delivery of agricultural produce? He expressed pleasure at seeing the right hon. gentleman (Sir C. Wood) in his place. He believed the question to which he drew the attention of the House was one of extreme importance, and if he was correctly informed, our countrymen in India were guilty of the most reprehensible conduct. Last year there was an outbreak in Bengal in consequence of the proceedings relative to the question of indigo cultivation in that presidency. A Bill was then introduced into the Indian Legislature, which rendered the breach of contract in the cultivation of indigo punishable by fine or three months' imprisonment. The cultivation of indigo was promoted by the system of advances, and the effect of this system enabled the planters to act in the most oppressive manner towards the ryots, who were the owners of the soil. An inquiry had been made into the subject, and 4,000 answers were obtained from different witnesses who were qualified to give correct information, who had made a report, from the perusal of which he had risen with mingled feelings of horror, indignation, and dismay which he could not express. The law in question was entrusted to young magistrates in many cases, and it armed the planter with a power which they exercised most extensively, and the consequence was that numbers of the unfortunate ryots were imprisoned or fined for a failure in the fulfilment of their contracts. The hon. member then read extracts from the statements of Mr. John Peter Grant, Lieutenant-general of India, and other resident authorities, to show that the result of the system was to inflict the grossest injustice, and he contended that unless some alteration took place there were grounds for apprehending an outbreak in Southern Bengal. In regard to this Act there was great want of faith towards the natives, for when it was first passed it was with the distinct understanding that it was to continue only for six months. However, it was reintroduced last March, and he

strongly condemned this policy, which had only for its object the benefit of a few planters in Southern Bengal, and was calculated to render this country hateful to the inhabitants.

Mr. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the report of the Indigo Commission, with the minutes of evidence taken before them, and appendix, dated Calcutta, April 27th, 1860; and, if so, whether he had taken any steps to carry out the recommendations contained therein? He said he had gone carefully through this report, and contended that the planters were exonerated from the charges brought against them. In his opinion the conduct of Mr. Grant was most objectionable, for he threw the whole weight of his authority into the scale against the planters. He said that in many cases the ryots were a money-getting body, and were in many cases absentees, and they induced their fellow-ryots to act in such a manner that the planters were unable to meet their liabilities, and their properties were sold. He could not see the policy of acting in a hostile manner towards the planters in India, to whom the zemindars and ryots were indebted for much improvement, and this country in a considerable degree for the maintenance of its power in that country. He referred to the testimony of several competent authorities in India to show that the planters were the friends of improvement and progress, and that instead of being open to censure they were entitled to the greatest praise.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a copy of the correspondence regarding the cultivation of indigo between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which took place between July and November, 1860; also of the correspondence connected with the issue of the Indigo Proclamation, dated September, 1860; and, whether he had any objection to lay the same on the table? He defended the statements of the hon. member (Mr. Layard), and he expressed a hope that the House and the Government would not blind themselves to the emergency that had arisen in India in reference to the question. The facts stated by his hon. friend (Mr. Layard) could be proved, and it could be shown that the cultivation of indigo was impolitic and oppressive. He trusted the papers for which he asked would be produced, and that justice would be done to the unfortunate ryots.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE referred to the debates on the subject in the Indian Legislative Council, to show that the statements of the hon. member for Southwark (Mr. Layard) were not justified by facts. He also passed a eulogium on the planters, who, he argued, were not inferior to any other body of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR said that the greatest injury would be inflicted on India and this country by the expulsion of the planters; and for that reason he felt bound to differ with his hon. friend (Mr. Layard).

Sir C. WOOD said that the majority of the papers applied for were already on the table of the House. He agreed in what had been said in praise of the planters, but at the same time he agreed that there was truth in the statement of the hon. member for Southwark. He did not approve of the renewal of the Act in question, and he did not think there should be special legislation in regard to indigo, the forced cultivation of which was impolitic. He condemned the principle of contracts in regard to the cultivation of indigo, and believed that in enforcing that system great injustice was inflicted; bedridden, blind, and deaf ryots having been imprisoned for breach of contract, which, from their condition, they could not fulfil. He believed a very serious crisis had arisen in Lower Bengal, and he regretted extremely the introduction of the Bill alluded to into the Legislative Council of India, as he considered it a great mistake, no case having been made out to justify the Legislature in interfering in regard to the cultivation of indigo in India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 22.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

In reply to a question from Mr. BENTINCK, Sir C. WOOD said it would not be expedient at



present to produce the communications he had made to the Governor-general with respect to carrying out the amalgamation of the royal and local armies, by giving effect to the warrant for the formation of a staff corps in India. The Governor-general had power, in concert with the Commander-in-chief, to modify the details of the measures contained in the communications from England, and it was desirable that those measures should not be announced until they had assumed that authentic shape in which they would stand after receiving the corrections which the Governor-general was empowered to make. He should then, however, have no objection to produce all the papers on the subject.

Sir M. FARQUHAR wished to know what was the object of the committee now sitting in Calcutta on the amalgamation scheme—whether it was for settling the details or for the purpose of introducing modifications. If the latter, would the modifications be sent home for the approbation of the Government before being adopted in India?

Sir C. WOOD did not quite understand the necessity for the appointment of a committee at all, but the Governor-general had appointed a number of officers for the purpose of looking into the details of the scheme, and ascertaining the wishes of their brother officers upon certain points. He hoped this inquiry would not lead to any great delay. The Governor-general had power to modify the scheme, and to carry it into effect without waiting for the approbation of the Government in England.

Captain JERVIS inquired when the Calcutta committee were likely to make their report, and whether their report, when made, would be published?

Sir C. WOOD had no information upon these points. He only knew that a committee had been appointed, and that they had already made one report.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 23.

##### THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. H. BAILLIE asked the Secretary of State for India whether any previous steps were taken by the Government of India with a view to meeting the distress arising from the expected famine; whether there is now any general organisation of the means at the disposal of Government for that purpose; whether the Government stimulated subscriptions by offering to contribute a sum equal to that which was subscribed; and whether it is intended to leave without assistance all who cannot be provided for by these means if they should prove insufficient?

Sir C. WOOD: I am not in a position to give more than a general answer to the questions put by the hon. gentleman. The attention of the Government of India was called to the probable effects of the drought in that country, and measures were taken on their part to obviate the evils resulting therefrom. Work has been provided to a considerable extent, and also, in some districts, contributions have been offered in addition to the subscriptions. I cannot, however, give any explanation as to the precise mode in which the measures have been directed for that purpose. I know that measures have been taken on a very large scale, in some shape or another, and that the estimate of the sum to be given in relief by the Government is of very considerable amount.

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The directors state in their report that a further portion of 53½ miles of the company's railway was opened for traffic on the 28th of January last, making a total of 350½ miles being worked. The new sections consist of 22 miles from Shapur to Kussarah, at the foot of the Thull Ghât in the Concan, and of 31½ miles Egutpoora, at the summit of the same Ghât, to Nassick, in the Decan. These form, with the exception of the break of nine miles upon the Thull Ghât, a continuous line of railway of 107 miles from Bombay, in the direction of the important cotton fields of Berar, which it is confidently expected will be brought into still closer connection with the railway in the course of the approaching summer by the opening

of an additional 86½ miles from Nassick to Chalesgaun, on the eastern border of Kandeish. Since the opening to Nassick, in January, the general traffic of the line shows a marked improvement. The receipts for the four weeks ended the 17th of March were on 350½ miles £5,207, £5,405, £5,545, and £5,659, against £3,895, £3,965, £3,365, and £3,659, on 277 miles for the corresponding weeks of 1860, showing an average increase of £2. 4s. per mile per week, being on an average receipt of £15. 12s. 8d. per mile per week against an average of £13. 8s. per mile per week in the corresponding four weeks of 1860. The gross receipts for the half year ending the 31st of December last amounted, on an average of 297½ miles, to £95,244, or £320 per mile, and for the corresponding half of 1859 on an average of 213½ miles to £80,008, or £375 per mile, showing an increase of £15,235 in the receipts, and a decrease of £55 per mile. The total expenditure amounted to £59,708, or £201 per mile, against £46,706, or £219 per mile, showing an increase of £13,002 in the expenditure, and a decrease of £18 per mile, leaving the net profit on the working £35,536 against £33,302, or an increase of £2,234 in favour of the past half-year. The sum of £35,536 will be available as net profit to be carried to the credit of the company's interest account with the Government. The very rapid progress that has been made in the last six months on the Bhore Ghât works by Messrs. Adamson and Clowser affords the strongest assurance that this, the most difficult and important portion of the railway, will be completed by April next year. In the minute on Indian railways, recently published by the Government, it is assumed that the undertakings of this company already sanctioned will cost £13,938,250, and that the capital provided is £6,254,459; and it is therefore suggested that the company should proceed with such works only as it may be inexpedient to suspend, except on the gravest emergency. The directors estimate that the whole of the company's lines to Jubbulpore and Nagpore, in the north-east, and to the junction at Moodgul with the Madras Railway, in the south-east, will not exceed £11,000,000. On this estimate the directors consider themselves justified in placing entire reliance, as it is based on the past experience of the works already completed. To meet this expenditure the company has paid into the Government Treasury £6,805,432, while it has unpaid calls of £12 per share on 141,527 shares (£8 paid), or £1,698,324, making together £8,503,756. Independent of the above, the borrowing powers of the company remain to be exercised to the extent of £2,162,910, making an available capital of £10,666,666. Deducting £968,000, the estimated cost of the line from Sholapore to Moodgul, which has not been contracted for or commenced, reduces the estimate for the whole of the works undertaken to £10,132,000, leaving a surplus capital of £534,666. The capital account shows a total receipt of £6,710,232, and a total expenditure of £6,019,711, leaving a balance of £690,521 available.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 18. Chryseis, Sager, and Portland, Leavitt, Calcutta; Demieria, McKinnon, Mauritius; Empress of India, Thomson, Bombay; Jane Pardew, McKenzie, Mauritius.—19. Queen of Ava, Williams, Akyab; H.M.'s str. Indefatigable, China; Rowena, Wilson, Akyab; B. L. Harriman, Barclay, Calcutta; Ellen Morrison, Irving, Cochin; Euxine, Robertson, Ceylon; Europa, Vogler, Cochin; H.M.'s ship Cruiser, China.—20. Aurora King, Guthrie, Bombay; Norah Graeme, Buke, Bombay; John N. Cushing, Singapore; Sardinia, Nelson, Hongkong; Somarang, Parry, Akyab; Pladda, Ritchie, Mauritius; Orient, Barrow, Calcutta.—22. Bengal, Sommerfield, Ceylon; Beatrice, Rogers, Singapore; Catherine, Hansen, Foo-chow Foo; Skimmer of the Wave, Hammond, Akyab; Helen Douglas, McDougal, Calcutta; Sea Lion, Alexander, Maulmain; Isabella, Page, Java; Ocean Gem, Japan; Corringa, Wilson, Calcutta; West Derby, Sergeant, Calcutta.—23. Ethel, Hall, Bombay; Akbar, Fraser, Mauritius; Cora, Wallace, Mauritius; Irene, Lowe, Colombo.—24. Bride of the Seas, Donald, Foo-chow Foo; Conqueror, David, Ceylon; Ellen Bates, Leisk, Bombay; Syren, Jones, Singapore; Congo, —, Whaupoa; Elizabeth, Owen, Singapore; Sir William Peel (s), Froid, Hong Kong; Trio and Elbe, Batavia.—25. Hongmont, Hamank, Hong Kong; Maggie, Naughton, Mauritius.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from Southampton, April 27, to proceed per str. Pottinger, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. Russell, Mr.

G. Parmeter, R.N., Mr. J. C. Paine, R.N., Mr. H. Cooper, R.N. For SUEZ.—Mr. W. G. Payne. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Arnott. For BOMBAY.—Maj. gen. E. and Mrs. Green, Miss Smith, Esq. Durrant, Mr. Guinness, Mr. O. Kelly, Lieut. J. B. Kildart, Miss Stevens, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Bourham, Mrs. O. Kelly, Mrs. E. Boddam, Mr. G. Hyde, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Burne and child.  
Per str. Massilia, from Marseilles, May 5, to proceed per str. —, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. H. H. Woodhouse, Mr. S. Babington.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### MARRIAGE.

TWYECROSS, John Harvey, eldest son of the late Thomas Twycross, Esq., of Dublin, to Jane Maria, third daughter of William B. Barrington, Esq., LL.D., of Shannon Lawn Glin, Co. Limerick, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. William Cathcart Murphy, April 22.

##### DEATHS.

DICKINSON, Major gen. Thomas, late of the Bombay Engineers, at Hurstpierpoint, aged 77, April 19.  
SOUTHEY, Major Charles G., H.M.'s 3rd Madras Eur. Regt., at 1, Harley-street, aged 42, April 19.

#### India Office,

April 25, 1861.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Brind, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. Cockerell, 2nd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. J. R. Currie, 4th N.I.; Capt. H. L. Campbell, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. G. P. Cumming, 4th Eur. Regt.; Lieut. G. F. Graham, 4th Eur. Regt.; Major H. S. Grimes, Inf. (Retired); Capt. A. K. Moilatt, 58th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. H. Tyler, 20th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Major E. Usher, Invalid Estab.; Capt. H. Acton, 2nd N.I.; Col. J. Byng, c.b., L.C.; Capt. W. Johnston, Invalid Estab.; Lieut. D. W. Laughton, 46th N.I.; Capt. W. F. Laurie, Art.; Capt. H. J. Neild, 2nd N.I.; Capt. W. Serres, 51st N.I.; Lieut. J. E. Swinton, 20th N.I.; Asst. surg. G. Walter, Med. Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Major E. W. Agar, Inf. (Retired); Capt. D. Hutcheon, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Col. R. K. Younghusband, c.b., 20th N.I.

##### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Macdonald (Retired).

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, 6 mo.; Lieut. O. Campbell, Invalid Estab., 4 mo.; Capt. R. F. Grindall, 6th Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. Stubbs, 33rd N.I., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. Williams, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. S. Budd, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. R. Fox, 14th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 3rd L.C., 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. Newall, 30th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. C. Newall, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Lieut. col. W. E. Evans, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.

##### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate J. Strong, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. F. Boisragon, 1st Eur. Regt.; Asst. surg. R. Brown, Med. Estab.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. P. Rowley, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Asst. surg. F. Fletcher, Medical Estab.; Col. F. A. Reid, c.b., 44th N.I.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. R. H. Sale, 9th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Brev. col. H. S. Watkin, 3rd Eur. Regt.

#### BOOKS.

*Ten Weeks in Japan.* By George Smith, D.D., Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong). Longmans and Co.

This is by far the most complete and interesting account of Japan that has yet appeared. It must not be supposed that because Dr. Smith was actually resident in that island for no longer a period than ten weeks, his views of the manners and customs of its inhabitants are necessarily imperfect and superficial. So far from this being the case, he enjoyed advantages for forming a correct opinion on all that he witnessed, which could fall to the lot of but few travellers in a foreign land. His intimate

knowledge of the Chinese language was naturally of immense service, and at Nagasaki he had the good fortune to be domiciled with the Rev. C. M. Williams, a missionary from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, who served as an efficient and intelligent interpreter in their frequent intercourse with all classes of the Japanese. The building appropriated as the dwelling of these reverend divines was, oddly enough, a Buddhist temple belonging to the So-fu-ki monastery, and placed under the care of a good-humoured and friendly monk. But the idols had been removed, and on the whole their quarters appear to have been sufficiently comfortable. One great merit of Dr. Smith's excellent work is its freedom from the highly-coloured descriptions of Japanese excellences with which the European public was startled immediately after Lord Elgin's Treaty of Commerce. Instead of being enraptured and dazzled by the unexpected proficiency of those long secluded islanders, he declares the first impression to be—

"A sense of tawdriness and want of finish in the products of native industry and skill; a feeling that if here there are no commonly observable signs of extreme destitution and want, there are also, on the other hand, no generally prevailing indications of great wealth, or luxurious and expensive tastes. The forms of misery, too, are not wholly absent from the scene; and the newly-arrived European stranger has to banish from his mind some of the more highly-coloured views and overdrawn pictures which have enlisted his prepossessions in favour of the Japanese race. Cutaneous eruptions, loathsome sores, and a multitude of bodily ailments disfiguring the personal appearance, and bearing the hereditary taint of parental disease, are frequently observable in the streets. And yet there is something peculiarly striking in the universal neatness of their private dwellings and the graceful appearance of their dress. The fine, loose, flowing robe and capacious dependent sleeves which form their ordinary outer dress, each individual bearing on his breast and shoulders the neatly emblazoned figures of his family armorial bearings, give a semblance of dignity to their exterior bearing and address, as they pass onward and exchange the frequent salutation of a low formal bow and mutual greeting."

As an illustration of the exaggerated notions that have been entertained respecting the imitative faculty of the Japanese, Dr. Smith describes the appearance of the *Emperor* steam-yacht, presented only two years ago to the Tycoon of Japan in the name of Queen Victoria. It was predicted at the time that this screw-steamer would be the first of a long line of descendants fully worthy of the beautiful and elegant original. Not only has this prediction remained unfulfilled, but the yacht itself has been allowed to degenerate into a mere dingy steamboat:—

"Except in general form and dimensions it was at first difficult to recognise the smart little vessel formerly lying in the harbour of Hong Kong, and kept by her commander, Capt. Ward, in a first-rate condition of neatness and beauty. After mounting the side of the yacht we were conducted to a forward cabin and invited to take tea with the native captain and a youth wearing a sword, who spoke a little English. A chronometer of foreign manufacture lay on the table. The machinery of the engine seemed to my unpractised eye to be the portion of the vessel which was best cared for and preserved in neat and cleanly order. The after-cabin was in a wretched state of dirt and confusion. Luggage and lumber lay scattered about. The green velvet chairs were now soiled and shabby; the glittering frames of satinwood were covered with accumulated filth; the gilt ornaments were indented and bruised; and the panels of plated mirror glass were tarnished and dull. All looked slovenly and uncomfortable—a perfect contrast to the elegant little craft which attracted so many admiring visitors at Hong Kong. The after-cabin was appropriated to some local official, whose baggage and numerous trunks lay scattered about the unswept and carpetless floor."

The lower orders of Japanese are pronounced friendly to foreigners; but the Government, and, above all, the feudal aristocracy, are, at heart, as closely wedded as ever to the traditional policy of exclusion. This love of isolation appears to Dr. Smith not altogether unreasonable:—

"Proud," he says, "in the national traditions of their invincibility by foreign invaders, and enjoying the advantage of one continuous line of natural

barriers and defences in the fogs and mists which prevail at all seasons on their coasts, and the tornadoes and typhoons which have wrecked every hostile fleet, assailing their native shores, they have never bowed the neck to a foreign yoke, and continue to shut themselves up in the fancied security and impregnability of their insular position. It is among the great princes and the members of the imperial administration that this jealous exclusiveness more particularly prevails. They remember the former civil wars which convulsed the nation; and they bear in mind that European nations bore their part in aggravating the mischief of civil discord. They know, too, that the ignorance of the multitude is the only foundation on which the continued stability of their own absolute power and feudal despotism can be based. Extorting from the cultivators of the land the greater portion of their agricultural produce, and wringing from the peasantry the hard earnings of their daily toil in order to support the numerous and costly army of their own idle and insolent retainers, the vassal princes of the empire make common cause with the Imperial Court, and join in riveting more firmly the chains of oligarchical tyranny on the lower classes of the population. Hence arises a sense of insecurity, a dislike of foreign intercourse, a fear of revolutionary ideas, and a continued persistence in the policy of restriction. The known advantages of foreign commerce are outweighed in the view of most of the Japanese rulers by a consideration of the perils caused thereby to the continuance of their political and social system."

We had marked several passages for extract relating to the political system, the religion, and the habits of the Japanese, but which we are constrained to omit from want of space. We shall, therefore, conclude this hasty notice of Dr. Smith's entertaining as well as instructive work with the following sketch of the character of the people:—

"The general impression left on my mind by our native visitors and neighbours was that they are a friendly race of people, accessible, frank, manly, energetic, and polite; not very truthful, and the reverse of temperate, if our views of temperance be formed after the standard of Asiatic and not of European habits. That they are inordinately addicted to drinking sake, and that this alcoholic drink produces the speedy effect of intoxication, is undoubtedly true. It is also not less true that the intoxicating effects of their sake continue only for a few hours, and wear off more rapidly than the effects of drunkenness among Europeans. While under its effects they are excited to foolish acts and words; if far gone in intoxication they become disorderly, riotous, and noisy, reeling in their walk and stammering in their speech. The strangest phenomenon consists in the fact that even during the same day they may partially regain a state of sobriety, and that the physical effects are not generally so permanently abiding as in western countries."

COLONEL HUYSE, of the Bengal Artillery, has established a sort of Military Institute at Meerut, under the name of a Temperance Hall. Games of all kinds, and a monthly quadrille party, are the chief attractions; tea, coffee, biscuit, tobacco, and soda water, are supplied at cheap rates. The Hall has divested the Canteen and Bazaar of their attractions.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—The number of Indian coolies sent to the Mauritius in 1860 was 13,286, of whom 7,030 were from Calcutta, 4,303 from Madras, and 1,953 from Bombay. The cost of importing each male adult, which was from Calcutta, 7l. 10s. 9d. in 1859, rose to 9l. 18s. 10d. in 1860, owing to high freights. The ratio of mortality per cent. was—Calcutta, 4.14; Madras, .60, and Bombay .70. Of the forty ships which conveyed the emigrants only five were placed in quarantine. The departures from the colony were 2,883 in 1860, a decrease on the previous year. The total emigration from India to the close of the year was 212,913, of whom 61,150 were females. Several coolies having fulfilled their engagements are now working on their own account and are what they cannot be in their own country—proprietors of land. The average rate of wages for new immigrants was Rs. 5.8 per month, with food, and as high as Rs. 50 for mechanics. 927 coolies' children were receiving instruction in Government schools, and 219 orphans were cared for in an asylum. The supply of labour in 1860 was below the requisition of the colony by 23,000.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	100½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1864 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	98½
per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs. ....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	94
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1843-48 and 54-55 .....	—	—	77

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	11½d. ½	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	1s. 11½d. ½	2s. 2½d.	—

Post Bills and Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Indian Government Interest Bills 1s. 11½d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....		228 to 235
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859		10½ to 11½
	India 5 per cent. ....		10½ to 11½
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.		77
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper		23½ to 24½
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½		—
	per cent. ....		10½
	India Stock Debentures, 1854		96½
	India Stock Debentures, 1859		96½
	India 5 per cent. for account...		102½
	India Bonds (£1,000)		20s to 10s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		15s.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 94
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A		—
18	Ditto B .....	all	16 to 16½
6	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)		4½ to 5
20	Ceylon (guar. 5 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	99 to 100
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	97½ to 98½
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....	all	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 1856-70	all	1 dis. par.
20	Jubbulpore .....		—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	95 to 96
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	8	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	92 to 93
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	83 to 85
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	32½ to 33½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	86 to 88
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	15	2 to 1½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	97½ to 98½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	90 to 92
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	all	1½ to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	80 to 83
40	Australasia .....	all	61 to 63
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18½ to 19½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	32 to 34
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	50 to 51
20	Oriental Bank .....	all	16½ to 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1 to 1½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	1 dis. to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	70 to 73
50	Ditto New .....	25	94 to 104 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	15 to 18½
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1

ORIENTAL BANK.—The annual report of the Oriental Bank Corporation states the net profit for 1860 to have been £214,757. The dividend and bonus of seven per cent. for the half-year ending 30th of June, already paid, have absorbed £88,200 of that amount, leaving £126,557 for present distribution. This sum it is now proposed to appropriate to the payment of a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ending 31st of December, 1860, and a bonus of four per cent., which together will require £113,400, and leave a balance of £13,157 to be carried forward.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 485.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 5	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	March 13
Madras .....	" 5	Bombay .....	April 12
Agra .....	" 6	Ceylon .....	" 2
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 16.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are in receipt of our ordinary files of papers bearing date, from Calcutta, April the 3rd, and from Bombay, April the 12th. The famine in the North West Provinces is becoming daily more destructive of human life. Delhi is losing its population as if by pestilence, and thousands have been positively starved to death in the surrounding districts. The resources of the European residents are quite unavailing to relieve such wide-spread misery, although their exertions have been most praiseworthy. In Calcutta alone upwards of £17,000 have been subscribed, in Bombay £15,000, and in Madras nearly £5,000. The total amount contributed by private charity throughout India is close upon £50,000, which has been doubled by the Government. Nearly the whole of this very considerable sum has been given by Europeans, the natives standing aloof and allowing their fellow-countrymen to perish without making an effort to assist them. At Shahgunge a melancholy loss of life occurred through the eagerness of the crowd to enter the courtyard where food was being distributed.

"Some eight hundred"—writes an eye-witness to the *Delhi Gazette*—"had been admitted, when a host

of strong healthy men, women, and children, made a sudden rush, and heaps of them fell at the entrance and choked it up. To keep back those who were still pushing forward, and extricate the fallen, was no easy matter. It was some five minutes' hard work to stop ingress, and a minute or two more were occupied in extricating those who had fallen. It was found that out of some twenty-five who had fallen underneath the others, fifteen were dead; a few others were restored with difficulty, the rest came round easily. Strange to say out of those who died, not one appeared to have been in a state of destitution or physical weakness. One young girl of about fifteen years, had ornaments on her ears, hands, and feet, and one of about nineteen years an infant of six months at her breast. The others were boys of from eight to twenty years of age, apparently strong and healthy, and one and all residents of Agra.

The system which has answered so well in the Punjab and in Oude of investing the native gentry with magisterial powers has been extended to the North-West Provinces, with every prospect of proving equally beneficial.

Of the justice and sound policy of such a measure there cannot be a doubt, though it is exactly reversing the system hitherto pursued.

The new Penal Code, instead of coming into operation on the 1st of May, as was originally proposed, will not take effect before the commencement of the ensuing year. Simultaneously will be published the Criminal Procedure Act at present under consideration.

In another part of this journal is given the Amalgamation Scheme submitted by the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-general in Council. A Commission of experienced officers was appointed by the Viceroy to examine the details, and their report has already been forwarded to this country. It may therefore be expected that the revised and amended scheme will very shortly appear in the *Gazette*. According to the *Englishman*, the Governor-general has recommended that, in order to induce officers to retire from the service, the gratuity pension should be augmented from £50 to £100. This liberality is founded on prudence, and would meet with its reward in the increased number of retiring officers.

The local papers comment with Anglo-Indian petulance on the dismissal of Mr. Frederick Hutchinson from the office of Collector of Bombay. The reason assigned is that the Government complain of the amount of remissions of valuation in cases of encroachment where the land has been occupied for more than twenty years, and Mr. Hutchinson's explanations have not been deemed satisfactory. His friends, however, assert that those remissions have been going on under several Collectors prior to his appointment to that post, and that Government ought to have discovered what was amiss many years ago. The defence does not seem a very sound

one. If Mr. Hutchinson has acted wrong, it is no excuse that others have likewise done so, nor is past impunity a reason for condoning the offence. Sir George Clerk is not the man to act harsh or hastily, and the public may rest assured that he has good grounds for the decision at which he has now arrived.

A barbarous murder is reported from Calcutta. Prince Kurub-ud-deen, grandson of Tippoo Sahib, has been brutally done to death by his own servants, in the hope of carrying off his valuable plate and a large sum of money which he kept in an iron chest. In this the miscreants were disappointed, chiefly through their own blundering. They have all been arrested, and placed in confinement.

The Sikkim expedition has been completely successful, and the troops were returning to their former stations in the plains.

## BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the mails, left Malta at six P.M. on the 1st, and may be expected at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The *Nepaul*, from Mauritius, and the *Ottawa*, from Bombay, reached Suez on the 23rd and 26th respectively.

The *Simla*, with the London mails of the 20th and 26th of February, reached Calcutta on the 4th of April.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Lieut. col. S. Shaw, Bengal art., at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76, April 28; Maj. gen. Harry M. Graves, H.M.'s Bengal army, at Gloucester, aged 57, April 28; Capt. Henry Bingham, garrison or. mr., Fort William, of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 54, March 22; Major D'Oyly R. Bristow at Masoorie, March 13.

**BOMBAY.**—Lieut. Charles N. Grant, 2nd Bombay Eur. regt., from injuries received in an encounter with a tiger, at Neemuch, aged 21, March 25.

**MADRAS.**—Lieut. Gustave H. Mottet, 19th Madras N.I., at Secunderabad, March 23; Physician-general Sinder, late Madras medical service, at Madras, aged 79, April 5.

**H.M.'s FORCES.**—Capt. Cox, H.M.'s 90th regt., at Allahabad, aged 40, March 25.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Boswell, Mr. A. B. Collett, Dr. Anderson, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Pochin, Mr. and Mrs. Motie and infant, Lieut. Chambers, Capt. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Berkley and infant, Col. and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. Forde, Lieut. Hill, Mrs. Francis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Mohaffy, Capt. Lucas, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. H. Young, Lieut. G. Low, Mr. D. Watson, Maj. general Windham, Mr. C. Dickinson, Col. North, Maj. Jones, Mr. Harkart, Capt. Lawrence Dr. and Mrs. Jamieson and four children, Ena. Fairfield, Mr. A. Von Mametoff.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per ste. *Ellora*, May 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and two children, Mrs. Swoboda and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Canina, Mr. H. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Mabe and seven children, Miss Smith, Mrs. Baunerman, Mrs. Venn, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. D. Stewart, Lieut. W. H. Bingham, Maj. Moeckler, Capt. Pike, Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Maj. Robe, son, Lord F. H. y, Capt. C. Campbell, Lieut. Moore, Mr. J. C. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Lieut. and three children, Mr. Angus, Capt. Shy, Mr. H. Chapman. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Waite, Mr. B. Bevell, Mrs. Hume, Capt. and Mrs. Servants.





## BENGAL.

## THE FAMINE AT DELHI.

Every circumstance has tended to aggravate the present visitation. The city and district can scarcely be said to have recovered in any fair degree from the effects of the insurrection in the retributive measures of pillage, fire and confiscation which awaited the inhabitants at the end of 1857. Besides retail trade to the amount of perhaps 50 lakhs per annum having been extinguished with the Mogul emperor and his family, as week after week of the last autumn passed by with less and less hope of rain, and prices fell at last to 8 seers of wheat per rupee, actual disease and emaciation from poor living began to spread with terrible rapidity. The people generally seemed to cherish no hope that a large measure of relief could proceed from the representatives of the nation towards whom they had been so immediately and so lately antagonistic. Hence many laid themselves down literally to die in the apathy of want and despair. The city streets and suburban roads became more and more crowded with ragged vagrants, and the swelling numbers of those prostrate and half dead on the sides of the ways betokened that the worst was coming. Much indirect relief was daily afforded by benevolent natives and society generally. Finally, when the original Poor-house of Delhi was found to be stocked to overflowing, and when it was known that all ordinary resources would be soon expended, successful measures were speedily organised for obtaining and applying general and extensive relief. In Togluckabad the commissioner fed some four thousand famished human beings, who tore at their food with a fierceness and an abandonment of all distinction of age, sex, or caste, which belied imposture. We could record the morning walks through the city of the Rev. James Smith, and subsequently of the Rev. Thomas Evans, filling cart-loads of exhausted creatures and conveying them to the asylums. Many respectable people have got rid of their wretched lives by flinging themselves down wells. The depopulation of the district proceeds apace, and exceeds that of the city and suburbs. The peasant clings as long as he can to his home. Mr. Brunton, late chief engineer of the Punjab Railway, who has been appointed to superintend relief works on a large and remunerative scale, proceeded to Togluckabad in February last. In December there were 300 able-bodied men and women; on the 6th of February 150 had decamped, 40 had perished of hunger, and 40 only could lift a basket of earth from the ground. The rest were too weak to move. At a village called Arungpore, in former times overlooking a fine lake and the scene of thriving plenty, of 200 inhabitants, 80 only could lift hand and foot to work. When told there was work for the able and food for the weak they looked upon it as a release of their community from gradual but certain extinction. The neighbouring country is a vast desert, the vivid patches of green near the scattered wells serving to show more sadly the barrenness around. In the district of Bullbugh no less than 2,800 men, women and children have died of sheer want. In the Southern Pergunnah, where the distress is quite as bad, the same number at least must have perished. Close upon five thousand have emigrated from Bullbugh, and certainly that number must have left other parts in search of labour and food. All this bespeaks a fearful extent of human suffering. Where there is no irrigation, numbers of wayfarers and travellers must have perished uncaared for. A marked contrast is presented by the Northern Pergunnah through the length of which runs the Jumna canal. Here but two deaths occurred, and these possibly in isolated villages. The Zemindars at present prices are amassing fortunes. The high rate of food has resulted from the want of the full complement of rain for two consecutive seasons. At this moment we ought to see the reapers in the fields, all chance of rain absent, and the garners replenishing. Whereas there are clouds

over head and every appearance of inclement rain which, if mingled, as is not uncommon at this season, with wind and hail, will do damage to the little there is to reap.

Messrs. Brandreth and F. Cooper, the commissioner and deputy-commissioner of the district, have been equal to the crisis. They have endeavoured to convey assistance into the most retired places, associating in the good work all classes and grades of society. The native community, besides donations, subscribe nearly 1,200 rupees per month. Near the tomb of Nizamodeen, a famous resort of saintly pilgrimage, is the residence of Mirza Elihu Buksh, the last representative of the house of Timur. The Mirza, who himself contributed a donation of Rs. 500 and Rs. 60 per month, superintends personally the distribution of Rs. 20 worth of food a day to the descendants of families dependent for centuries on the fortunes of his house. The members of the Baptist Mission Society also each personally superintend, in various out-places, crowds fed with sums varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a day. So at Merowlie, famous for the Kootab Minar, a distribution of Rs. 30 has been made to some fifteen hundred. Nor are forgotten the numbers of decent people who suffer and make no sign; who prefer and will meet death rather than exposure; who have known comfort and affluence in former days. These are supplied with one meal a day at their homes, and receive it with grateful hearts. There was no point on which the native gentry of influence were more anxious than the preservation of the purdahshines. The principle laid down and strictly followed is that no one shall go away even half fed. Half-starved people die as surely, though at slightly prolonged periods, as those wholly starved. Hundreds of people who have gone in famished have, after two or three days' feeding, been drafted thankfully to work. The appearance of the poor children is most deplorable. It was at one time considered possible to secure a number of deserted children and orphans, and transport them to various founding asylums under the superintendence of the clergy of various Christian persuasions. But the idea was, upon consideration, abandoned. It was felt to be impolitic to link any measure, and especially one which, however charitable in itself, might be open to misconstruction by the designing or suspicious native, to the general scheme of relief, and so mar the moral effect of the large-minded charity of the Christian public, and alienate what little there is of the scarcely awakened sympathy of the people.

Foreseeing the difficulty that may hereafter ensue from demoralising a people by indiscriminate feeding in total idleness what may turn out to be a sturdy beggar population, every rupee of the local funds has been expended on all varieties of works that can feed those fit to labour, and conduce to the healthiness and welfare of the community at large. Wells are being sunk or repaired in every village in which they are required, care being taken that no village shall be without one well at least. Old bunds and tanks are being built up and excavated. The zeal and will with which all the neighbourhood turn out to the works is remarkable, and, it is to be hoped, will be well repaid by the benefit which they have learnt by tradition these structures conferred on their ancestors, and which they confidently anticipate are to gladden them once more. And it will be satisfactory for the benevolent public to have testimony to the fact that when some hope has been expressed by occasional visitors to distant places where the humane work is going on that no cheating or embezzlement was taking place, one and all have met with an energetic denial of the possibility of such an outrage in such a duty. The supervision exercised is the best available. Asiatic officials, who think ordinary peculation, and worse, fair pickings of the office to which they are attached, will hardly embezzle part of remittances for an object which they themselves have been the first to commiserate and subscribe for. Meanwhile, aid on a gigantic scale is afforded. Some nineteen thousand who must have died are being fed at the rate of twelve hundred rupees per day. As much as thirty-six

thousand rupees a month have been, and will have to be distributed for the next six months, and yet such confidence is there in public liberality that no fears are entertained that even if more is wanted it will not be forthcoming. Should the drought last one year more, as Col. Baird Smith considers more than problematical, and should all local funds have been exhausted, there is still the earth-work of the Punjab Railway, in the event of the line being sanctioned, which will afford relief to thousands. The works of the East Indian Railway immediately opposite the palace employ, and will employ for years, a mass of labourers. The propinquity of engineering constructions of such magnitude affords the best solace for the future, even under the melancholy anticipation of continued drought.

But there is a scheme on foot for reviving the once imperial system of bund irrigation in large undulating tracts of country around old Delhi, which will, if carried out in its integrity, effectually remove the jeopardy into which a drought of a couple of years can fling the lives and property of hundreds of thousands. "Has India," writes Mr. Brunton, "been always in such a position that a year's scanty crop could produce such terrible results? Certainly not. It is undeniable that irrigation was the foundation of the vast riches of India in ancient times. The mineral resources could not have produced it. To the fruits of the soil alone must be attributed its former splendour. To prove this we need only to examine the vicinity of Delhi. The capacious intelligence of former rulers appreciated the uncertainty of the periodical supply of rain, and devised methods of distributing and husbanding, by canals and bunds, the rain that did fall. That these devices answered the most casual observer cannot fail to detect as he passes over the country, sees the positive proofs of former overflowing prosperity, and listens to the traditions of the village people." Mr. Brunton is occupied in closely examining the remains of the ancient system of irrigation, and he is of opinion that there are very numerous places about the hills which surround Delhi where water might be stored, which at present falls uselessly into the Jumna. All his investigations have convinced him that a largely increased revenue to the State can most undoubtedly accrue by simply restoring the country to its former condition—to say nothing of the improvement derivable from the application of the resources of modern science in developing the crude, though grand, ideas of ancient times.—*Friend of India.*

## RAILWAY PROGRESS.

At the very time when the rapid completion of the existing lines of railway is a matter of the most vital importance the companies are approaching the limits of their guaranteed capital, and find it difficult to raise even that. At this moment almost every open railway in India is passing through a crisis. The great lines are worked in detached sections, or are gradually stretching out from the centres of commerce into districts which can yield but little trade, and which must prove a dead loss until the great termini beyond are reached and through traffic is rendered possible. So long as the East Indian Railway ran from terminus to terminus, as from Howrah to Ranegunge, the profits equalled nearly eight per cent. But when the main line broke off near Burdwan and passed for miles through a thinly peopled country till it reached the Ganges at Rajmahal, the profits were sensibly affected. The percentage of working expenditure rose with every new section that was opened. And when the Ganges was reached it was found that the river now flowed a mile from the town and would not be tempted to disgorge its traffic into railway trucks. So on the broken section of one hundred and twenty-three miles from Allahabad to Cawnpore. Native merchants would not transfer their goods from carts to trucks at Cawnpore, only to re-transfer them to carts at the Allahabad station and again to boats on the river. So on the great Bombay line. The traffic was most promising up to the foot of the Ghauts, but every mile beyond caused a heavy loss to the company, and will continue to

do so until the final termini of Jubbulpore and Nagpore on the one side and Moodgul on the other are reached, and the Thul and Bhore Ghaut inclines are finished. We see no cause for either wonder or regret that the profits of Indian rail ways at this stage should be diminishing. It must be so. But we see a new reason for increased energy in pushing on the unproductive ends of the broken lines until they reach their final resting place and unite the great marts and cities of India in rapid communication with each other. To rest for want of money while the rail-ways of India all end in a jungle or a desert is not merely to sink uselessly the capital hitherto expended, but to eat away surely the profits from the really paying portions of the lines. Every new mile that is now opened is an additional argument for hurrying on the remainder, if at the present stage every mile is opened at a loss. We say nothing of the new motives for the rapid completion of our railway system; of its effect in lessening our military expenditure and improving our military administration; of its preventing famine by equalising markets and prices in the most distant and obscure districts; and of its enabling India effectually to supersede other countries as the supplier of the markets of England with cotton, wool, tobacco, and sugar by saving in the expense of their present transit to the coast at least a penny a pound.

The reports of the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Benares by Mr. Turnbull, and from Benares to Delhi by Mr. Sibley, with information up to the close of 1860, enable us to estimate to within a few months the various periods at which the most important sections of the great Calcutta and Delhi line will be opened to the public. The East Indian Railway Company began operations just ten years ago on a line, which, when completed, will be longer than the famous Trunk Railway of Canada, extending for 1,338 miles to Delhi with a branch to Jubbulpore. There can be little doubt that the whole will be finished in 1865, or within fifteen years from the turning of the first sod, an achievement which, when we remember the bloody interludes of the Sonthal and Sepoy rebellions, the distance from the country whence all supplies of material and skilled labour had to be brought, and the toil in a tropical climate, the engineers may regard as a triumph. Starting from Calcutta we find that on the branch to Raneegunge the small extension of eight miles to the collieries on the Singarron River will be open at the end of this year, while the larger extension of twenty-two miles to the collieries on the Burrakur has hardly been commenced. Returning to the main line, now open for 203 miles to Rajmahal, the works are already so far advanced to Bhagulpore, 264 miles from Calcutta, that the section, over which an engine could even now run, will be opened at the close of the rainy season. Here the company will attract the Ganges traffic which the fickleness of the river has prevented them from doing at Rajmahal. In January next the way will be clear through the great rock tunnel to Monghyr, and in June, 1862, to Patna and Buxar. Mr. Turnbull promises the opening of the line to Benares on the same date, but as that will depend on the completion of the great Soane Bridge and on "an immediate delivery of all the iron-work for the three great bridges," we shall be content if it is possible for us to breakfast early in Calcutta and sleep in Benares, 540 miles off, on the same day, by the beginning of 1863. Mr. Turnbull's evidence on the subject of arched brick roofing for houses is valuable, after having built so many in this style for European workmen:—

"Timber is so expensive that the brick vaults are cheaper than the timber roofing; there is no question as to their superiority in point of durability, and the houses are comfortable and well ventilated, and have, on the whole, rather a pleasing appearance. I am inclined to recommend an extended use of brick arching, not only for dwelling-houses, but also for other buildings, wherever it can be done with economy. There is no novelty in this construction in India, where many well-known buildings, both public and private, ancient and modern, afford permanent examples of the advantages of arched roofing."

The Great Imambara at Lucknow is the most striking instance of this.

As a broken section, the 122 miles open from Allahabad to Cawnpore have hitherto been worked at a disadvantage. Yet Mr. Cecil Stephenson, the agent, estimates the net profit on the traffic of 1860 at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In the first year that it was open to the public Captain Hodgson, the Government engineer, reckoned it at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The line, too, depends on wood fuel. To carry a goods train from Howrah to Raneegunge Rs. 15 worth of coal is required. But to accomplish the same from Allahabad to Cawnpore, nearly the same distance, Rs. 24 worth of wood is needed, while coal may fall in price and wood must rise. The nearest coal yet found available for the North-West locomotives is in Rewah Singrowlie, a hundred miles distant from the railway. When the through line is completed, the Bengal collieries will supply all the North-West, till the Jubbulpore Branch is opened out. The last link to be riveted in the whole iron chain will probably be that from Benares to Allahabad. In the Benares district there are fifty miles of main line and six and a quarter of branch, with stations at Gubmer, Dildarnuggur, Zemeeniah, Sekuldeah, Mogul Serai junction, and Benares itself. Nothing has been settled regarding the last. No permanent way materials have yet been received. Going on through the Mirzapore district for ninety-two miles we find that the contractors, Messrs. Hunt and Emsley, finished their work nine months ago. The great Tonse Bridge will be ready to receive the girders in July, 1862. The greater Jumna Bridge at Allahabad has three of its piers finished and five almost completed; six remain yet to be sunk. But on the other side of the open line between Allahabad and Cawnpore all is activity. The line will be open from Cawnpore to Etawah in June, with Blowpore, Roora, Jheeruk, Pophoond, Uchulda, Burtina, Jswantnuggur, Badan, and Etawah as stations. Agra will be in communication with Allahabad in February, 1862, by means of a branch of thirteen miles from the main line. The stations are Shekoabad, Ferozabad, Toondla Junction and Agra. The design for the last was approved of by the Local Government a year ago, but has not yet been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The activity thus far may be gathered from the fact that since the beginning of 1859, 186 miles of rails have been sent from Calcutta. Returning to the main line, we pass from the Toondla Junction,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to Allyghur, and find the works nearly stopped by the emigration of the able-bodied labourers to native States where food is cheap. In the section for 82 miles from Allyghur to Delhi, where the famine is most severely felt, the works give employment to some 15,000 famine-stricken people. As not more than half of the earth and brick-work has been finished, Mr. Stephenson does not commit himself to any date for the completion of the line from Agra to Delhi. The result is, the railway engineers promise, and we have no reason to doubt it, that we shall be able to go by railway from Calcutta to Benares at the end of 1862, and from Allahabad to Agra in February 1862.

Hitherto education and intelligence have been confined to a narrow circle around the Presidency cities. The spread of the iron pathway into the districts of Upper and Central India, and on the skirts of great native States, must carry the blessings of enlightenment, and convey a new sense of the power of England where they have hitherto been unknown. The merchant who can send his goods from Agra to Calcutta in a couple of days, the sturdy agriculturist of the Bhurtpore Principality who can reach Calcutta more speedily than he can go to Agra, will have a force brought to bear on him as subtle and irresistible as it will be certain and ultimately beneficial in its efficacy. Some intelligence is required to see anything remarkable in the telegraph; none to appreciate the wonders of the railway. Two things, however, are still required to make the railway an efficient civiliser—that Lord Canning should use his influence to induce such chiefs as Sindia, Holkar, and the Nizam to commence small lines of their own, and that fourth-class trains, running at a third of the present third-class fares and at only

ten miles an hour, should lead to the disuse of all native modes of conveyance.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MURDER OF ONE OF THE MYSORE PRINCES.**—A most barbarous and brutal murder was perpetrated about ten o'clock on Sunday evening, March 31st, the victim being Prince Kootood-deen, one of the Mysore family of State pensioners, at his house facing the Nimuk Mohal Ghât in Garden Reach. The murdered man appears to have been in the habit of sleeping on a *charpoy* in the north-east corner of his verandah, which is on the north side of the house. Two bearers slept at a short distance in the same verandah, and the moonshee in the room immediately below. At about eleven o'clock Inspector Vardon was informed by one of these bearers that the Prince had had a fit of apoplexy, and was bleeding profusely from the nose. He accompanied the bearer to the house, and the moment he ascended the steps to the verandah, was met by the moonshee, who told him it was no case of sickness, but one of murder. The unfortunate man was lying dead on his back on the floor, and his mangled remains presented an appalling sight. He seems to have been sleeping on his face and to have had several severe blows dealt him on the back of his neck first, with a kitchen chopper. He would then appear to have turned round and to have received similar blows on his face. His upper and lower jaw, his teeth, his lips, his tongue, his nose, were all brutally and mercilessly hacked with a blunt and heavy butcher's chopper. The instrument was found under his body, which was stretched at full length, with a small silver desert knife by its side. Two of the windows of the house were found open, to encourage the idea that the deed was that of outsiders. Very fortunately, however, the inspector had come at once to the spot and did not hesitate to secure the two bearers and the moonshee. The durzee and the mallee have since been arrested, and from the confessions of some of these men, there remains no doubt but that the moonshee and durzee were the principals, and all the others more or less concerned in the atrocious murder. The exciting motive was plunder, as the deceased Nawab was of retired and peculiar habits, living alone, save with his five servants, in a house elegantly furnished, but receiving no visitors, scarcely even the members of his own family; and there were but two occupied houses in the immediate vicinity, while it was known that the deceased kept much plate in the house, and a very large sum of money in an iron chest, the key of which was always upon his person. The whole affair was as clumsily as it was brutally executed; for the plunder must have been secured had the ruffians not in their hurry broken the key in the lock of the chest; and they would have had abundance of time to wash their own faces and clothes, and dispose of the body, and abscond, had they not, by a refinement of caution, with a view to mislead the police, given information of their master having had a fit of apoplexy! The Darogah was on the spot shortly after the inspector, and between one and two o'clock a.m. Mr. Fagan, the police magistrate, and a medical gentleman, an inmate with him, were summoned to attend the *Sooruthal*. By half-past ten o'clock yesterday the culprits had all been arrested, the whole circumstances of the murder had been discovered; and it had been ascertained that the miscreants had wholly failed in securing any portion of the plunder, the desire of which had instigated them to their brutal crime. The deceased was one of the sons of Prince Moheeoodeen, the only one of Tipoo's sons who was legitimate. This Prince Moheeoodeen committed suicide in Calcutta not long after the arrival of the Mysore family from Vellore. Some reports had reached Government that he had purchased a number of swift horses, and made arrangements for escaping from Calcutta. His only son was also named Tipoo, who died leaving but one son, the murdered prince, to represent the male descendants of Tipoo on the side of legitimacy.

**THE DELHI FAMILY.**—The state prisoners of the Delhi family at Montmeim having petitioned for an increase of the allowance made to them, namely, Rs. 30 per month for the ex-king and Rs. 10 to each of his sons, they not being able to live so luxuriously as they could wish on that stipend, Lord Canning has declined to make any increase.

**AN INDIGO ECLOGUE.—MONDOL—SUNTOSH.**

**MONDOL.**  
Dic Mihi, tu Suntosh, why thus sub shade of a palm tree,  
Stretch'd by the side of thy plough, thou smoking liest so calmly?  
Freed from the thrall of the yoke, thy bullocks around thee are grazing,  
Whilst thou on the smoke from thy hookah art lazily gazing.  
Oh tu fortunate puer! pray why do I not see Indigo cœrulean, gore-stained, in bundles around thee?  
Where is the savage ameen of the factory, where is his ma-ter,  
Impiger, iracundus, and bringing all sorts of disaster?  
Where is the head sircar, "gaudens cognomine Luckesh,"  
Forcing rupees down thy throat in advance, and eager for bucksheesh?  
Where is the man with the chain to measure the factory beegah?  
Why do thy carts stand empty, and why, no longer so meagre,  
Bony, and thin as of old, do thy cattle at liberty curro,  
Hic et ubique, wherever they please through the indigo furrow?  
Delicias domini, qui sharp to the neighbouring thannah  
Formerly sent any strays in a very summary manner.  
Oh, Suntosh felix! qui tibi has granted the favour  
Thus to repose on the turf, and smoking free from all labour  
Tegmine sub palm tree silverstrem ludere tom tom?  
**SUNTOSH.**  
Oh, Mondole! Deus nobis hæc otia fecit!  
Scarce can I tell thee his name, for, in truth, vox faucibus hæsit,  
That is to say, I was dumb for the time with wonder and pleasure,  
When at the thannah I heard that in future only at leisure,  
Or not at all, if he chose, the ryot his indigo need sow.  
Now no longer I work so hard, no longer now I feed low,  
Now no longer I drive on the road my hackery creaking,  
Laden with bundles of plant, the nearest factory seeking;  
Trembling in fear of my life, for well I knew the gomasta  
Sternly would gaze on the load, and cry, "come, get along faster!"  
Then came a cut with the whip, and, as I would wince with a shudder,  
"Out of the way, you soor! hum toom koop mariga gudda!"  
Now no longer they cut my trees and mangoes at pleasure,  
Giving me just what they please in return, a one-sided measure,  
Now no more do the factory peons walk off with their booty,  
Steal wherever they can, and call it a matter of duty.  
Now no longer I wait at the door of the planter's cutcherry  
Trembling, expecting a fine for repair of roadway or ferry;  
All is altered now, we do whatever we like most,  
Free from all fear of the Sahib, who, though he is trying his utmost,  
Can't get the indigo sown for which we hold the advances,  
Merrily spending the same in tom-toms, marriage, and dances.  
Now no longer we bother our heads about keeping a contract,  
Or about paying our jumma, for what care we for a Rent Act?  
Do we not know no judges would dare to give a decision  
Not in our favour; ek dum, omnes would send a petition,  
Praying the Allipore Bhudda, the lover of Brahminee races,  
First to send a reproof, and then turn them out of their places.  
**MONDOL.**  
Dic Mihi then, Suntosh, his name, that now and for ever  
I may worship that Bhudda, whenever I bathe in the river.  
Is it the rubicund Lord of Baraset? is it the "gory"

Sahib, with eyes made of glass, the thoro-paced friend of the mission?  
Or, is it great Sir-Karr, the head of the mighty Commission?

**SUNTOSH.**

If, Mondol, you wish to know this mirror of glory,  
Pacifier of worlds! why, pause, while I tell thee the story,  
Et Mihi Musa, precor give words to sing of his praises!  
Arma virumque cano, qui first on the indigo ryot  
Showered the blessings of peace, and made all Nud-dea quiet;  
Magniloquens, justus, profundus, mighty in dodges,  
Kind as the dove to it's mate to him who cunningly loiges  
Tales of oppression and wrong against the indigo planters,  
Dear to the soul of Latour and all the clerical rangers.  
Yes! 'tis he of Bengal who holds the political rudder  
Called John Peter by name, but by us the Allipore Bhudda.  
Long may his shadow remain to protect the indigo ryot,  
And on his fortunate head bestow the blessings of quiet,  
Riches, and peace. And, now, oh Mondol, I pray thee,  
Bend at the shrine of that man, not yearly or monthly, but daily;  
Painted aloft on the walls of my hut are the mystical letters  
J. P. G., the name of the man who struck off our fetters,  
Lifted our heads from the dust, and gave us the denomination—  
Capitalists to be called! with a right to a voice in the nation.  
Thus, Mondole, puer, I lie, 'neath a palm-tree at leisure,  
Singing the praise of my god, and only work at my pleasure.

**MONDOL.**

Ehen, me miserum! that I such a state of serenity  
Aught should say to disturb, but really I pity your greenness;  
Much would I give, Suntosh, to add my congratulation,  
And to worship with you the man whose zeal for regeneration  
Made you a capitalist! But, alas! a change o'er your dreaming  
Quickly is coming, for one, who, though not his equal in scheming,  
Envies J. P. his place at the helm, has brought in a motion  
(So they call it, I think), and, with an eye to promotion,  
Ambiguus verbis, has framed a horrid severe Act  
By which ryots and others will have to keep to their contract,  
Whatever that may be, whether indigo, sugar, or cotton;  
And though he does not care to deny that the system is rotten,  
Still he thinks that a course like that to position will lead on,  
Et certamen adest J. P. cum Cecile Beadon.  
Now, no more, Suntosh, can you receive your advances,  
Promise to sow, and then go and spend the money in dances;  
Now, no longer at ease will you rejoice in your slumbers,  
Or, reclining in shade, silvestres ludere numbers.

**SUNTOSH.**

Oh, Miserum, Miserum! I scarce can utter with sorrow,  
Dark is the light of the day, and darker that of to-morrow,  
Ite meæ, felix quondam pecus, ite capellæ!  
Non ego vos can keep, for food I shall have to sell ye!  
Carmina nulla canam, I now must work for my dinner,  
Now, my cattle each day will soon get thinner and thinner;  
Now, my wife no longer will wear her musical bundle,  
And no longer the ring from the nose of my daughter will dangle.  
But 'tis vain to lament o'er the woe that cometh to-morrow,  
Let us then smoke and sleep, and try to banish our sorrow.  
Nunc tamen hic poteras requiescere (where is your hurry?)  
Fronde super viridi: sunt nobis all sorts of curry!  
So lay aside thy shoes, put down thy iron-bound lattee;  
Est Mui bahut dholl and rice ac est mihi multa chapattee  
Sunt mihi teen rupee left out of former advances!  
So let us haste to the hut, and drown our sorrow in dances.—*Englishman.*

**FURLOUGH** has been granted to the whole of the Bengal Native Army to the extent of ten per cent. of the effective strength of corps. In Punjab regiments recently returned from China leave will be granted to the extent of forty per cent. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to the priority of claims, and the period is to be limited with reference to the distance of the men's homes and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible.

**TRAINING INSTITUTION.**—A gentleman in England has provided Mr. Leupolt, of the Church Mission, with a sum of £5,000, to establish a Hindi Vernacular Training Institution at Benares. Were the Grant-in-Aid rules at all liberal, numerous institutions of this kind would be established by the English public.

**ALLAHABAD VOLUNTEERS.**—The 1st Company of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles consists of 90 men. They have elected the following officers:—As Captains—Messrs. Smyth and Campbell. As Lieutenants—Messrs. Hastings, Carter, Gower, and Carmichael. As Ensigns—Messrs. Seymour, Sim, Pritchard and Aburrow. The 2nd Company is known as "Mr. Thornhill's."

**MAP OF CASHMERE.**—At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society a paper by Captain Montgomerie, on the extension of survey operations in Kashmir, Ladak, &c., and the conquest of Gilgit, was read. The map, reduced from the original to a scale of quarter inch to the mile, represents an area of twenty-four thousand miles, embracing all the territories of the Kashmir Maharaja that lie on the Hindustan side of the great Himalayan range; that is, from the Ravee to the Jhelum, and from the plains of the Punjab to the glaciers of the Nanga Parbat, 26,630 feet above the sea. The triangulation covers an area larger than that of England. The traces of ancient glaciers which Captain Montgomerie met with, prove that they must have been from twenty to thirty miles in length.

**"BIBLIOTHECA INDICA."**—The Bengal Asiatic Society have resolved to publish the following works in the new series of the "Bibliotheca Indica." "The Sankara Dig Vijaya," by Madhuv Acharjea, one of the authorities, for a deeply interesting period in Hindu history; and the "Karyadarsa," of Sre Dandi, the oldest rhetorical work of the Hindus. The literati of Germany have so often asked for an edition of the rare and ancient "Khanshetaki with Upanishad" with Sankara Nunda's Commentary, of which there is no MS. in Europe, that Prof. Cowell has prepared an edition of it.

**LUCKNOW LIBRARY.**—We (*Friend of India*) are glad to notice the success of the public library established in Lucknow by Sir R. Montgomery. There are now fifty-two subscribers, paying Rs. 200 a month. The library imports books and periodicals direct from England. The local museum has been associated with the library in the same building. As the number of Christian residents increases at the Mofussil stations such public libraries should take the place of the more private and less useful reading clubs. A library in each station might form the nucleus of a museum of local antiquities and of a literary society or institute. Papers and books once read might be lent to the corresponding soldiers' institute which, we trust, will be soon established in every large cantonment.

**A MEDICAL VACANCY.**—The appointment of surgeon to his excellency the Commander-in-Chief is vacant by the return of Dr. Vaughan to his own Presidency and appointment of marine surgeon at Bombay, which he left to accompany his excellency. We have not heard any medical officer mentioned for the vacant appointment.

**GENERAL SERVICE.**—The Amalgamation Commission have recommended that three years' service in Europe should count as two in India. Even this, however, will not tempt the Company's officers, as it would still impose upon them a hopeless length of service for pension; but if the Government will say five years in Europe to count as four in India, then we think that a large number of the Company's officers will at once elect for "general service."

**COTTON.**—At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of India, specimens of cotton from Berar, the Andaman Islands, Jessore, Gonda, and the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, were exhibited. It was agreed to offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best essay on the culture of cotton in India from foreign seed. There have been thirty applicants for the seed; ploughs and gins are furnished by the Cotton Supply Association. The Chief Commissioner of Oude has applied on behalf of Rajah Maun Singh, who proposes to cultivate one hundred acres with cotton. The Oude crop from the American seed furnished last season, generally speaking, failed owing to the lateness of the rains. Mr. Wingfield says:—"All that is needed to ensure an abundant supply of good cotton from improved seed, is for the parties interested in obtaining it to ensure the growers a market close at hand for their produce. The people of India very readily respond to the demands of the market, witness the enormous increase in the cultivation of linseed during the past ten years. If, then, the Association would send agents to buy up the produce, it would soon answer their expectations." Mr. Cope, of Umritsur, has been offered five rupees per maund for cotton raised from foreign seed, while the produce of the indigenous plant sells at three rupees. Cotton raised at Salem in Madras from Bourbon seed, which gained the Society's prize of Rs. 1,000, realised 7d. per lb., the Oopum cotton 5d., and that raised at Delhi from New Orleans seed 6½d. per lb. in England.

**DUTY ON SALT.**—By a *Gazette Extraordinary*, issued on the 20th of March, the Government raised the duty on salt imported by sea into Bengal to three rupees four annas per maund. The price of the country salt is raised in proportion. The Government of the North-West Provinces notify that from and after the 9th of March the customs duty on sugar exported will be one rupee per maund for clayed and refined, and six annas per maund for unclayed and unrefined. This is double the former rates. The notification is issued in anticipation of Mr. Harrington's Bill, and Government officers will be indemnified for collecting the increased duties till such time as the Bill passes into law. By such indirect taxation as this a considerable addition will be made to the revenue without a murmur.

**H.M.'s 73RD REGIMENT** has arrived from Dinapore at Raneeungee, and will embark within a few days on board the ships destined to take them to England, which expect to get away on the 6th April. When the 6th Dragoon Guards came down the other day from Raneeungee to embark for England, with an enormous quantity of regimental baggage, including all their saddlery, they had not, at the Howrah station, the slightest help from any department to move the *impedimenta*, and the men were obliged to do the work themselves, and get it down to the boats unaided. In this terrible weather native labour ought to be brought to bear in these matters, to save the valuable lives of our European soldiers.

**DUTY ON OPIUM.**—From the 1st of October next the pass duty on Malwa opium will be rupees seven hundred per chest. It is guaranteed this rate will not be increased for one year.

**ILLUSTRIOUS MENDICANTS.**—The rebel Feroze Shah and the exiled Nuwab of Furruckabad, it is said, have been heard of from Arabia, where they have become professional beggars.

**DR. R. B. KINSEY** succeeds to the medical charge of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, and of the Mysore Princes, in the room of Dr. Macpherson, appointed Secretary to the Principal Medical Inspector.

**BRAIGADE COMMANDS.**—There are now five brigade commands vacant in Bengal; and we understand that they are not to be filled up, but that the arrangements for the commands at the vacant stations are to be made in connection with the moveable columns, for the assembling of which a General Order appeared some days ago. These moveable columns will take their stand at some of the stations where brigadiers have hitherto held sway, and the officers commanding them will easily do the double work, thus effecting a serious saving in the military expenditure, without any loss of efficiency.

**DARJEELING.**—The criminals Amchoong and Jooram have been surrendered by the Sikhim Government, and escorted to Darjeeling. The special envoy and the troops, after a long march on the infamous road, halted in a place fourteen miles from Tumloong for stores. The villages are full with men, women, and children. The sirdars of these villages presented Mr. Eden with a bull and a few goats, and he, in return, has paid them Rs. 20. The bull and the goats are to be made over to the Commissariat Department. The special envoy has also made a present to the Soobah of that place who treated the Rinchinpong prisoners, Moonshee and others, with great kindness during their confinement there." Dr. Campbell some time since proposed, and the Bengal Government recommended, the extension of the line of telegraph from either Rajmahal or Peer Pointee to Darjeeling. As a permanent line, it is believed that the proposed extension could not be carried out under an expenditure of from one lac to one lac and a quarter; and although the connection of Darjeeling with the Presidency by telegraph at the present time would be convenient in a political point of view, the commercial importance of the line is not enough to justify the above expenditure in addition to the cost of maintenance and of working additional offices at a time when the Government is obliged to defer the consideration of other projects of greater importance. The Indian Government has therefore been constrained to withhold its sanction to the proposition.—*Englishman*.

**SEETAPORE, March 16.**—We had a slight shower here this afternoon, but barely sufficient to lay the dust. The heat is coming fast, and all are fitting up punkas and tatties. I fear the hot winds and the dust will be shortly unbearable. The head-quarters of H.M.'s 48th Foot are settled in the hungalows and messhouse built by the 90th Light Infantry. The 32nd N.I., Major Richardson's Irregular Cavalry, and a battery of Royal Artillery, are stationed here.

**BUNDLECUND.**—If Lord Canning does not know it, Sir Richmond Shakespeare does, for we have authority for saying that, so far as Bundlecund is concerned, the district officers have been incessant in their representations to the Resident at Indore of the utterly disaffected state of the population to British rule; of their undisguised sympathy for the rebels still at large; and of the folly and danger of relying too much upon their professions of loyalty. There are at this moment some of the greatest murderers of the mutiny notoriety sheltered in Central India, and who defy apprehension by the British. Burjore Singh, the Thakoor of Baliya in the Jalown district, and Dowlut Singh (second), Thakoor of Kutchwa Agar, are amongst them. They were the principal confederates of the Nana at the commencement of the mutiny, and when that miscreant went into Nepal, they, with a select band of desperadoes, commenced plundering and marauding on their own hook, levying black-mail from British villages—burning those which refused to submit, and otherwise driving terror into the people, whom they thus compelled to aid them on all occasions to escape capture and retribution. Their principal haunts were in the ravines of the Seinde and Powjah rivers, whence they frequently repelled the attacks of our troops, and where they at present appear to live in apparent safety. The Duttiah Rajah in particular, and the whole of the neighbouring villages of Holkar, are known to afford protection and support to these desperate outlaws, and the Deputy Commissioner of Orai, Capt. Ternan, has more than once reported the fact to Government, who have paid little heed to it. Eight months ago the family of Burjore Singh, consisting of his wife, two daughters, a son, and his mother, were, at the instance of the deputy commissioner, taken, after much trouble, at Duttiah, and made over to us. His wife and eldest daughter, however, poisoned themselves on the way to our cantonments; the son, a lad about fifteen or sixteen years old, was concealed in a corn safe, armed with a sword, with which he attempted to commit suicide, but was secured before he could inflict a mortal wound. The confinement of Burjore Singh's family greatly exasperated the

inhabitants of his, and the villages of his confederates; and the other day certain zameendars came forward and furnished bail to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for their removal from custody; but the deputy commissioner, with considerable forethought and judgment, while making over the mother and daughter to them, retained the son, as a further security against the father renewing his late atrocities.—*Oude Gazette*.

**LUCKNOW, April 2.**—Dinners! dinners! dinners! are my theme. Nothing but dinners and meetings and speeches consequent upon the departure of the late chief commissioner, and the arrival of the new one, are the order of the day. First came a dinner given by the Prince Nawab Musoonodowlah to the chief commissioner, the civilians, and officers of the station. It was a very good dinner, very well and very quietly served, and as much like an English one as could be imagined. After the dinner, some native artists were introduced, who acted certain parts and imitated many animals. I have no doubt it was very good, but it was somewhat obscure and uninteresting to those not versed in native manners or unable to understand perfectly native *boli*. After these "theatricals," I suppose they should be called, came a very feeble and extremely uninteresting nautch. A very horribly ugly-looking girl, neither pretty nor elegant, nor attractive in any way, much swaddled with embroidered and tinselled robes, essayed to sing through her nose with the additional advantage of a bad cold. After suffering this, with its accompaniments of fiddlers and pipers, we were all invited up stairs into an elegantly furnished and brilliantly lighted room, to witness the fireworks and illuminations. These were most splendid, and it is impossible to speak too highly of them. The provoking part is, that the native artists keep all their skill for these displays of their own countrymen, and though the *sab log* may pay very extravagantly for such *tamasha*, they cannot obtain anything equal to what was seen on this occasion. The ground before the Nawab's house is surrounded by the debris of demolitions, and these unevennesses were taken advantage of to render the illuminations as picturesque as possible. To turn from this native dinner to one very much more important and interesting, let me describe that given by the Chief Commissioner to the Lucknow Volunteers. During the day, a splendid Whitworth Rifle, value 500 rupees, sighted to kill at 2,000 yards, the gift of Mr. Wingfield, had been shot for by 16 of the most expert marksmen of the corps. The shooting ground was enlivened by the presence of several ladies and officers from cantonments, and the prize adjudged to G. Nolan, Esq., executive engineer, who had made 15 out of 16 rounds, not bad shooting for a young corps. About 50 sat down to the dinner provided by the Chief Commissioner in the Chutter Munzil, which was most excellently and liberally supplied with all that the heart could wish for. The dinner was most successful, unique of its kind, being a more miscellaneous gathering than is usually seen in the Mofussil. The third and last dinner I have yet to detail was that given by the civil society to the Chief Commissioner. Nothing could exceed the elegance and brilliancy of the room, or the ornamentation of the table, to which, laid out in the form of a double great cross, about seventy gentlemen sat down.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**NAGPORE.**—No dissatisfaction or opposition is shown by the people in the collection of the Income-tax, and since the capture of nine rebels in February last in the Chanda district, nothing has been heard of them. But the place is now threatened by free-booters from Hyderabad, to prevent trouble from whom a reference has been made to the Nizam's minister.

**THE BAREILLY BRIGADE COMMAND** is filled up by the appointment to it of Colonel Holditch, C.B., deputy adjutant general H. M.'s forces at the Presidency, and who has just been brought upon the strength of the brigade staff. Brigadier T. F. Flemyng succeeds to the brigade command at Agra, in the room of Brigadier Showers, C.B., appointed to a divisional command, to succeed General Hearsey in the Presidency division.



**FYZABAD, March 18.**—Having nothing in the shape of news to communicate to you, and being at the same time tired with keeping a long silence, I have determined to write what may not be very interesting to the generality of your readers, yet I doubt not it will be new to many who do not know much of our Hindoo society. The subject I mean is the Hindoo custom of mourning observed in Oudh and other parts of India (but not in Bengal), by Hindoo ladies of rank and wealth, particularly of the Khettro and Chettry castes, after the demise of their lords or other respectable relatives, for a period of one year. But as this custom is observed very privately in the ladies' apartments or zenanahs, and the male sex are not at all admitted to see it, I think that by speaking of it publicly I may probably incur the displeasure of my countrywomen of the North-West Provinces, particularly of Oudh, where it is most prevalent. However, as I mean no ill by revealing it, I hope I shall be excused. The custom I allude to is called "shapa" in Hindoostanee, and seems to me to be of a recent origin, for no mention is made of it in any of our shasturs, or at least I do not know if there is any. The word "shapa" means (though not literally) a kind of mourning ceremony or tribute, observed or paid daily to the memory of a deceased man or his wife in company with her friends throughout a whole year, the time for the observance of the ceremony being generally in the afternoon, and the hall or room in which it is performed being generally the one (if convenient) in which the deceased had expired. It is as follows:—After the demise of her lord, and when the funeral ceremonies consequent on it are over—that is, some thirteen or fourteen days after the occurrence—the widow, accompanied by her friends and sisters of the neighbourhood, who come to console her, repair to her mourning hall or closet, previously fixed for the purpose, and furnished with carpets, jajins and musnud, beds, &c. When all the women of the neighbourhood take their seats, the afflicted lady of the house sits apart from them unostentatiously upon a sorry-looking mat, which is spread in front of her friends, and commences mourning. This consists in her (the widow) repeating verses, or measured rhymes, in praise of her late lord, and recapitulating, in a mournful tone of voice, all that has passed between him and herself since the day of their marriage, forgetting not even those minutest trifles which the memory of a woman only can retain. These verses are recited in rote, and without any assistance from books. When young, that is about the time of her marriage or after, a Khettry Chettry lady must learn this "shapa," as it is called, from the elder ladies of her house, and when she has once learnt it, it is scarcely ever that she forgets it. It is always kept fresh in her memory from the circumstance of her being called upon to assist in the mourning of her friends and sisters of the neighbourhood which is the custom of the country. But not to deviate from the subject—the widow, while repeating the shapa, sheds abundance of tears, and her friends seeing this cannot but do likewise. And while this shapa continues, which lasts not more than an hour or so, one of the women of the company keeps on beating a tom-tom in harmony with it, and when the grieved lady ceases reciting—ridiculous to say, all the audience at once commence singing, ringing and dancing in a frightful style, that is all the ladies, both young and old, composing the audience throw off their womanly dresses and assume those of men—some putting on caps, turbans, hats, chepkuns and coats, &c., &c., counterfeit rajahs, wuzeers, courtiers, and sahibs, while others having armed themselves with swords, bucklers, muskets, and spears make their exits and entrances as if in a theatre, or fight, or cross sword with each other in defence of, or on account of, an imaginary mistress or princess supposed to be eloped with, and of which some one of them acts the part, &c. Such and such things are daily performed in a "shapa" by Hindoo ladies, and those persons who have seen them by stealth affirm that the whole thing is an excellent and amusing sight to look upon, as far as regards the glittering ornaments, the showy dresses, the

charming looks, and the fascinating gestures and motions of the several actresses. After all, "shapa" is a curious mixture of griefs and joys, tears and laughter, gravity and levity, and all other opposites that a woman's head can conceive. —*Delhi Gazette.*

**DELHI, March 15.**—Mr. Courtenay, the hotel-keeper, has turned up alive and well, after a prolonged absence. Where he has been, or what has happened to him I know not; I only know that he has returned to Delhi safe and sound, and ought to be very grateful for the interest taken in his fate, as well as for his preservation. The head quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 82nd left Shajehanpore on the 11th for Delhi. The left wing is expected on the 18th. Mr. Cooper, C. B., deputy commissioner of Delhi, heads the civil staff of the station in giving a farewell dinner to the 88th Connaught Rangers this evening. It is worthy of record that ice was made at Agra on the 7th of March! Indeed, the weather has been wonderfully cool of late, and it is now only that we are beginning to get whiffs of the hot winds during the day. Colonel Liptrott is expected to-day to take command of the 4th N.I. The gallant officer has passed the best part of his life in an irregular cavalry regiment. Distress in the district continues on the increase, but the European residents have come forward most liberally, and Government have ably supported them, in endeavouring to alleviate it. The paucity of native names is most marked, and ought to be taken as a proof of the utter selfishness of Asiatics. Fancy a native millionaire subscribing Rs. 300, while a European officer (Commissioner) cheerfully subscribes 1,000, and adds to it 500 per month. It is almost incredible, but the report now publishing will open the eyes of those who "stick up" for the natives of India, and, I hope, lead them to think better of their own countrymen when they see the contrast.

**PESHAWUR, March 29.**—The 3rd European Light Cavalry reached Nowshera on the 24th, and have since remained under canvas, pending a reply from head-quarters to Sir Sydney Cotton's application for their removal to Peshawur. A telegram was received the night before last which almost decides that the 7th Fusiliers, or a portion of them, are to occupy the barracks at Nowshera, and that the Light Cavalry is to come into those of the 98th in this station, the latter corps removing to the lines in possession of the Fusiliers. The projected move, which is said to have been recommended by the Lieutenant-governor and the Commander-in-Chief, awaits, it would seem, the final sanction of the Governor-general before it can be effected. The whole of the Fusiliers may be sent away, contrary to expectation, but the occurrence of a little affair in the vicinity of Kohat this moment warns us against the policy of leaving Peshawur with one European infantry regiment only, not quite up to the ordinary strength, and whose efficiency will be greatly impaired by the necessity of furnishing detachments to garrison the fort, and to occupy barrack-rooms in the artillery lines to protect the guns. The Kohat affair, which portends very nearly another of those Wuzerees fights which seem to have become quite chronic in this region, consisted of a raid which the hill men suddenly made upon some of the villagers at work in the fields, and resulted in several of the latter being butchered on the spot, while some half dozen wounded, fearfully cut and hacked, were brought in yesterday for medical attendance. —*Delhi Gazette.*

**REWAH.**—A band of budmashes from Lucknow have taken shelter in Rewah, and the authorities have been instructed to adopt necessary measures for their apprehension. The Maharaja has addressed a letter to her Majesty the Queen, expressing his gratitude for the jagheer bestowed on him by the British Government for his important services during the late mutiny. The Maharajah, in his recent interview with the Governor-general, expressed a wish that the political agent's office, now at Rewah, be removed to Nagode, as before the mutiny. His lordship replied that he would take the request into consideration.

**ALLAHABAD, March 21.**—You may remember that Mr. A. H. Cocks was deputed last cold season to investigate into the cases of parties who were supposed to be guilty of the murder of Mr. Tucker, late judge of Futtehpore, who was killed in June, 1857. Although Mr. Cocks was unable, through want of legal evidence, to bring home the crime to any party, yet he considered that the conduct of the Amlah attached to the local offices of Futtehpore in 1857, and who had subsequently been re-instated, was very reprehensible, inasmuch as they failed to render Mr. Tucker any assistance, and did all in their power to render futile the efforts made to arrive at the truth of the cases under investigation, and moreover attempted to screen those who were under trial. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, directed the immediate dismissal of every man who was employed in any of the offices at Futtehpore at the time when the assault on Mr. Tucker took place; these men, moreover, are to be prohibited from future employment under Government. An example of this nature was certainly needed to show the natives that the Government is not to be trifled with. It cannot fail to have a very salutary effect. —*Delhi Gazette.*

**MUSSOOREE, March 18.**—I regret to have to chronicle a most sad accident which occurred here a day or two ago, or rather last Thursday night. A young gentleman, a great favourite with us all, of the name of Godfrey Thomas (son of Colonel Thomas, so well known for tea planting in the Dhoon), whilst riding down to Rajpore by the Mackinnon road, went over a frightful precipice two hundred feet deep, in the dark. His horse was found absolutely dashed to pieces, and though much injured himself about the head and face, fortunately no bones were broken. I hear hopes are entertained of his recovery, though really to look at the place where the occurrence took place is enough to make one's blood run cold, and wonder how on earth any man could have escaped immediate death. This unfortunate accident will, I hope, prove a warning to people fond of hard riding on these hills. A better horseman than Godfrey Thomas never put foot in stirrup. —*Hurkaru.*

**JUMMOO.**—General Van Cortlandt, deputy commissioner of Hissar, has been deputed to Cashmeer during the ensuing season, to act as official referee in cases in which European travellers are concerned. The trigonometric survey of Jummoo has commenced. Dr. J. Allen is here to prescribe for the Dewan Jowalashahai, who has been long ill. The late Maharajah Jowahan Singh's wives are expected here from Umritsur. At last his Highness Maharajah Runbeer Singh has been informed by his Excellency the Governor-general that he has no objection to the Maharajah's engaging the services of Europeans for the manufacture of liquors and for establishing telegraphic communication within his dominions. The Brigadier (Forrest) commanding the station of Sealkote lately asked Government for permission to enter Cashmere for purposes of sport and recreation. The Government has not complied with the Brigadier's request. The Negees of Sahaul have petitioned Government, stating that the Maharajah of Jummoo interferes with their trade. The matter is now before the Lieutenant-governor.

**DISCONTINUANCE OF THE "JULOOS" ERA.**—The Bengal Government has brought to the notice of the Supreme Government that the continuance of the era termed "Juloos," or reign of the Mogul Emperor or the King of Delhi, in the Persian table of corresponding dates, or almanacs published each year for the use of the courts and officials, may occasion inconvenience or be liable to misrepresentation. The Governor-general has directed that the insertion of the "Juloos" era may be discontinued and prohibited, and the year of her Majesty's reign substituted in all almanacs and tables of corresponding dates for future years, published under the authority of Government.

**DEBROOGHUR.**—The Naval Brigade at Debrooghur have been relieved by a reserve company of artillery from Shahjehanpore, and a company of the East Indian Regiment from Dacca is to move up to Debrooghur to support the artillery.

**H. M.'s 72ND HIGHLANDERS** have marched from Sehore to Mhow, and the 2nd regiment Central India Horse to Gwalior, to relieve the Mahratta Horse at Seepore. Her Majesty's 9th regiment have marched from Neemuch to Mhow, and the European detachment at Sehore has been withdrawn.

**REDUCTION OF JAILS.**—Nine jails have been lately abolished in the Punjab Division, and nine others are soon to be also given up; a saving of one lakh per annum being made by Government.

**MAHARAJAH DHULPES SING**, who is now in Calcutta, has profited, it appears, by the successful practice of his highness of Russapuglah, and has petitioned the Viceroy for payment of arrears of stipend from the time of his first detention, when it was temporarily fixed at Rs. 10,000 up to this time; with interest upon the difference of Rs. 10,000, which he has up to now received, and Rs. 21,000, which he asserts to have been the stipend offered him, and declined at that time as being beyond his wants.

**TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.**—The Governor-general has sanctioned a maximum allowance of Rs. 12,000 per annum for the travelling allowance of the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 23. The Duke, Lucas, Liverpool.—24. Hanover, Rio, Lon. on. 26. Shand, Moscrop, London.—27. Wines, Rea, Hong Kong; M. Kenzie, M. Kenzie, Liverpool; John Mathie, Lyas, Liverpool; M. de Ca, Solijes, Hamburg.—28. Silone, Stewart, Sunderland; Cambridge, Hewitt, Liverpool.—29. Formosa, Lowie, Melbourne; 30. King, Barker, Boston.—31. Simla, Williams, London.—April 2. Omar Pasha, Motley, Bombay.—3. Maggie Miller, John, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hanover.—Cadet H. S. Moates.  
Per Shand.—Capt. Shelton.  
Per Malarca.—J. Pasten, Esq.  
Per Silone.—W. Pyars.  
Per Cambridge.—Mrs. Hewitt and child.  
Per Formosa.—Mr. Piotrowskie, wife, and two children, Mr. Atkinson and infant and Miss M. J. Atkinson.  
Per Sea King.—Rev. Mr. Jackson and wife, Rev. Mr. Hawser and wife, Rev. Mr. Messiaul, Miss Husk, J. Benner and son.  
Per str. Simla.—Dr. Scott, Lieut. Dunbar, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Griffin, Sergt. Hunt, Mr. Sean, H. P. Dawson, Lieut. Holmes, Maj. Trevelyan, Lieut. Inglis, Mr. H. Showers, Lieut. Elger, Mr. Bishop, Mrs. Barke, Mr. J. F. Moffat, W. Linet, C. Wine, F. Jenkins, J. King, W. Wildon, Mr. and Mrs. Heron, Capt. and Mrs. Garnett, Mr. Mannston, Maj. F. Baugh, Mr. and Mrs. Wake, Capt. E. Thompson, Capt. Baker, Mr. F. Cassella, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. Hassell, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Vice, three Misses Vice, Master Vice, and children; Lieut. Inert, Mr. Harris, Mr. Fitzgerald. From Madras.—Mrs. C. M. Lushington, J. Mackie, Esq.  
Per Simla.—Mr. Rose, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Mauniewicz.

### DEPARTURES.

March 22. Queen of England, Nolan, London; Lady Melville, Davies, London; Good Success, Joashin, Colombo; Athelston, Woodwa d. London; Ferry Cross, Crockett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—23. Edith Moor, Two die, London; Lady Anna Webb, London; Eastern Queen, Hancock, Boston; Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair; Guide, Brett, Port Blair.—24. Baltic, Greig, Madras and the Coast.—25. Candia, Carling, Suez.—26. Lahore, Hilton, Mauritius; Berkshire, Williams, Bombay.—27. Evangeline, Fairclm, Liverpool; Cormora, Tully, Liverpool.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 3, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent.	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	79 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	78 8	
Public Works, 5 do.	95 0	
Dit o, 6 do.	95 8	95 12
New 5 1/2 do.	100 1/2	101 0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 90
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present valuc.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6250 to 6275
Agra Bank (Limited)	500	775 to 780
Delhi Bank	500	500 to 510
India General Steam	1000	1400 to 1450
Ganges Company	500	645 to 655
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1770 to 1780
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	600	610 to 630
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	65 to 70
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	550 to 560
Calcutta Docking Company	700	1025 to 1050
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	per
Assam Company	200	470 to 475
East-India Railway Company	230	8 to 9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no ones.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	75	62 to 65
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited)	100	120 to 130

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6 1/2
Dominions	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	16 0 to 16 5
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 0
Siamch Dollars	per 100 Rs.	215 0 to 227 0
Mexican do.	"	221 0 to 233 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 23. 7s. 6d. to 24.  
To Liverpool, 23. 2s. 6d. to 23. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF MR. HAYLETT.**—Our obituary column of to-day (April 2), contains the name of Mr. William Haylett, a gentleman who was formerly well known in the leading circles of Madras society, but who latterly, on account of infirm health, had lived in almost complete retirement. He belonged to a generation that is fast passing away, having seen Napoleon at St. Helena, and having often been a welcome guest at the residence of the ill-fated Queen Caroline. Mr. Haylett was originally in the Royal Navy, and was present at some of the naval engagements which took place in the early part of the present century. Subsequently he entered the Marine Service of the late East India Company, but ultimately retired from that employment to command a ship of his own, which was engaged in the China trade. On one of his voyages between China and Bombay, he had the good fortune to save a Portuguese man-of-war and the lives of her crew, for which conduct he received the honour of Knighthood from the King of Portugal—a distinction, however, of which he was very far from being proud. Latterly Mr. Haylett had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he had amassed considerable wealth. He died on Thursday last, at the age of 64, sincerely regretted by the few friends whose society he sought during the latter years of his life, and whose kindness had prompted them to cheer the lonely days of an afflicted man.—*Atlas*.

**RAILWAY EMPLOYERS.**—The Madras papers publish some official correspondence on the subject of the supply of engine drivers and railway mechanics for the Madras railway. There are at present sixty-one men under training; twenty for engine drivers; sixteen for engine fitters and erectors; five for boiler smiths; sixteen for carriage fitters; and four for carriage examiners. Of these thirty-two are Europeans, twenty-five East Indians, one West Indian, two Africans, and one American. There are also six European and twenty East Indian apprentices. It is believed that the Madras railway will in future be almost independent of labour of this kind from England, and that India must become the nursery for future requirements. It is proposed to establish a "Home" for railway apprentices.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—We notice there has been a slight shock of earthquake in the Shevaroy hills. It took place on the 4th of March. A gentleman's cook explained to him that it was the "custom" for the earth to make such a rumbling noise once in twelve years. The cook's son said it was "too much hot and the earth got same like headache from too much quinine."

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—Five Natives and one Eurasian have successfully passed the last examination by the Madras University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

**DISTURBANCES IN ARRACAN.**—The *Arakan News* states that the Hill tribes have recently attacked the peaceful villagers of the Kolodyne and Myoo, who are our subjects, and that Captain Leigh has been despatched against them at the head of a detachment of the local battalion. Thus the Kookees are no sooner quieted than other aboriginal tribes further east and south demand our attention. The population of the Hills behind Arracan is estimated at 36,000, consisting of four tribes—the Coumonij, Khians, and the Khuas, who are peacefully inclined; the Harrens and the Sendeos, who are bloodthirsty. It is believed that they formerly inhabited the whole province, but were driven into the Hills by the Mugs, who emigrated south-east from Thibet about the beginning of the 6th century.

**CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.**—From Dr. Macpherson's report on the Cinchona plantations in Java there seems every likelihood that the experiment will still succeed in Southern India, if properly set about. The first attempt of the Dutch in 1854 failed. They then appointed two eminent naturalists to experiment on the plantations, and to take what measures they thought necessary for success. These gentlemen analysed all the plants that died, and gradually discovered what chemical elements were detrimental to their growth. Now the Java cinchonas are said to yield more and better quinine than those of Peru and Bolivia. The Dutch officials were very jealous about giving Dr. Macpherson information, but he has since heard from the British Consul at Batavia that a formal application for plants from the Governor of Madras to the Governor-general of Netherlands India, is sure to be complied with. This will be a cheaper and far more satisfactory plan than another expedition to South America.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 28. P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, Stewart, Calcutta.—29. Repsinia Maria, Miller, Colon bo.—30. Str. Baltic, Greig, Calcutta.—April 1. Str. Arracan, Niblett, Rangoon.—2. H.M.'s ship Sesostria, Wells, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.M.'s ship Sesostria.—Maj. Haly, Capt. Dea, Lieut. Phillips, wife, and two children, Lieuts. Hurdstone and Rawlinson, and 509 of 41st Madras N.I. rank and file.  
Per str. Baltic.—A. White, Esq., Lieuts. Cox, Adams, Maltard, Rev. Mr. Capel, R. Valenon, Esq., Mrs. Stevens and two children.  
Per H.M.'s str. Arracan.—Capt. Gordon and wife, Capt. Leock and wife, Capt. Henwell, Mrs. Mullary and daughter, Mr. Callaghan.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia.—Mr. T. R. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Bonifacio and child, Mr. Boquerbe, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown.

### DEPARTURES.

March 30. Lily, Genon, Mauritius.—31. Maggie Miller, John, Calcutta; Gallant Neill, Bews, Masulipatam.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. T. T. Pearce, C.B., Maj. and Mrs. Powys and children, Lieut. G. S. Reith, Dr. Paterson, 10 MADAGASCAR.—Col. Burgoine, J. C. Campbell, Esq., and child, Mrs. J. D. Mayne, G. Vans Agnew, Esq., T. R. Grant, Esq., Miss Cadell, To MALTA.—Lieut. Gen. Sir M. Culbbon, K.C.B. To ALEXANDRIA.—J. H. Cox, Esq. To SUEZ.—J. R. Cockerell, Esq. To SYDNEY.—Capt. J. R. Murphy. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. C. Trevor.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BOMBAY CAVALRY.**—The *Bombay Times* gives details of the extent of reduction in the Bombay Cavalry, by converting it into light irregulars. It now stands thus:—3 Regiments Light Cavalry, 2 Poona Horse, 2 Guzerat Horse, 3 Southern Mahratta Horse, 4 Sind Horse, 14 corps, each 360 strong, or a total strength of 5,040 men, which is a reduction in actual strength of 1,847 men. The force, which cost £360,000 a-year, will now cost £217,000. The result of the conversion on Gen. Jacob's principles must be greatly increased efficiency. Let the Bombay papers publish equally full details of the native infantry force.

**H.M.'s 95TH REGIMENT.**—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. A. Thesiger will proceed to Europe by the first mail steamer in May. Lieut.-Col. Julius A. R. Raines, C.B., will assume the command of H.M.'s 95th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. G. C. Vialls, of the same regiment, has recently arrived at Poonah from England.

**FATAL ACCIDENT FROM A TIGER AT NEEMUCH.**—We regret to have to record the occurrence of a most melancholy accident that has occurred near Neemuch, in the death of Lieutenant Charles Newel Grant, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, who died on the 25th of March from the effects of wounds inflicted upon him by a tiger when out shooting. An officer, writing to us from Neemuch under date the 28th March, says:—"Universal and deserved sorrow has been felt at this station, owing to the untimely death of poor young Grant, of the 2nd Bombay Europeans, which occurred on the 25th instant as follows:—A party of officers, viz., Captain Baumgartner, young Hemsted, of the 2nd, Crawford, of the 13th N. I., and poor Grant, proceeded on a shooting expedition to Ruttunghur, thirty miles off. The first day they obtained khubbur of a tiger, which was shot without any accident happening. On Saturday forenoon they were again informed of the presence of a very large tiger some five miles from their camp, to which spot they proceeded, and coming up with the tiger each gave him a couple of barrels, wounding him very severely. The beast then made off for some short jungle; and after beating for him they found the brute again about four or five in the evening, when some shots were fired and he was again hit. He then turned to the right, where poor Grant was in advance of all, and on seeing him fired at him; the brute then seized him, the beaters bolted, and the tiger commenced to bite and claw poor Grant fearfully, carrying him off to some distance. The other officers were only aware of the occurrence by hearing Grant cry out to Baumgartner to come and kill the brute. The latter in the most plucky and brave manner ran to the spot, and found the tiger on the top of Grant crunching his arm. Baumgartner had only one barrel loaded (his shikaree had also bolted with his rifle); but like a fine fellow as he is, he went close up, and placing the muzzle just behind the animal's shoulder, fired, and seeing that even then the tiger would not relax his hold, drew his revolver and fired the five barrels into its head. Hemsted then came up and fired two shots into the savage beast's head, when it died; but before poor Grant could be extricated the brute's jaws had actually to be forced open. Poor Grant was then removed in a dooly into Neemuch, but unavoidably some twenty odd hours elapsed before his wounds could be dressed, owing to the distance he had to be carried. On reaching Neemuch Doctors Arnott and Wright were immediately in attendance, and did all that human skill could, but the poor fellow breathed his last on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th instant. Seldom has such a sad accident as this occurred. The bones of the poor fellow's left arm from the elbow up, were all broken into small pieces, and what added to his misery was that every time Baumgartner fired into the tiger he gave poor Grant a terrific crunch. All the wounds were of the most jagged description, deep claw-marks all over the poor fellow's back, deep claw-marks on his left side, a fearful bite on his left hip, and the flesh very much torn, and the brute's teeth had gone deep into his groin and left thigh; and from the depth the fangs entered his right ankle, it is supposed the brute must have dragged him off by it. Although so fearfully wounded, the poor fellow showed the greatest pluck and was in capital spirits. Great hopes were entertained of his life being spared. Grant was an immense favourite in his regiment, loved both by officers and men, and he leaves many a true friend to mourn over his premature grave. The tiger was of the largest size, measuring twelve feet in length."—*Poona Observer*.

**CENTRAL INDIA COAL.**—Mr. Haines, the chemical examiner to the Bombay Government, reports on the coal of the Nerbudda valley, and of Nagpore. Both deposit a very large proportion of ash, and are unfitted for coke. While Wales steam coal deposits 3 per cent. of ash, they leave about 18½. While 1 lb. of the former causes 8·07 lbs. of water to evaporate, 1 lb. of the Nerbudda coal causes 4·54, and of the Nagpore 5·42, to evaporate. The Central India coal seems to be inferior to that of Bengal.

**LIEUT.-COL. C. W. TREMENEERE, Engineers,** Superintending Engineer Southern Circle, proceeds immediately to Scinde to relieve Colonel H. B. Turner, Chief Engineer of that province. The latter officer is nominated as the successor of Colonel Walter Scott, Chief Engineer at the Presidency and *ex officio* Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., who resigns the service.

**REDUCTION** is the order of the day. Every place and every body seem to be affected by it. Sir George Clerk since his accession to the governorship of this presidency has caused considerable reductions in every branch of the service, military, civil, and naval. Local corps have been disbanded, appointments have been abolished, and reductions in establishments effected. The financial effect of these multifarious clippings has been, we understand, something like a saving of five lacs of rupees per annum. If the reductions continue for a little longer to be made at the same rate, our Indian accounts will begin to present a more cheerful appearance than they have done for some years past. The Supreme Government are also adopting the reduction principle. They have recently issued instructions to all the local Governments to reduce the cost of maintaining the several Hill stations and Sanatoria in the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, by making the persons who resort to them bear all the necessary expenses. This does not, however, apply to Sanatoria exclusively used for invalid soldiers and their families.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**MR. JAMES MORRIS** has resigned his post as First Assistant Registrar (uncovenanted) to the Sudder Adawlut; and Mr. Harrington succeeds him in the office.

**THE LATE DR. BUIST.**—By the next mail we (*Friend of India*, March 28) shall remit to Mr. Marshman, for the family of the late Dr. Buist, the sum of Rs. 3,502, of which Rs. 1,042 were collected in Allahabad and the rest in Calcutta. The late editor of the *Bombay Gazette* has collected Rs. 1,700, of which the greater portion has been remitted. Thus a total sum of Rs. 5,202 has been subscribed in India almost entirely by the personal friends and admirers of a man who was an honour to the Indian press, to Anglo-Indian philanthropy and science. But for an impression that Dr. Buist's widow was already comfortably provided for, and the demands made on the liberality of the public by the Syrian Christians and our own famine-stricken subjects, the sum collected would have been much larger. The money will be invested on behalf of Dr. Buist's two children. We have reason to believe that among Dr. Buist's papers are some valuable manuscripts which would be of interest to the public. If he has left materials for a new edition of his "Index to Books and Papers on the Physical Geography, Antiquities, and Statistics of India," or had advanced far in his projected work, "The Physical Geography of India," the MS. should be placed in competent hands, with a view to publication.

**BOMBAY BRAHMIN.**—The *Indian Reformer*, alluding to the attempts made by Brahmins in Bombay to prevent native Christians from using the public wells, says:—"Such a state of things would not be tolerated under any other Government in the world, whether civilised, semi-civilised, or barbarous. It cannot be doubted for a moment that England's best policy is to cherish that indigenous Christian community, which is rising in every part of the country, and which is destined, ere long, to leaven the whole of native society." Both Lord Elphinstone and the magistrates of Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Sattara condemned the Brahmins in strong terms, and threatened them with the enforcement of the law if they molested the Christians.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 28. Orissa (s). Parish, Suez; Antigua, Evans, Kurrachee Herefordshire, Scott, London. 29 Arlington, Horton, C. Leitch; E. F. Max, Gelute, Calcut. Scotland, Hewittson, Greenock—30. Joshua, Fowler, Kurrachee—31. Zouave, Griffith, Hong Kong; Berenice (s), Robinson Aden—April 1. Atmosphere, Lunt, Calcutta—2. Looftia, Jackson, Calcutta—3. Tilly (s), James, Cochín; Amherst, Henderson, Moulmein.

—6. Pekin (s), Kellock, Hong Kong; Kuroviev, Gray, Siam—7. Eclipse, Dorker, Cardiff; Lady Louisa, (two-n) Cardiff—8. Mount Ruat, Bruin, Singapore; Sree Venkata, Smeilow, Bangalore; Lanniermouir, Brown, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar, Doet, Hong Kong—9. Chasca, Norrill B. aton; Brother's Pride, McIntyre, Aden; Falkland, Crutenden Bush ree—10. Anglo Saxon, Graham, Liverpool; Culloden, McLean, Liverpool—11. John Cunningham, Buttray, Moulmein, Scindian (s), Beys, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co's str. Orissa.—Mr. Black, Col and Mr. Vialla, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Widdowson, Asst. surg. Ward, Ena. MacDonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Clough and family, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Robotham, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Werdling, Mr. and Mrs. Balser, Mr. Donner, Lieut. Brodhurst, Mr. Speir, Mr. Waters, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Perry.

Per Antigua.—Lieut. and Mrs. Liardett, I.N., and two children.

Per H.M.'s str. Berenice, from Aden.—Lieut. R. LeMessurier, Bombay Art. Mr. J. Wilson, I.N., Mr. Holman, worth.

Per B.S.N. Co's str. Tilly.—Co's, Mrs. and Miss Crawley, 6th Inniskilling drs, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Mollie, Maj. and Mrs. Schneider and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Mungavin and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Pasley and child, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Vernon, Capt. Scott, Mr. J. A. Kays, Mr. Tokin, Lieut. Law, 14th M. drs N.I., Capt. Schneider, 3rd Eur. regt., Capt. Cooke, 83rd foot, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Mr. Chandon.

Per Kuroviev.—Mrs. W. Gray and child.

Per Lanniermouir.—Lieut. Ethelridge and family.

Per Orissa.—Mr. A. W. Hobart.

Per R.S.N. Co's str. Scindian.—Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett and four children, Col. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. W. Nixon, Mr. L. F. Hay, Gen. Windham, Capt. Wentworth, Dr. and Mrs. Cooke, Capt. and Mrs. Meriman, engra. Major and Mrs. Mockler, Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Rev. W. Carr, Mrs. Shutt; Mr. E. Leveson, Capt. Kennedy, engra. Miss Bulkley, M.J. Jones, Maj. Rowntree, 11 M. 45th regt., Captain Shuttleworth, Mr. Matheson, Capt. Davidson, Lieut. Stevenson, Capt. Scrivenner, Mr. E. M. Martin, Capt. Maister, Bengal art., Capt. Cameron, Mr. H. Young, Capt. Hichens, Lieut. E. H. Cowie, Mr. E. J. Martin, jun.

Per P. and O. Co's str. Pekin.—Mr. Harkort, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Hucker, Mr. E. Pinto, Mr. T. S. Beale, Col. and Mrs. Spottiswoode, Mr. Tait, Lieut. Trevor.

### DEPARTURES.

March 27. Mayflower, Clatfield, Calcutta; Salsette (s), Rogers, Aden and Suez.—28. Sea Queen, Smith, Kurrachee; Dalhousie (s), Ho kins, Madras.—29. Scindian (s) Beys, Kurrachee; Margaret, Mitchell, Stiles, Hong Kong; Martin Luther, McCready and R. ck City, Messau d. Liverpool.—3. Me cor, Porter, Liverpool; Assaye Adams, London. April 1. Columbian (s), Kottow, China, &c.; Forest Queen Hunt, ad Lillies, Bell, Liverpool.—2. British Lion, Harrington, Liverpool; T. eria, Hill, Cochín.—3. Glen Isla, Poynts, Kurrachee.—5. Amie, Barton, Batavia; Ph. re. Ransu Malabar Coast.—7. Childwickbury, Lambard, Lond n; British Flag, Cambell, Liverpool.—9. Beacolon, Chambers, Liverpool.—10. Culloden, McLean, and Anglo-saxon, Gaham, Liverpool.—12. P. and O. str. Ottawa, Gribble, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co's str. Ottawa.—Mr. Holingsworth, For Suez.—Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. Crocker and servant, Mr. S. Heilbut, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, For Marseilles.—Capt. Couper, 64th regt., Mr. C. Pickenston, Capt. Blake, 18th Roy. Irish, Lieut. Warner, Bengal f. il., Lieut. Law, Capt. Taveiner, Capt. Elphinstone, Mr. Collett, Lieut. Hill, royal arty.; Capt. Lucas royal arty., Mr. Collett, Mr. H. B. Boswell, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. C. Pochon, C.S. Lieut. Chambers, Mr. A. W. Fudge, M. ss Smith Lieut. and Mrs. Mahady, Mrs. Narcis and two children, Mr. H. Young, Mr. J. Berkeley and family, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Mole and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Col. and Mrs. B. W. land, Dr. Anderson, Capt. Low. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Harkort, Mr. Martin, Maj. Jones. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Stueler and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Tanne, and two children, Mrs. J. obod, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Man and seven children, Mr. Bannerman, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mr. W. Saver, Mr. G. R. Morwick, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. R. bert Angus, Col. and Mrs. Woodhouse, 28th ft., Mr. D. Watson, Maj. and Mrs. Mockler, 64th regt., Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson, 64th regt., Maj. Rober son, Capt. G. H. Shuttleworth, 51st reg., M.J. gen. Wynham, Mr. L. F. Hay.

Per Childwickbury.—Mr. Wight and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wolzel and four children.

Per British Flag.—Mrs. Sanderson and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 12, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

per cent.	Transfer Loan	Nominal	
5	Loan	1832 33 Rs. 8½	100 Sa.
5	"	1835 36 Rs. 8½	100 Co.
5	"	1842 43 Rs. 8½	100 do.
5	per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	1854 55 Rs. 8½	100 do.
5	per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 95½	100 do.
5½	per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	101	

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	42 ex. div.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	95 ex. div.
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	12½ x.d.
Merchants Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	28, to 28½ x.d.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	57 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	10 ditto
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p.	Rs. 21 000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	6 125
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. 150
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do. 1275
Colaba L. Com.	10,400 do. 10 0 0
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. 250 with div.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000 ..... 1,300







**Political Dep., March 20.**—With the concurrence of the Supreme Govt., the hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to depute Gen. H. C. Van Cortlandt, dep. commr. of Hissar, on special duty to Cashmere for 6 mos.

**Mil. Dep., March 18.**—Erratum.—In the Punjab Order, No. 61, of the 14th current, confirming regtl. order by the officer comdg. 5th Punjab cav., for "Lieut. G. C. Birch," read "Lieut. G. C. Bird."

**March 19.**—1st regt. Sikh Inf.—The regtl. order, dated March 1, 1861, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comdg., making the following officiating appa., is confirmed:—

Lieut. and actg. adjt. O. D. P. Nott, as 2nd in com., in room of Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, app. to corps of guides.

Lieut. S. Beckett, doing du. officer, as adjt., and Lieut. W. H. Unwin, extra doing du. officer, as permanent doing du. officer.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Leave of absence.—Asst. surg. J. B. Collison, from Feb. 21 to April 21, m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

**March 20.**—The Bunnoo Station Order, dated Feb. 28, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, comdg., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, 1st Sikh Inf., to afford med. aid to art. at that station, and 2nd Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties, in room of Asst. surg. H. Thom 5th Punjab cav., relieved of these charges at his own request, is confirmed.

**Police Dept., March 21.**—No. 51.—Appointment.—Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie, of the 85th N.I., is appd. a district superint. of police.

**March 22.**—No. 55.—Appointment.—Capt. J. Ross, late 71st N.I., to be a dist. superint. of police, with effect fr. Feb. 20, the date on which he assu. charge of his duties at Sealkote.

No. 56.—Appointment.—Lieut. W. Rawlins, 17th Madras N.I., to be dist. superint. of police at Goor-gaon.

**Public Works Dept., March 21.**—No. 6480.—Transfer.—Mr. J. M. Keane, asst. supervisor, is transf. fr. the Umritsur div. to the 7th div. Grand Trunk Road.

**General Dept., March 22.**—No. 581.—Leave.—Lord F. Hay, asst. comr., Thanesar, has 15 mos' leave to Eur., on m.c., with the usual prep. leave fr. date of his departure.

**Military Dept., March 20.**—No. 68.—The Umballa station order, dated Feb. 20 last, by Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., comdg., directing Asst. surg. C. Low dell, do. du. with rifle brig., to rel. Asst. surg. J. B. Collison of med. ch. of 2nd Sikh inf., as a temp. arrangement, is confirmed.

**March 22.**—No. 71.—Leave of absence:—5th Punjab Cav.—Lieut. and adjt. G. B. Crispin, for 1 mo., in ext., to Bombay, prep. to furl.

**March 23.**—Rev. J. Dawson, Presbyterian chapl., is transf. fr. Umballa to Dingshai.

**March 25.**—Mr. O. Wood, asst. comr., is transf. fr. Delhi to the Kurnaul dist.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, asst. comr., Kurnaul, has leave for 2 mos., prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.

Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, 47th N.I., is app. an asst. comr. 3rd class, and posted to Delhi dist.

Capt. M. R. Somerville, 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf., to offic. as comdt 3rd Punjab inf., dur. abs. on furl. of Lieut. Ruxton, or till further orders.

**March 26.**—Capt. J. M. Cripps, dep. comr., ret. fr. leave, transf. fr. Mozuffurgurh to Ferozepore dist.

Capt. B. T. Reid, dep. commiss., transf. fr. Ferozepore to Mozuffurgurh dist.

Asst. surg. Williams to have med. ch. of 2nd Sikh infantry.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Quarters, Simla, March 6.**—Capt. R. B. Dundas, late 38th N.I., is perin. to res. the acting interp. of H.M.'s 48th foot, and is directed to do gen. duty at Allahabad, from date of march of that corps.

Orders confirmed:—Benares div. order, dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. J. B. Smith, late 5th Eur. inf., to join and do duty with left wing 3rd Sikh inf.

By Major J. F. Stafford, com. 7th Punjab inf., dated 1st inst., app. Lieut. and Adj. A. Copland to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. J. C. P. Baillie; and Lieut. S. C. MacTier to act as adjt.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 19.**—Lieut. W. P. Onslow, late 11th N.I., is appd. to do duty with the regt. of Lucknow.

Lieut. R. P. Davis, late 16th N.I., doing duty with the 20th Punjab inf., is appd. to do duty with the recruit depot at Barrackpore, and dir. to join.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 4th inst., to have passed in Hindostanee:—

Lieut. J. S. Irvine, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Lieut. L. H. Williams, late 5th Eur. regt.

Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, late 13th N.I.

Lieut. W. C. Anderson, late 22nd N.I.

Lieut. J. F. Elton, late 37th N.I.

Lieut. W. S. A. Lockhart, late 44th N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Garton, late 50th N.I.

Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop, 66th Goorka L.I.

Ens. C. D. Blackwood, general list, appd. to do duty with 3rd regt. Bengal Eur. inf., until arrival of 42nd Royal Highlanders, by Agra garrison and sta-

tion order of 4th inst., is, at his own request, permitted to join and do duty with H.M.'s 27th foot, at Gwalior.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

**Dated 5th ult.**—Placing the services of Surg. T. Maxwell, returned from furl. at the disposal of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Sirhind circle.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do duty as specified:—

Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, late 67th N.I., at Dinapore.

Lieut. G. F. Graham, late 5th Eur. regt., with 65th N.I.

The following officers on the general list are directed to do duty with the corps specified:—

Lieut. F. E. Farquharson, H.M.'s 7th hussars.

Ens. H. F. Woodcock, H.M.'s 13th foot.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments in the med. dept.:—

Surg. maj. R. B. Kinsey to the Dum Dum art. div., temp. v. Surg. H. M. Macpherson.

Surg. W. Keates to the 47th N.I., v. Surg. A. L. S. Campbell, proceeding on furl.

Surg. E. B. Thring to the Barrackpore recruit depot, temp. vice Surg. m. j. Kinsey.

Surg. C. Maidman, of the unatt. list, is appd. qr. mr. serg. to 47th N.I., and directed to join.

(This cancels the G.O. of 4th ult., appg. Serg. Maidman to the 65th N.I.)

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Presy. div. order, dated Dec. 20 last, appg. Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, 70th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the div., during abs. of Lieut. H. Maxwell.

Sirhind div. order, dated 9th ult., appg. Capt. W. C. Green, of late 60th N.I., to act as dep. paymr. of Sirhind circle, in room of Capt. C. F. M. Mundy.

The following Goruckpore station orders are confirmed:—

**Dated 21st ult.**—By Lieut. col. J. Cormick, H.M.'s 20th foot, assuming com. of the station, and appg. Lieut. and adjt. O. T. Burne, H.M.'s 20th foot, to be station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. J. F. Jones.

Directing Asst. surg. H. Kelsall, 20th foot, to afford med. aid to detach. of 3rd Sikh irreg. cav. and right wing of 3rd Sikh inf., v. Asst. surg. A. E. T. Loughurst.

**Dated 26th idem.**—Appg. Lieut. J. H. Worsley, late 71st N.I., to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 20th regt., as a special and temp. arrangement, v. Capt. J. C. D. Tulloch.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jubbulpore station order, dated Dec. 22, directing Asst. surg. J. C. Bow to return to Nagode, and Asst. surg. A. C. C. De Renzy to take med. ch. of 1st co. 1st batt. Bengal art., and No. 7 lt. fd. batty., fr. 21st idem, as a temp. arrangement.

Rae Bareilly station order, dated 6th ult., directing Lieut. E. Egan, roy. art., to act as station staff, in add. to his other du.

Dacca station order, dated 13th ult., directing unatt. Ens. J. S. Melville to offic. as station staff dur. abs. of Lieut. Griffin.

Futtehgurh station order, dated 6th inst., appg. Lieut. W. S. Brown, roy. art., to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. H. G. Saunders.

Saugor station order, dated 6th inst., directing Capt. M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., to perform du. of station staff dur. abs. of brigade maj. on du.

By Maj. J. C. Phillips, comdg. 1st Mahratta horse, dated 11th inst., ass. ch. of adjt's office fr. Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart.

Jubbulpore station ord., dated 12th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. C. C. de Renzy, 2nd trp. 3rd brig. H.A., to proc. in ch. of No. 7 lt. f. batty., as far as Myheer, and thence to ret. to Jubbulpore.

Shahjehanpore station ord., dated 13th inst., directing Brev. capt. R. H. Price, 31st N.I., to act as station staff, with effect fr. 8th idem.

By Capt. H. S. Obbard, comdg. 21st Punjab inf., dated 15th idem, appg. Lieut. R. G. Rogers, late 5th Eur. regt., to offic. as 2nd in com. of the corps.

Leave of absence:—

4th Batt. Bengal Art.—Lieut. col. F. Caitskell, fr. April 16 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Dalhousie.

2nd Eur. Cav.—Capt. L. F. Wells, fr. March 10 to May 9, to Calcutta, on m.c.

4th Eur. Cav.—Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., fr. March 15 to April 15, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 18th N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Grylls, do. du. 87th foot, fr. Dec. 31, 1860, to Jan. 8, 1861, in ext. of priv. leave.

21st N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Craige, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

Gen. List.—Corn. J. Boulderson, fr. Feb. 2 to Oct. 15, to remain at Meerut, and to proc. to Nynsee Tal, on m.c.

#### The Amalgamation.

INDIA-OFFICE, S.W., February, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, confidentially, a

copy of a despatch\* which has been addressed to the Government of India, detailing the plan which has been proposed by H.M.'s Government for converting certain European regiments of H.M.'s Indian forces into regiments of the line.

The formation of a line regiment, representing the ———, to which you belong, will depend upon a majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates now serving with that regiment being willing to accept the conditions of general service, but it is desirable that you should report, as soon as possible, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, on the following points:—

1st. If the regiment to which you belong should be formed into a line regiment, whether you desire to continue your service in it, on the conditions proposed in paragraphs 13 to 16 of the enclosed despatch.

2nd. If the regiment to which you belong should not be formed into a line regiment, whether you would wish to join, on the same conditions of service, any other of the ——— regiments of your presidency which may be formed out of local regiments.

3rd. Whether, in either case you would prefer remaining, on your present conditions of service, in the local army.

You will be so good as to consider this communication as strictly confidential.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. BAKER, Colonel.

India-office, London, Jan. 18, 1861.

Military.—No. 28.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—In my military despatch, No. 848, dated Sept. 5, paragraph 15, I communicated to you the intention of H.M.'s Government that "the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have enlisted for the Indian forces up to the present time will continue to serve in India during the term of their engagement on precisely the same conditions and with the same privileges in regard to pension as they now enjoy, and at the expiration of their contract period of service, they will, if fit, be permitted to re-enlist for general service, with the privilege of counting their past service for pension under the regulation of H.M.'s army." And in reiterating that pledge in my despatch, No. 414 of Oct. 31, I added that it is not contemplated by H.M.'s Government to transfer any soldier of H.M.'s Indian forces, without his own consent, to a regiment of the line.

2. At that time it was the intention of H.M.'s Government to retain for the present the existing designations of the European regiments of H.M.'s Indian army, to recruit such of them as are to be retained permanently with men raised for general service on the ordinary conditions of infantry and cavalry soldiers enlisted for H.M.'s line army, and when all the soldiers engaged for loyal service had been replaced by general service men, to complete the assimilation of these regiments with the regiments of infantry and cavalry, respectively, of the British service.

3. H.M.'s Government were anxious to preserve the proud recollections of distinguished service, which belong especially to the old regiments of each Presidency, and to incorporate to H.M.'s army those corps which have so greatly contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of H.M.'s dominions in the East.

4. They were not unaware that some difficulties might have been found from placing in the same regiment men under different conditions of service; but fully relying on the steady behavior of the men, they felt confident that by judicious conduct on the part of the officers any bad result might be avoided.

5. They were of opinion that, in this manner, the discontinuance of local force might gradually be effected with the least disturbance of the existing positions and relations of officers and men.

6. Objections, however, have been raised to this course on legal grounds, and H.M.'s Government have consequently determined on the adoption of the plan which I shall now proceed to explain to your lordship.

7. They are unwilling, by allowing the local corps to die out, which would be the necessary consequence of merely ceasing to fill up their numbers by recruits, that the names of such corps as the three older regiments of each Presidency should cease to be borne on the rolls of H.M.'s army, whilst they feel it to be indispensable that no man, except with his own consent, should have his present term of service altered.

8. The first object will be attained by maintaining these regiments as regiments of the line, the second by retaining in a local corps such men as prefer to continue their service only in India.

9. H.M. has been graciously pleased to sanction the necessary increase of the establishment of her army, and orders are transmitted herewith from H.R.H. the General C. in C. to H.E. the C. in C. in India, who will take the necessary measures for this purpose which depend on him.

\* Dated Jan. 18, 1861, No. 28.

10. The plan which they have determined upon is as follows:—

To offer to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bengal fusiliers the usual bounty given to a man volunteering from one regiment to another if they were willing to accept service on the terms of H.M.'s line forces, and to form a regiment of the line from such volunteers, with the addition of such men of good character of the 4th and 6th regiments of Bengal European infantry as may volunteer to be transferred to it on similar terms, and with similar bounty.

The men who may not volunteer on these terms will be transferred to the 4th regiment of European infantry, which will remain a local corps.

To make to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Bengal fusiliers, and of the 3rd Bengal European infantry a similar offer to that made to the 1st Bengal fusiliers, and to pursue a similar course in forming from them two new regiments of the line.

11. The men of the 1st and 2nd Bengal fusiliers, and of the 3rd Bengal regiment of infantry who volunteer for line service will be kept in the regiments representing those to which they respectively belong, and those who volunteer from the 4th and 6th regiments must be divided, so as to equalise as far as possible the number in each of the three line regiments. If the numbers fall short of 850 in each regiment, the complement can be made up by men from regiments leaving India, or by recruits.

12. If the men declining these terms are more than enough to fill up the 4th Bengal European Regiment, the 6th Bengal European Regiment must likewise be retained as a local regiment.

13. It is necessary that the officers of these three general service regiments should be generally under the conditions of service of line officers, and that they should be permanently attached to their regiments. It is considered to be desirable that they should be taken from among the officers of the local armies, and, as far as possible, from the old regiments which will be respectively represented by the new ones.

14. By my despatch of this date, No. 27, you have been directed to place all the officers of the European and Native regular infantry and cavalry of each Presidency on general lists, and you will invite from these lists the number of officers required for the new line regiments to volunteer for general service in these regiments, on the same conditions as line officers, except that the system of purchase when it prevails in the army of the line will not be allowed in these regiments. The present and prospective advantages which officers derive from the military and orphan funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed retiring pensions under the Indian regulations, counting their service in India in full, and one year for every two years of their future service out of India, in completion of the periods of service required under those regulations for the several grades of pension.

15. These officers will be formed into *cadres*, of the strength noted in the margin,\* exclusive of regimental staff, and will be appointed by the C. in C. to do duty with the several new regiments, and they will eventually receive new commissions from her Majesty in those regiments bearing the same dates respectively as the commissions which they now hold. Such of them as may have belonged to the three older local regiments will be appointed respectively to the new regiments representing those to which they belonged. And it should be secured to them that they shall hold a position in the new regiments as far as possible the same as that which they held in the old ones.

16. Names of these officers will remain on the General List, printed in italics, to regulate the promotion of their juniors, in precisely the same way as if they had been transferred to the Staff Corps under the conditions detailed in my separate despatch on this subject.

17. The three older regiments in the Bengal Presidency will thus be converted into regiments of H.M.'s general army, and will be numbered and designated as follows:—

The 101st Regiment of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).

The 104th Regiment of Foot (or 2nd Bengal Fusiliers).

The 107th Regiment of Foot.

They will be permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions won by the regiments of the Indian army, which they will respectively represent.

18. In my despatch, No. 374, dated 9th October, you were directed to form into three regiments of European light cavalry the five existing regiments of that arm in the Bengal Presidency, and, assuming this consolidation to have been completed, measures will now be taken analogous to those above prescribed for the conversion of these regiments into three regiments of Light Dragoons of H.M.'s general army.

\* 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 14 lieutenants, 10 ensigns (including two companies at the depot). A colonel will be appointed hereafter to each regiment.

19. Such of the non-commissioned officers and men of each of the three regiments as may accept the offer of bounty on the conditions of general service, will form the basis of a new regiment of Dragoons, which will be made up hereafter to the complement of 500 sabres. The three regiments will be respectively designated as follows:—

19th (Light) Dragoons (now 1st Bengal Eur. L.C.)  
20th (Light) Dragoons (now 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C.)  
21st (Light) Dragoons (now 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry).

20. The officers of the three regiments, having been placed on a general list under the instructions of my despatch of this date, No. 27, will be permitted to volunteer for general service in the regiments representing those to which they formerly belonged, and any vacancies that may then remain in the *cadres* of officers, calculated on the establishment of a dragoon regiment as per margin,† exclusive of regimental staff, will be filled up in the following manner:—

The 19th Light Dragoons by volunteers from the remaining officers of the Bengal cavalry.

The 20th and 21st Light Dragoons by volunteers from the officers of Madras and Bombay cavalry respectively.

21. The non-commissioned officers and men who may prefer the conditions of local service will be placed in the 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, which will be re-formed for that purpose, with the officers who belonged to it, as a local regiment.

22. The measures for the conversion of the European regiments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies into regiments of the line will be similar to those prescribed for adopting in Bengal, but with such modifications as circumstances render necessary.

23. At Madras, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers accepting the conditions of general service will be formed into three regiments of the line, which will be designated as follows:—

102nd Regiment of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers).  
105th Regiment of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry).

108th Regiment of Foot, and they will bear on their colours and appointment, any honorary distinctions belonging to the old regiments which they will respectively represent.

The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Madras European Regiment.

25. To this corps officers of the three European regiments who may not volunteer for general service, and, if required, other officers from the general list will be appointed to do duty.

26. In the Bombay presidency the three new regiments of the line will be formed in the manner above described of volunteers from the three existing regiments of European infantry, including the German soldiers of the 3rd European regiment, who will also be permitted to volunteer, and will be designated respectively,—

The 103rd Regiment of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).  
The 106th Regiment of Foot.  
The 109th Regiment of Foot.

They will bear on their colours any honorary distinctions which have been won respectively by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bombay European regiments.

27. The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Bombay European Regiment.

28. Officers will be provided for these regiments in the manner above described, with reference to Bengal and Madras, except that in the formation of a cadre of officers for the 109th Bombay Regiment of Foot, the claims of the Gremian officers whom, after receipt of my despatch No. 154 of the 5th September, the Government of Bombay may have thought it necessary to retain with the 3rd European Regiment, will be considered. Such of these officers as may desire it will receive commissions in their present grades in the 109th Foot.

The new regiments added, in the manner above described, to the establishment of H.M.'s army, will be available for general service, and will be twelve in number, as follows:—

19th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.  
20th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.  
21st Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.  
101st Regt. of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fus.) Bengal.  
102nd Regt. of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers) Madras.  
103rd Regt. of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers) Bombay.  
104th Regt. of Foot (or 2nd Bengal Fus.) Bengal.  
105th Regiment of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry) Madras.

106th Regiment of Foot, Bombay.  
107th Regiment of Foot, Bengal.  
108th Regiment of Foot, Madras.  
109th Regiment of Foot, Bombay.

I have the honour to be, my lord,  
Your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,  
(Signed) CHAS. WOOD.

† 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 9 captains, 9 lieutenants, 9 cornets (including one troop for the depot). A colonel will hereafter be appointed to each regiment.

### H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 20.*—No. 251 of 1861.—After an eventful term of duty in India, H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) are on the eve of returning to England, and H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council embraces this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of their services.

The regiment was at Meerut when the first outbreak of mutiny took place in 1857, and was one of the first required to take the field.

After twice meeting the mutineers on the banks of the Hindun, a portion of the regiment joined the field force proceeding to Delhi, and was conspicuous in the engagement at Bundlee-Ka-Sarai, which resulted in the firm possession by the British troops of the heights before Delhi.

During the siege the men of this regiment, among other important services, gave cheerful and valuable aid in working the heavy batteries.

In the operations in the Goorgoon District, at Narnool, in Rohilcund, in Oude, and in the pursuit of Tantia Topse through Rajpootana and Central India, in all of which detachments of the Carabiniers took part, the regiment established fresh claims to the thanks of Government.

The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council desires to assure Col. Custance, C.B., and the officers and men of this distinguished regiment, that their honourable services in the field, in a period of great public emergency, will always be remembered by the Government of India with the highest consideration.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

SIR J. HOPE GRANT.

*Fort St. George, March 28.*—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, is published for general information:—

Public.—No. 6.

India Office, London, Feb. 23, 1861.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you that I have resolved in Council to appt. Lieut. gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., C. in C. at Madras, to be a member of your Council.—I have, &c., C. Wood.

H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council,  
Fort St. George.

*Judicial Dept., March 28.*—Leave of absence:—  
Mr. E. W. Bird, act. civil and sess. jud. of Tanjore, priv. leave for 18 days fr. 18th prox., to proceed to Madras.

*Revenue Dep.*—Mr. C. A. Roberts, sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, has leave for ten days, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

*Public Works Dep.*—Mr. J. Neaves, 3rd class mechanical engr. in the Godavery dist., for 1 year, to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

*Judicial Dep., March 27.*—Appointments:—  
Mr. W. F. G. Irvine and Mr. T. E. Franck to be auditors of the accounts of the Administrator gen. of Madras for the year 1861-62.

*Public Works Dep.*—Lieut. L. G. Stewart, engr., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr. in North Canara, dur. abs. of Lieut. Law on leave.

*Public Dep., March 28.*—Mr. R. W. Norfor has been app. to be auditor of the accounts of the Municipal Fund for the past year.

*Judicial Dept.*—Lieut. Evan Maclean, 8th M.N.I., is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt. as asst. superint. of police in North Canara, and his serv. are placed at disposal of the provincial C. in C.

SIR HOPE GRANT.

Extract from Garrison Orders, by Major General McCleverty, comdg., dated Fort St. George, March 26, 1861:—

As it is possible that H. E. Sir H. Grant, G.C.B., apptd. C. in C. at this presy., may arrive direct from China, without previous notice being received.

The Maj. gen. directs it to be notified, that immediately it is known that H. E. has arrived, a signal of 4 guns, 2 and 2 in quick succession at an interval of one minute will be fired from the St. George's bastion.

C. SCOTT ELLIOTT, Brigade major.

*March 28.*—No. 117.—Promotion:—  
48th N.I.—Sen. Ens. D. W. Williams to be lieut., v. Samwell, cashiered; date of comm., March 26.

Returned to duty:—  
Col. Sir A. T. Cotton, kt., of the engs.; arrived at Madras, on March 25.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut.col. (brev. col.) B. C. Moore, of art., on furl. for 1 year, under old regs.

The services of Lieut. F. D. Faber, 5th L.C., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ. under the comr. of Nagpore.

The undermentioned gentleman, who arrived at Madras on March 25, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet of inf., and promoted to rank of ens., leaving date of his com. to be settled hereafter:—Mr. R. A. Clerk.

**April 3.—No. 119.**—Appointment:—Lieut. C. J. Rudd, fur. inf. vet. comp. to the charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Vizagapatam.

Returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—  
Capt. C. D. Waddell, arty.; arrived at Madras, March 25.

Capt. T. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Europe, on m.c., under old regs., and to embark fr. Bombay.

Lieut. St. G. Caulfield, 85th N.I., is granted leave to Ceylon, under regs. of 1854, in cont. of priv. leave till June 30.

Ena. H. D. Barne, 1st N.I., is granted leave on m.c., under regs. of 1854, retrospectively, for 2 mos., fr. Dec. 31 last, to Jubbulpore and within the limits of the division, and leave on m.c. in cont. to Calcutta, prep. to a final m.c. to Europe.

Surg. Maj. J. C. Campbell, Durbar surg. to H.H. the Rajah of Mysore, is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave for 6 mos., to have effect from date of embarkation at Madras.

#### APPLICATION OF THE ADDITIONAL PENSION TO OFFICERS.

**April 3.—No. 120.**—In continuation of G.O.G. March 26, 1861, No. 112, the Gov. in Council directs the publication of the following instructions received by a telegram from the Govt. of India.

"The additional pension of fifty pounds per annum is applicable to officers on the Invalid Establishment, but not to veterinary surgeons or chaplains."

**April 3.**—Lieut. C. J. Stuart, 51st N.I., is app. qm.r. and interp. of that regt., with effect from the date on which Lieut. Davies succeeds to the adjcy.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I., is relieved from doing duty with 34th L.I., and will proceed to join his own regt.

Lieut. E. S. Ludlow, 25th N.I., having been reported qualified to com. a compy. at batt. exercise, is relieved from doing du. with H.M.'s 43rd foot, and will proceed to join his own regt.

Leave of absence from their corps and stations:—  
Lieut. G. M. Raynford, 5th L.C., do. du. 2nd L.C., in continuation for 8 mos. Madras.

Lieut. T. K. Guthrie, 86th N.I., from date of departure for 6 mos., Madras, the first 60 days priv. leave.

Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C., do. du. 1st L.C., from date of depart., presy., m.c., prep. to procg. to Eur.

From the *Calcutta Gazette*, March 20.

No. 1238.—Capt. I. Campbell ass. ch. of the dist. of W. Berar on the 4th ult.

No. 64.—Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engrs., prob. asst. engr., arr. at Nagpore on Feb. 28, and rel. Mr. A. C. Creggan, 2nd cl. asst. engr., Great Deccan Road div.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, March 27.*—Lieut. C. J. Rudd is perm. to res. the appt. of adjt. of the Eur. veterans.

Lieut. Rudd will continue to com. the Eur. inf. vet. comp.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ena. R. A. Clerk is app. to do du. with 1st Madras fus.

The foll. removal is ordered:—

Vet. surg. G. Western, fr. do. du. 1st drag. gds., to 4th L.C.; to join.

**March 28.**—The following removal is ordered in the artillery:—  
Lieut. W. Bryden, from B co. 4th battn. art. to d. d. C co. 2nd battn.; to join at Trichinopoly.

Leave of absence:—  
Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., fr. date of departure till June 30, 1862; Nilgiris, a.c.

Lieut. W. A. Cheek, 13th N.I., fr. date of departure till Sept. 20, 1861; Nilgiris, m.c.

Riding master G. Butfoy, d. d. 1st L.C.; Bangalore and Madras, m.c., dur. the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in G.O., Feb. 8.

With reference to G.O. 23rd inst., the undermentioned young officers will join and do duty with the 1st Madras fus. instead of the 74th Highlanders:—

Ena. W. Miller.

Ena. G. C. Cooper.

The following appointments are ordered:—

Surg. Maj. J. Forbes, garr. surg. of Bellary, to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, N. div., during abs. of Dep. Insp. gen. F. Cooper.

Surg. Maj. J. M. Jackson, 2nd L.C., to act as garr. surg. of Bellary.

The following removals are ordered:—  
Surg. H. J. Penny, fr. d. d. 47th N.I. to do duty 2nd L.C.

Asst. surg. J. Chisholm, to 47th N.I.

#### Sir Patrick Grant.

MINUTE BY THE RT. HON. THE GOV. GEN.

A letter has just been received from the Government of Madras, announcing that H. E. Lieut. Gen. Sir Patrick Grant proposes to resign the command

of the Madras army, and to proceed to England by the first steamer in March.

Sir Patrick Grant's duties, during the time that I have held the Government of India, have not been confined to the Madras Presidency, but have, upon one memorable occasion, brought him into direct and most intimate relation with the Supreme Government in Calcutta; and as the services which, by his fine professional experience and his thorough knowledge of Bengal and of its army, he was enabled to render to India, at that critical time, were very great, I am desirous that Sir P. Grant should not lay down his command without a distinct and cordial acknowledgment of those services being placed on the records of the Supreme Government. The assistance which the Government of India received from him, from the time when, in June 1857, it called upon him to assume the command vacant by General Anson's death, to the time of Lord Clyde's arrival in India, will not be forgotten by any member of that Government.

I do not speak of Sir Patrick Grant's discharge of his subsequent duties after his return to Madras, for those of course were not performed under the eye of the Gov. gen.; but I cannot forbear to say that the earliest, judicious, and successful exertions made by him, in common with his colleagues, to reduce the military expenditure of that presidency, entitle him to the best thanks of the Gov. gen. in Council.

(Signed)

CANNING.

Feb. 25, 1861.

### BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, April 4.)

*Bombay Castle, April 2.*—Mr. C. R. Ovens, actg. sec. asst. mag. of Poona, and Mr. A. J. de H. Larpent, superny. third asst. mag. of Poona, are invested with the full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of flogging and review.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to be actg. registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, retaining his present position in the income-tax commission.

Lieut. C. J. D. Dodd, dep. coll. in Sind, passed a colloq. exam. in the Sindhi lang.

Lieut. A. Phillips, actg. asst. to the superint., rev. surv. and assessment, Gujarat, is perm. to reside at Surat fr. 15th ult. to 15th inst., on m.c.

Mr. H. M. Grant, asst. superint., rev. survey and assessment, Tauna and Rutuagherry, has leave for 10 days.

Mr. J. Gibbs is app. special commisr. for income-tax, and a member of the gen. income-tax commission for the town and island of Bombay.

Capt. R. Cowpar, first class dep. coll., Hyderabad, in Sind, has leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Eur.

Mr. A. Baumbach is app. a director of the Govt. savings' bank in room of Mr. M. C. Wilkin-on, resg.

Asst. surg. A. V. Ward res. med. ch. of the civil surg.'s dus. at Tauna, and actg. superint. of vaccination, Concan, on March 31, fr. Asst. surg. J. Menais, whose servs. are placed fr. that date at the disp. of C. in C.

Mr. R. Midment, asst. aud. of public works accounts, has leave for 2 mos., m.c. fr. 1st April.

Lieut. F. C. Mytton, sappers and miners, is admitted into dept. of public works as a sec. class asst. engr.

Mr. H. Coke, M.A., actg. educational insp., central div., is conf. in that appt.

Capt. J. B. G. Close, actg. superint. of the engr. school at Poona, is conf. in that appt.

Rev. C. T. Wilson, chap. of Colaba, has 3 mo. priv. leave fr. 3rd inst.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fomby Castle, March 25.*—No. 142.—Lieut. col. C. F. North, corps of engrs., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 143.—Capt. C. Lucas, art., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c.

No. 144.—Capt. T. W. W. Pierce, of H.M.'s 10th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

**March 26.**—No. 147.—Capt. J. D. Dale, 40th M.N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c.

**April 3.**—No. 157.—The following transfer and prom. are made:—

Transfer.—Ena. S. M. Hay is transf. from H.M.'s 14th N.I. to H.M.'s 31st regt. at his own request.

Promotion.—H.M.'s 31st regt. N.I.—Ena. S. M. Hay to be lieut. fr. April 3, to fill a vacancy.

No. 158.—The following proms. are made:—  
H.M.'s Bombay Regt. of Art.—Sec. Capt. T. B. Gibbard to be capt., and Lieut. T. N. Holberton to be 2nd capt. fr. Dec. 19, 1860, in succ. to Capt. Teschemaker, ret.

Lieut. J. G. Edwards, regt. of art., is entitled to the superior rate of pay fr. Dec. 19, 1860, v. Holberton, prom.

The following posting is made to fill a vacancy, and regtl. rank is assigned as follows:—

Lieut. E. Montefiore, Dec. 19, 1860, regt. of art.

H.M.'s 31st N.I.—Lieut. D'Arcy W. J. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Dec. 11, 1860, v. Capt. Birch, ret.  
No. 159.—The furl. granted to Lieut. J. H. Bedford, corps of engrs., in G.O. No. 135, dated 22nd ult., is without pay.

#### GUJARAT IRREGULAR HORSE.

No. 160.—The Gov. in Council has been pleased to resolve that the Gujarat irreg. horse shall remain a civil corps. So much of the G.O. No. 674 of Dec. 4 last as relates to the Gujarat horse is cancl.

Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill having resigned the com. of the Gujarat horse, Maj. J. C. Graves has been appt. to the com. of that corps.

**April 5.**—No. 164.—Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) A. Shephard, of H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), has a furl. to Eur. for 8 years, under old regs.

No. 168.—Lieut. J. Murphy, veteran estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., and permitted to proc. round the Cape.

**April 6.**—No. 169.—Col. A. Rowland, regt. of art., is allowed a furl. to Eur.

No. 170.—Capt. T. H. E. Stone, 9th M.N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c.

No. 172.—Lieut. W. H. Warner, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona, March 25.*—Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, art., ret. to du. without prejudice to his rank by permission of H.M.'s Princ. Sec. of State for India in Council on March 15.

The undermen. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. C. Payne, 18th N.I.; March 18.

Lieut. Sturt, 6th N.I.; March 19.

Ena. Daubeney, general list; March 19.

Leave of absence:—

3rd L.C.—Lieut. A. T. Moore, fr. March 18 to April 30, to Bombay and Mahabeshwur, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

*Bombay, March 26.*—Leave of absence:—

14th N.I.—Capt. C. W. Wahab; and 11th N.I., Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, fr. April 1 to May 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee.

*Poona, March 27.*—2nd Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, 2nd batt. regt. of art., is directed to join 2nd comp. at Belgium.

The undermen. officer passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on March 16:—

Ena. G. G. Morris, att. to 7th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. A. Moore, 13th regt. S. Mahratta Sillidar cav., fr. April 10 to May 25, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee before the civil and military exam. committee.

Lieut. J. Brown, 7th N.I., fr. March 22 to May 25, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee before the civil and military exam. committee.

Ena. J. Wright, 18th N.I., fr. March 15 to March 16, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

Lieut. M. Puley, art., fr. March 21 to April 21, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Ena. Hearon, att. to 83rd foot, fr. March 21 to April 20, in ext., to rem. at the sea coast, on m.c.

**March 30.**—Order confirmed:—

*Dated March 8.*—By Lieut. col. Sealy, appg. Lieut. T. L. Fraser, 14th N.I., to act as interp. to 4th batt. art.

Removals and postings of field officers:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. W. Honner, fr. 4th N.I. (R.C.) to 30th N.I.

Lieut. col. A. R. Manson (new prom.), 4th N.I. (R.C.).

Orders confirmed:—

*Dated March 21.*—By Brigdr. Sir C. Stuart, appg. Lieut. J. G. McKae, 23rd N.I., act. interp. to 56th foot, with effect fr. 6th inst., v. Monk, dec.

*Dated March 10.*—By Lieut. col. Holmes, directing Lieut. Frankland, 12th N.I., to perform the dus. of paymr. and qm.r. dur. such time as Lieut. McCready may be in com. of the regt.

Lieut. R. St. John, 72nd highlanders, adjt. 11th Scinde Sillidar cav., is permitted to rejoin his corps.

Maj. C. Manger, 3rd Eur. regt., is directed to proc. to Bombay, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

29th N.I.—Capt. F. T. Piers, fr. April 1 to May 30, on priv. leave.

16th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Seagrave, fr. April 1 to May 30, on priv. leave.

12th N.I.—Capt. M. J. Soppitt, for 60 days, fr. date of dep. fr. Poona, on priv. leave.

Returned to duty.—Date of arrival at Bombay, March 28, 1861:—

Capt. C. Scott, engrs.; Lieut. J. Gordon, 1st gren. N.I., 2nd in com. 8th regt. Scinde horse; Asst. surg. A. N. Ward, med. estab.

Surg. maj. Deas, 30th N.I., is posted to 2nd regt. Sillidar L.C. v. Mahaffy.

Asst. surg. C. Johnson, gen. duty, Bombay, is attached to 40th N.I., v. Deas, to join.

Asst. surg. J. F. Straker, 8th N.I., is attached to 4th troop horse art.



Asst. surg. J. Kearney, gen. duty, Poona, is attached to 8th N.I., v. Straker, to join.  
Lieut. J. D. Hall of 4th N.I.A. (Rifles), is app. adjt. to that regt., from March 24, 1861, v. Castell prom.

The following orders are confirmed:—  
*Dated March 24.*—By Lieut. col. Manson appg. Lieut. R. J. Castell to act as adjt. to 4th N.I. (Rifles) dur. the abs. of Lieut. Hall on special duty, and Lieut. T. Sangster to act as q.m.r. and interp. dur. employment of Lieut. R. J. Castell as adjt.

The underment. officer reported fit for du. is directed to join his station, and has leave as follows:—  
Attached 6th N.I., Malligaum.—Ens. T. A. Buchanan, fr. 1st to 26th April, in ext., to enable him to join.

Leave of absence:—  
Regt. of Art.—2nd Capt. (brev. maj.) R. Pittman, fr. April 10 to May 31, on priv. leave.  
Lieut. S. C. Crawford, fr. March 15 to April 15, to Cambay, m.c.

2nd Silladar L.C.—Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson, fr. March 26 to June 27, to Poona.  
20th N.I.—Capt. H. Lancaster, fr. 1st to 30th April, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwar on m.c.

*Mahabeshwar, April 1.*—The foll. transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Col. H. Lyons, fr. unatt. to 18th N.I.  
Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 23rd N.I.I.

Lieut. col. R. Travers, fr. 23rd N.I.I. to 31st regt.  
Lieut. N. H. Lye, fr. 31st N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
Lieut. col. R. Travers will remain with 33rd N.I.I. until relieved.

Poona, April 3.—Inf. Cadet W. E. Simpson, recently arr. fr. England, is attach. to do du. with 1st Eur. regt. fusils for a period of 6 mo., to join.  
The leave granted to Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, 28th N.I., in G.O. No. 297 of 7th March, is cancel.

*April 4.*—The foll. order is conf.:—  
*Dated 13th March.*—By Lieut. col. Forbes, c.b., appg. Lieut. A. Currie, actg. adjt. 3rd regt. L.C. dur. absence of Lieut. Moore.

Leave of absence:—  
15th N.I.—Lieut. W. T. Berthon, for 60 days fr. date of depart. fr. Aden, on priv. leave.

*April 5.*—The leave of the undermentioned officers is extended to the 30th inst., to remain at prey. on m.c.:—

Capt. C. S. De V. Lucas, Art.  
Capt. E. Thompson, 8th N.I.  
Lieut. P. Hodgson, 22nd N.I.  
Lieut. F. Pache, 30th N.I.  
Lieut. E. R. Goode, 16th N.I.  
Lieut. S. C. Crawford, Art.  
2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris, 1st Fus.  
Ens. M. H. Nicolson, att. to 16th Regt.  
Surg. E. Mahaffy, 2nd Regt. L.C.  
Asst.-surg. R. Millar, Med. Dept.  
Serg. Morgan, of the 2nd Eur. Regt. L.I., attached to the Bombay Volunteer Corps as 1st Class Sergeant instructor of Musketry, is remanded to his regt.  
Capt. F. R. Jardine, invalid estab., is permitted to reside and draw pay and allowances at Sattara and Mahabeshwar.

The following order is confirmed:—  
*Dated March 21.*—By Capt. Shekleton, appg. Lieut. T. B. Walker, regt. of art., acting adj. q.m.r. of art. at Belgaum, v. Pasley.

*April 6.*—Leave of absence:—  
Attached to 11th N.I.—Ens. D. C. Pedder from April 1 to May 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindoostanee language.

Orders confirmed:—  
*Dated March 22.*—By the officer comdg. the 19th N.I., appg. Lieut. W. Scott to act as q.m.r. and paymr. to that corps, v. Creagh prom.

Col. H. Siles app. a brig. on estab. in G.O. No. 162 of the 4th inst. is posted to Neemuch, and will proceed and join on being relieved of the com. of 3rd Eur. regt. by Lieut. col. Lya.

Capt. Groube 2nd class barrackmr. at Ahmednuggur is app. 1st class barrackmr. Scinde circle, v. Kelly removed from that app.

Riding mr. Brooks is app. 2nd class barrack mr. Nuggur Circle, v. Capt. Groube.

The underment. cornet and ens. are attached to regts., and directed to join accordingly:—

Cornet A. B. Combe, doing duty with 6th drags., is attached to 2nd regt., Poona horse, from 1st inst.; Ens. C. F. Gleig, doing duty with 64th foot, is attached to 3rd Eur. regt. from 1st inst.; Ens. E. A. Douglas, doing duty with 2nd Eur. regt. is attached to 13th N.I., from 1st inst.

Poona, April 9.—Leave of absence:—  
28th N.I.—Lieut. col. Stockley, from April 1 to April 30, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwar on m.c.

#### SERGE FROCKS FOR THE EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Poona, April 8.—The C. in C., under the authority of Government, is pleased to announce to the army that the introduction of the Red Serge Frock, in lieu of the shell jacket, has been authorised for the soldiers of the three European Infantry regiments of the Bombay local army.

#### BIRTHS.

BEDDY, wife of L. S., son, at Cawnpore, March 10.  
BETHAM, wife of John, daughter, at Mahim, March 31.  
BURR, wife of Dr., son, at Jeypore, March 28.  
BURTON, Mrs. H., son, at Royapooram, March 27.  
CLARK, wife of Capt. Melville, daughter, at Simla, March 26.  
CRAWFORD, wife of F., son, at Calcutta, March 20.  
EASTWOOD, wife of C. W., son, at Allahabad, March 13.  
ELLIOTT, wife of Capt. W. R., daughter, at Sealkote, March 26.  
FARQUHAR, wife of W., daughter, at Singapore, March 22.  
GIBBONS, wife of H., daughter, at Kurrachee, March 25.  
GILMOUR, wife of J. A. G., daughter, at Agra, April 18.  
HARCOURT, wife of Lieut. P. H., son, at Poona, March 28.  
HARRINGTON, wife of J., son, at Esplanade, March 31.  
HOME, wife of John, son, at Bareilly, March 19.  
INNS, wife of Capt. H. D., daughter, at Ootacamund, March 27.  
JONES, wife of A. R., son, at Dinapore, March 24.  
JOSEPH, wife of A., son, at Madras, March 21.  
JACKSON, Lady, daughter, at Calcutta, March 23.  
KEMBER, wife of James, daughter, at Madras March 29.  
LEWIS, wife of J. M., daughter, at Maldah, March 28.  
MAXWELL, wife of T., daughter, at Ferozepore, March 21.  
MICHAEL, wife of W., daughter, at Bynulla, April 2.  
MILLAR, wife of J. B., son, at Howrah, March 29.  
MANGAVIN, wife of J. St. J., son, still-born, at Bombay, April 9.  
OURAET, wife of P. J., at Calcutta, March 28.  
PHILLIPS, wife of Lieut. Alfred, son, at Surat, March 24.  
PLAYFAIR, wife of Lieut. W., son, at Nagpore, March 17.  
PIERCE, wife of R. H., son, at Cochin, March 22.  
POGSON, wife of W. R., daughter, at Hooghly, March 21.  
QUIN, wife of Capt. H. E., daughter, at Peshawur, March 18.  
RAIKES, wife of Maj. R. N., son, at Meerut, April 2.  
SANDYS, wife of John U., son, at Cawnpore, March 31.  
TALBOT, wife of Maj., daughter, at Poona, March 18.  
WALKER, wife of Lieut. T. Nicholai, son, at Roorkee, March 27.  
WALLER, wife of John P., daughter, at Vepery, March 30.  
WELLS, wife of W., son, at Kurrachee, March 25.  
WHITTALL, wife of R., son, at Agra, March 23.  
WYNYARD, wife of W., son, at Saharunpore, April 1.

#### MARRIAGES.

BRAINGAN, R. B., to Miss R. Matthews, March 19.  
CHARRIER, P. A., to Miss Amelia M. Sibold, at Dinapore, March 20.  
CUMMINS, J., to Theodora M., daughter of A. Romanini, at Bombay, March 2.  
DAVIES, H., to Ellen J., daughter of the late W. Sturmer, March 13.  
GIERTSON, G. T., to Fanny, daughter of the late Lieutenant J. Randall, at Belgaum, March 18.  
GRANT, Captain W. C., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Jane E., daughter of the late J. Williams, at Dinapore, March 16.  
HOGG, Lieut. William D., 41st Bengal N.I., to Emily, daughter of the Rev. T. W. Shaw, at Moradabad, March 4.  
LAMBERT, Lieut. P., Bengal Engineers, to Anne, daughter of Colonel F. C. Burnett, at Jullundhur, March 14.  
LAWTON, H., to Bertha L., daughter of C. B. Bacon, at Agra, March 19.  
MACLURE, J. M., to Sarah, daughter of the late S. T. Bull, at Calcutta, March 21.  
MORRISON, Rev. C., to Jane, daughter of W. A. Green, at Mean Mear, March 21.  
TAYLOR, Rev. E., to Mrs. W. J. Lawson, at Barrackpore, March 14.  
WILSON, R. H., to Ruth R., daughter of T. Ginger, at Bynulla, March 21.

#### DEATHS.

BINGHAM, Capt. Henry, Garrison Qm.r., Fort William, of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 54, March 22.  
BRISTOW, Maj. D'Oyly R., at Nussoorie, March 13.  
CALAGHAN, J. G., at Ootacamund, aged 32, March 27.  
COUNTER, Ellen C. F., inf. daughter of J. H., at Bombay, March 9.  
COX, Capt., H.M.'s 90th regt., at Allahabad, aged 40, March 25.  
CRAWLEY, George, at Madras, aged 24, March 31.  
DICKSON, Anna T., wife of G., at Calcutta, aged 40, March 30.

DILLOX, Sophia, inf. daughter of A., at Madras, March 2.  
DODGSON, George J., infant son of J. C., at Burdwan, March 24.  
D'SILVA, John, at Madras, aged 7, March 27.  
ELLIS, Charles D., inf. son of C. G., at Entally, March 24.  
GIBBON, Bessie F., inf. daughter of J., at Meerut, March 28.  
FOWLER, Anna, wife of H. D., at Shahjehanpore, March 10.  
GRANT, Lieut. Charles N., 2nd Bombay Eur. Regt., from injuries received in an encounter with a tiger, at Neemuch, aged 22, March 25.  
HAZLETT, William, at Madras, aged 64, March 28.  
HUNTER, Charles R., infant son of Capt. A., at Sul-tanpore.  
JEWETT, Howard W., infant son of Rev. L., at Nellore, March 21.  
LEPPER, Robert G., at Delhi, March 19.  
LEONARD, Catherine, wife of J., at Calcutta, March 25.  
MACKAY, Anne M., widow of the late R., at Alleppey, aged 87, Feb. 25.  
MACPHERSON, Inez S., infant daughter of Maj. H., at Deyrah, March 27.  
MCALDER, William D., at Nursingapooram, aged 5, March 25.  
M'IVER, Annie C., wife of K., at Korusanee, aged 30, March 31.  
MOTTET, Lieut. Gustave H., 19th Madras N.I., at Secunderabad, March 23.  
PIERCE, Alfred R., infant son of J. R. H., at Cochin, March 22.  
PROBYN, Cland W., infant son of W. G., at Shahjehanpore, March 27.  
ROWLANDS, Robert J., son of R., accidentally drowned at Chibepoogly, aged 6, April 1.  
SHEARMAN, George, at Poona, aged 45, March 29.  
SLADEN, Dr., late Physician-general, at Madras, aged 79, April 5.  
SMART, wife of E., at Hyderabad, Sind, March 25.  
SMITHETT, Henry W. H., infant son of Lieut. H., at Allahabad, March 27.  
SWANSEGER, Elizabeth C., wife of C. G., at Colaba, aged 27, April 2.  
TAPSELL, Henry, at Hissar, aged 60, March 22.  
THOMAS, Henry H., son of Lieut. col. C. T., at Calcutta, aged 25, March 28.  
WALLER, Sophia, widow of the late C., at Calcutta, March 24.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
*April 30.*

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. A. B. White, from 15th foot, to be capt., v. S. Calvert, who exchanges.  
6th Drags.—Cornet W. V. King to be lieut., by purch., v. Napier, prom.; Cornet H. J. Wallace to be lieut., by purch., v. Billington, prom.  
5th Foot.—H. F. Huntley, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. J. J. Peter, appd. to the 42nd foot.  
24th Foot.—Ens. O. H. Blount, from the 77th foot, to be ens., v. Sinclair.  
66th Foot.—Lieut. A. Austin to be capt., by purch., v. C. J. K. Gore, who retires; Ens. T. Gambell to be lieut., by purch., v. Austin.  
68th Foot.—W. J. Clifford, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Polden, prom.  
Rifle Brigade.—Capt. and Brev. col. Hon. L. Curzon to be maj., by purch., v. E. Newdigate, prom.; Lieut. C. T. Bunbury to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. col. the Hon. L. Curzon; Ens. G. S. Byng to be lieut., by purch., v. Bunbury; H. S. Brownrigg, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Byng.  
Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. and Brev. maj. L. Hook, to be maj., without purch., v. W. C. Vanderspar, dec.; Lieut. G. M. Parsons to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Hook; Ens. J. James to be lieut., without purch., v. Parsons; D. R. Falkiner, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. James.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Delta, April 27, 1861.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£2,000	—
Bombay.....	66,150	£328,990*
	£68,150	£328,990
Per str. Pera, 4th May.		
Alexandria.....	£1,200	—
Ceylon.....	4,300	—
Madras.....	5,198	—
Calcutta.....	500	£132,290†
Singapore.....	1,200	—
Hong Kong.....	—	12,450
Shanghai.....	—	12,235
	£12,298	£156,975

\* Shipped by Government, £90,370.

† Shipped by Government, £103,990.

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\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, May 6, 1861.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. GLADSTONE has forestalled Mr. Laing in the enunciation of his annual financial scheme, and is also fortunate in another respect—he has a surplus to deal with. Not so the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer. Upon him falls the ungenial duty of equalising expenditure with income, in the face of all kinds of obstructions and a falling revenue. He has besides to do away with the false hopes held out by the Secretary of State for India, misled by the sketch estimate sent home for his guidance. Sir Charles Wood was under the impression that the reductions in 1860-61 would nearly equal those of the preceding year, or about three millions and a-half sterling. The figures he quoted were £3,300,000, whereas the actual decrease did not exceed half a million. Mr. Wilson, indeed, expected to reduce the expenditure by £1,700,000, but this included £1,250,000 to be saved by adopting the recommendations of the Military Finance Commission. That contingency, however, proved a disappointment, and the consequence was that the expenditure for 1860-61 amounted to £40,630,888, or £213,426 in excess of that of 1859-60. This increase, however, was partly due to compensations being granted to sufferers by the mutiny to the extent of £700,000, an accidental and non-recurrent charge. There was, therefore, a positive reduction of about £500,000. For the ensuing year the military expenditure will probably be reduced from £15,279,005 to £12,500,000, and the naval expenditure from £856,870 to £300,000; making a grand total of £3,335,875. But, on the other hand, the revenue is likely to fall considerably short of the estimate submitted by Sir Charles Wood to the British Parliament. The cash balances on the 1st of May are expected to amount to £11,500,000, from which £500,000 must be deducted for the payment of the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money. The Income-tax will certainly not justify the sanguine anticipations of the advocates of that measure. Instead of three and a-half millions it will not produce more than two, but the year 1861-62 will only benefit to the extent of £1,000,000. The license-tax, if brought into operation, is also estimated at £1,000,000, and the increase in opium and stamps is put down at £750,000. But against this must be set off the supercession of the Punjab trade taxes, worth about £214,000 a year, and the Madras Moturpha, say £108,000. It is likewise stated in the *Englishman* that the miscellaneous receipts of the past year were £400,000 in excess of the average, and cannot be calculated upon to the same extent for the financial year beginning

on the first of this month. Another important consideration is the loss of revenue by famine, which is certainly underrated by the *Friend of India* at £500,000. The Government will be very fortunate if that calamity do not affect its revenue to a greater amount than three millions, but under the most favourable circumstances there will still remain a deficit of fully four millions. It is true, some further reductions may yet be made even in the military department, for it is proposed to maintain a native army of 120,000 men in addition to a constabulary force of 138,000. The European army is fixed at 70,000, which may be regarded as the minimum consistent with the preservation of external and internal tranquillity. But there cannot be the slightest occasion for so large a native force as 120,000 men. At least 20,000 may be struck off this muster, which at £25 a man—the annual cost of a sepoy—would give a saving of quite half a million sterling, besides diminishing the risk of a future struggle with the Sikhs. Considerable retrenchments are also being made in the Civil Department, but it is doubtful if these can be advantageously carried much farther. But no equal balance will be struck either this year or the next, and in 1864 Dr. Cumming has fixed the outburst of his “Coming Tribulation.” Still, it would have been satisfactory to have adjusted expenditure with income prior to that interesting event, but at present the chances are much against such a desirable consummation. The prospect is certainly not encouraging.

### INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

A FEW last words are yet to be written on the subject of this Fund. At the close of the year 1860 the balance in hand amounted in round numbers to £230,000, of which about £95,000 were invested in the New Three per Cents., and £128,000 in Four per Cent. East India Debentures. These several investments produce an annual income of £8,200, for the management of which an establishment is maintained at a cost of very nearly £1,400, including a salary of £200 a-year to a general officer as superintendent of the Fund. But what is there to superintend? What need is there for such an expensive system of administration? It is surely an unheard-of thing that one-sixth of the proceeds of an estate should be absorbed in the mere machinery for spending those proceeds. There are no charges for collection, no fresh inquiries to be made, no correspondence to be conducted, nothing, in short, to justify one-fourth part of this incidental outlay. At certain fixed periods, whether monthly or quarterly is of little consequence, settled allowances are to be paid to so many widows, and for the benefit of so many orphans. This can hardly be a very onerous task, and one might have supposed that the bankers who receive the dividends would, under all the circumstances of the case, have cheerfully agreed to undertake these simple and mechanical duties. But for what purpose was this large sum of money invested in Government Securities? It could not have been as a temporary arrangement, for in the troubled state of foreign affairs which has existed for so many months the Committee would hardly have selected a security, the realisation of which might have caused a loss of several thousand pounds. We are in some measure forced to conclude that it was rather the inten-

tion of the Committee to appropriate merely their annual income to the relief of the widows and orphans still upon their lists, and to reserve the capital for some grand purpose in the more or less remote future. Perchance they dreamed of founding an hospital, with their names carved in stone over the entrance, or of erecting some half-dozen churches in India, or of building a war-steamer to be presented to the nation. In any case it could not be otherwise than satisfactory to know that they were masters of a Fund amounting to nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and that even in the capacity of trustees they would become the object of very general, if not disinterested, respect and curiosity on the part of the public community. And yet how is this idea of permanence to be reconciled with General Tremeneheere's recent statement that the Fund was barely solvent? In the month of February last there was a balance of £230,000, producing an annual increase of £8,200, minus the £1,400 for expenses of management, and on the debtor side a certain number of cases receiving temporary relief, the continuance of which was limited to the current year, unless otherwise determined hereafter. But General Tremeneheere cannot possibly mean to assert that the capitalisation of the claims mentioned in the report would require anything like so large an amount as £230,000. It is perfectly incredible that he could have intended to convey any such meaning, though it is difficult to extract any other from his curt and not very courteous reply to the Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund. He owes it not only to himself, but to the entire body of contributors to the Fund, of which he is the salaried superintendent, to give fuller and more satisfactory explanations of the real state of the case. There is a very prevalent belief that, at the outside, one hundred thousand pounds will amply cover all the liabilities alluded to in the published and official report, and equally general is the desire that the surplus should be applied to the relief of our starving fellow-subjects in India. If the reasonable curiosity of the public on this matter be not promptly satisfied, the Committee and their superintendent will have only themselves to thank if an unfavourable, even though erroneous, impression be made by their defiant and contemptuous silence.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THAT the Legislative Council of Calcutta is doomed to early extinction may fairly be inferred from the tenor of the recent discussion on that subject in the House of Lords. Though by no means disposed to become the panegyrist of that august conclave, we are compelled by a sense of justice to protest against the disparaging, and even insulting, epithets applied to it on that occasion. To incur the censure of a Lyveden may not, perhaps, be considered either a hardship or a disgrace, and some might even prefer his lordship's disapprobation to the most high-flown compliments that could pass “the barrier of his teeth.” But it is a different matter when a statesman so calm and moderate as Earl Grey—in spite of his numerous crotchets—permits himself to speak of a small body of high-placed officials as a “miserable farce.” It is neither wise nor gentlemanly to use abusive language. In rebuking even Satan, St. Michael controlled his

tongue, and brought no railing accusation against him. But Lord Ellenborough, if less personal, was even louder in his denunciations than Earl Grey. The noble earl took shame to himself for having been instrumental in calling that council into being. Lord Broughton, he said, had displayed clearer foresight than himself, for he predicted the very evils that have since resulted from its existence. He then went on to ridicule its parliamentary pretensions, and declared that, as at present constituted, it threatened to discredit the Government, and endanger the stability of the empire. Earl Grey fully concurred in these views, and added that it was intolerable that the Chief Justice should lead the opposition. But why so? The Chief Justice is not the creature, or even servant, of the Local Government. He is appointed by the Crown, in like manner with the Viceroy himself, and is bound to act up to his convictions, whether in favour or otherwise of the measures propounded by his colleagues in the Council. No doubt, his hostility may greatly impede the legislative action of the Government, but if that action happen to be in a wrong direction, this impediment is scarcely to be regretted. The error lies in regarding this assembly of experienced officials as in any sense a representative body. Its business, as its name implies, is simply to make laws, and its most inveterate opponents will hardly deny that a very large number of excellent laws have been framed by it during the seven years it has been at work. The chief defect in the constitution of this Council is the publicity given to its discussions. Few men are proof against the temptation of making an oratorical display *coram publico*. Theoretically, nothing can be better than the organisation of the Calcutta Council. It consists of members of the different presidencies and sub-presidencies, well versed in public business, and thoroughly acquainted with the character of the peoples for whom they are called upon to legislate. These "potent, grave, and reverend signiors," if unbiassed and unexcited by the presence of reporters and a critical audience, would probably impart their local experiences to one another with brevity, conciseness, and good temper. If they happened to disagree on any point, mutual explanations, offered with placid courtesy, would speedily remove all grounds for variance, and the idea of splitting into two parties would never enter the head of any one. But there is no stumbling-block so dangerous in the path of a public man as rhetorical vanity. Instead of contenting themselves with the calm and severe duty of assisting the Viceroy in framing new laws and amending old ones, the members of the Council are striving to transform themselves into wordy debaters, whose triumph consists not in convincing their colleagues, but in defeating their opponents, and figuring next morning in the columns of the local papers. This is, after all, a pitiful ambition. If really anxious to be well thought of by their contemporaries, they would act far more wisely in seriously devoting themselves to the unimpassioned discharge of their legislative duties,—ignoring the presence of the representatives of the press and the casual *go-be-mouches* of Calcutta. Imagine a Cabinet Council conducted on this principle! What real work would ever be done? What definite policy would ever be discussed or carried out?

Banish the reporters, banish the public, and we should never again hear the proceedings of this assembly stigmatised in the British Parliament as "a miserable farce." The Government of India is essentially a despotism tempered by its responsibility to public opinion at home, and on no other principle can it be conducted with credit to itself and to the benefit of the people subjected to its sway.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 26.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LORD LYVEDEN, in presenting a petition from the inhabitants and taxpayers of Calcutta and Bengal Proper, complaining of the system of Government in India, gave at the same time a brief summary of its contents. The petitioners, he said, complained that while financial embarrassment in India had stopped public works a considerable addition had been made to the Mysore grant, relative to which the Indian Government had refused to supply information; that the military expenditure was excessive, that the system of accounts was vicious, and that the whole of the Indian revenue was subject to the pleasure of the Secretary of State for India. The petitioners suggested also that the members of the Council of India should have seats in Parliament, and that the Legislative Council of India should be enlarged by the addition of qualified non-official members. Having interspersed his epitome of the petition with comments, Lord Lyveden condemned the Legislative Council, and concluded by asking when the measure of the Government relating to the Legislative Council of India would be introduced.

LORD DE GREY and RIXON could not exactly say when the Bill alluded to by Lord Lyveden would be introduced, but knew it to be in a forward state of preparation. He then briefly explained the reasons which had dictated the grant to the Mysore princes, and defended the Legislative Council from Lord Lyveden's strictures. As to the military expenditure, he allowed it was excessive; measures were, however, being taken for its reduction. He entirely concurred in the necessity of laying accurate accounts of Indian expenditure before Parliament, but he denied that the powers of the Secretary of State for India were so absolute as represented by the petitioners. As the Government were about to bring forward a measure in reference to the Legislative Council, he declined for the present to discuss that part of the petitioners' prayer.

THE DUKE OF AROLYL briefly explained the reasons which induced the Government of 1853 to bring forward the Act for altering the Legislative Council.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH felt satisfied that the continuance of the Legislative Council as at present constituted was inconsistent with the honour, the dignity, and the strength of the Government of India.

AFTER A FEW REMARKS FROM LORD CLANRICARDE,

LORD GREY said he could conceive nothing more hurtful to British power in India than the continuance of that miserable farce the Legislative Council.

LORD LYVEDEN having said a few words in reply, the subject was allowed to drop.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the progress made in the North-Western Provinces justifies the expectation that the main line from Calcutta to Delhi will be completed by the end of 1862. With regard to the Jubbulpore line, the plans and sections of which are quite ready for letting the works to contract, or for proceeding with them under the departmental system, it has been suggested by the Government of India, on financial grounds, whether it might not be desirable to postpone their active prosecution for the present, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

The number of miles open in the Bengal division is 248, the average length of line at work during the half year being 200 miles. The permanent way and works have been maintained during the half-year at the cost of 6½d. per train mile. The working expenses have been 53·77 per cent., showing an increase of 9 per cent. over the previous half-year—the inevitable consequence of working a considerably extended mileage without a compensating increase in the traffic, that on the extension to Rajmahal being almost entirely confined to passengers. The Board have no doubt that as the traffic on the extension to Rajmahal develops itself, the working expenses will assume the ratio to the receipts which they have hitherto held. The total number of passengers carried during the year 1860 was 1,567,200, against 1,388,714 in 1859, or an increase of 178,486 passengers. The amount of permanent way materials, included in the traffic returns of the last half-year, was about 13 per cent. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ended the 31st of December last amounted to £121,869, against £113,449 in the corresponding half of 1859, showing an increase of £8,420. The gross receipts for the year 1860 amounted to £244,810, against £233,055 in 1859, showing an increase of £11,755. The net traffic receipts since the opening of the line have been as follows:—In the year 1855, £31,253; in 1856, £57,060; in 1857, £82,771; in 1858, £89,148; in 1859, £128,534; and in 1860, £124,358. Those amounts have been duly paid over to the Government. In the North-Western Provinces 123 miles of railway are open for traffic. The permanent way and works have been maintained in good order at a cost of 7½d. per train mile. The working expenses have been 49·86 per cent. The number of passengers carried during the last half-year was 104,160, of which 1,244 were first-class passengers, 2,488 second class, and 100,428 third class. The amount of permanent way materials included in the traffic returns of the last half-year was about 20 per cent. The gross traffic receipts for the half year ended the 31st of December last have been £47,201, showing an increase of £10,104 over the corresponding half of 1859. For the first seven weeks of the present year the receipts amounted to £22,624, against £14,450 in the corresponding period of the preceding year on the same mileage. The net traffic receipts since the opening of the line for public traffic have been as follows:—For four months ending the 30th of June, 1859, £14,227; half-year ending the 31st of December, 1859, £17,935; half year ending the 30th of June, 1860, £22,014; and half-year ending the 31st of December, 1860, £23,695. Those sums have been paid to the Government of India. In their last report the Board stated that the cost of the main line would be £19,700,000, and it appears that the Government of India agree in this estimate. The total amount already subscribed and borrowed on debentures, including the balance of the capital raised for the Jubbulpore line, which is being temporarily applied to the main line, is £15,900,500, and it follows that the sum required to complete the line to Delhi is £3,799,500. Of this amount the Board are now engaged in raising under their borrowing powers £899,500, and the balance, or £2,900,000 will have to be provided for either in share capital or in debentures convertible into shares. It is calculated that probably two-thirds of this sum will be required by the end of 1862, and one-third during 1863. The company has Parliamentary powers to raise in share capital £20,000,000, and borrowing powers to the extent of £3,000,000, so that, assuming the main line to cost £19,700,000, there is an ample margin for the line to Jubbulpore. The directors state that it has been rather generally assumed that the amount of capital required for the completion of the present authorised system of Indian railway communication is in excess of the capital which the several railway companies have power to raise, while the fact is, the Board believe the whole system will be completed within the nominal capitals of the undertakings formed for the purpose. The Board certainly see no reason to doubt its being so with this company,

nor do they entertain any question as to the position of their contemporaries.

The capital account to the 30th of October in India, and the 31st of December last in England, showed that £15,773,481 had been received, and £14,553,007 expended, including £171,778 on the Jubulpore line, leaving a balance of £1,220,475.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DR. DEALTRY'S SUCCESSOR.**—The Rev. F. Gell has been just appointed Bishop of Madras. Mr. Gell, who has been for some time domestic chaplain to the Bishop of London, had achieved remarkable academical distinction. He was Bell's University Scholar in 1841, and Senior Optime in 1843. He was also Theological Examiner at Cambridge from 1855 to 1859, and Whitehall Preacher from 1858 to 1860. Mr. Gell has been warmly recommended both by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

**SIR J. HOPE GRANT.**—(Whitehall, April 29.)—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major-general Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., having the local rank of Lieut.-general in the East Indies and China, and late commanding H.M.'s land forces in China, H.M.'s Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Second Class, which his Majesty the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him for his distinguished services before the enemy during the late combined British and French operations in China.

**THE INDIA MUSEUM, WHITEHALL-YARD.**—In consequence of the removal of the Council and Government of India from the old India House, the valuable museum, which had for so many years existed there, has been removed to Fife House, Whitehall, where it is being arranged preparatory to its being thrown open to the public. Fife House adjoins the United Service Museum in Whitehall-yard, and was formerly the residence of Lord Liverpool. It is not, of course, well adapted for the purposes of a museum, but it may serve as a temporary depot for the extensive collection of silks and jewels, and metal wares, and other produce and manufactures which illustrate the wealth of our Indian empire. In the entrance hall there will be placed the marble statues of Wellington, Clive, Hastings, and other military men and statesmen, who have at one time or another distinguished themselves in the field, or in the council of India. The staircase will be hung with the pictures which were formerly in the possession of the East India Company. The library formerly occupied by Lord Liverpool is now filled with the mineral products of India; the dining-room is stored with raw products and manufactures in jewellery and Japan wares; the drawing-room has been fitted up with much care, in which will be displayed the silk and jewelled dresses of the East. A small room adjoining is filled with models of agricultural implements, and of the various craft for navigating the seas and rivers of India. The large collection of models, illustrating the manners and customs of the people, will be shown in a corridor adjoining. The six bed-rooms on the upper floor are filled with birds, which have been most carefully classified by Mr. Moore, and arranged very ingeniously, so as to take advantage, in the best manner, of the somewhat unfavourable light which the small and inconvenient rooms afford. The kitchen of the establishment is filled with antelopes, stags, leopards, and other large stuffed animals. A fine collection of the Elliot marbles, consisting of slabs, cornices, panels, and other portions of the sculptures from the ruins of Amrawutti are being arranged in the grounds of Fife House. These marbles have not yet been exhibited in this country, and they are remarkable for the extreme delicacy, minuteness, and finish. The subjects represented are connected with the worship of Buddha, and formed at one time portions of a magnificent temple, of which the ruins now alone remain to tell of the patient skill of its founders. The museum will probably not be open to the public for five or six weeks.—*Observer*.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*Downing-street, April 27.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Perceval and A. Fletcher, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong; and Daniel William Blyth, Esq., to be Master Attendant of Galle, in the island of Ceylon.

**ASSAM TEA COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the Assam Company was held on Friday, the 3rd, Mr. H. M. Kemshead in the chair, when the report recommending a dividend of 12 per cent., free of income-tax, was adopted. It was stated that the crop of the past season amounted to 880,154lb. of tea, showing an increase over 1859 of 69,474lb., and that the yield of the current season is estimated at 972,982lb. The produce of 1859 has been realised, except a very small quantity, and the net profit of the year is calculated to be £84,983. The average yield has been 1s. 8d. per lb., or less than in the preceding year. This result is attributable partly to the general prevalence of lower prices and partly to the larger proportion of inferior tea, arising from a want of care in the plucking and first stages of the manufacture. The latter defect is now believed to have been remedied. During the past season sixty-five additional poorahs of land have been brought under cultivation, making a total of 3,544 poorahs now being tilled. Satisfactory progress has been made in the plantations at Cachar, and it is stated that the gardens are maintained in a high state of cultivation. Their yield this season is expected to be 16,000lb. Machinery has been invented by two of the principal officers for effecting improvements in the preparation of tea and for rolling the leaf, both of which are expected to prove of great service in economising labour. An approximate valuation of the property of the company shows that it is worth about £485,243, while the paid-up capital is £193,337 only, so that a large proportion of the present value of their possessions has been created out of the current income.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

April 25. Heversham, Pearce, Alcutta; Amathia, Gregory, Madras; Beyerwaard and Wallace, Akab.—26. Coldstream, Kennedy, Madras; Creas, Gooch, Hong Kong; Cornet, Patrice, Madras.—27. H. M. S. Sampson, Hong Kong; Jane Sakey, Sakey, Algor Bay; Anne, Buge, Calcutta; Calphurnia, Westlake, Bombay.—29. Agricola, Aikenhead, Bombay; Certamul, Minto, Bombay; B. M. S. Gunton, Siam; Imita, G. d. Ceylon; Waverley, Upton, Whampoa.—30. Linda, Von Bethen, Cebu; Ennerdale, Fearon, Kurrachee; Digentia, Porter, Calcutta; Anne, Goodrich, Whampoa; s. r. Mayl Dane, Hoffman, Cape of Good Hope; Gottenburg, Bjork, Maldivian, s. r. C. Evans, Alexandria; South Sea, Long, Hong Kong.—2. H. M. S. Adventure, Laredo, Hong Kong.—3. Marathon, Gibson, Mauritius; Royal George, Robb, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Persa, from Southampton, May 4, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suva. For Malacca. Lieut. Perry, Actg. asst. dep. com. gen. Armstrong, Mr. W. G. McKnight, R.N., Mr. G. E. Fair R.N., Rev. J. L. Moore. For Calcutta.—Mr. W. B. Baldwin, Mrs. L. L. Lington, Capt. and Mrs. Wyatt, Lieut. col. H. W. and Mrs. Norman, from Alexandria. Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. E. Colombe, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. D. Picchiff, Maj. Gibson. For Madras.—Mr. W. S. Betts. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Thoburn, Mr. E. Evans. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Almeida and infant, Mr. O. Sieden. For Hong Kong. Mr. J. Beckwith, Mr. Kingston, Mr. A. Simpson, Mr. A. Andrew. Mr. Story. For Ceylon.—Capt. Traill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Miss Brown, Staff surg. m. j. Premiergast, Staff asst. surg. White, Ensign Vandermeulen, Mr. Hudson. For Alexandria.—Mr. Lowenthal.

Per str. Vectis, from Marseilles, May 12, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suva. For Shanghai. Mr. Thomas. For Hong Kong.—Mr. M. Thurston. For Ceylon.—Mr. Harrison. For Singapore.—Mr. Van de Hoist, Mr. Holtbans. For Calcutta.—Col. Burn. For Madras.—Capt. C. H. Drury, Col. and Mrs. J. Baxland, Mr. F. T. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler and infant. For Malacca.—Mr. Seymour.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

MUNRO, the wife of Hector, Bengal Artillery, premature of a son, still-born, at Woolwich, May 1. TENNETT, the wife of James Bouriquot, of a son, at 64, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, April 26.

#### MARRIAGES.

BALLARD, Lieut.-col. J. A., C.B., Bombay Engineers, to Joanna, daughter of Robert T. Moncrieff, Esq., at Dalkeith, N. B., April 30. GREEN, Henry, to Frances G., daughter of the late Lieut. William C. J. Lewin, Bengal Artillery, at St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, April 30. SOWERBY, William, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s C.S., to Sarah A., daughter of James Wright, Esq., at St. Saviour's Church, South Hampstead, April 30.

TONGE, William J., to Anna P., daughter of George Bird, Esq., Bayshill Mansion, Cheltenham, and late Madras Civil Service, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, April 27.

YOUNG, G. A., H.M.'s 52nd Madras N.I., to Jane A., daughter of the late William Whyte, Esq., at St. John's Church, Forfar, N. B., April 17.

#### DEATHS.

GRAVES, Major-general Harry M., H.M.'s Bengal army, at Gloucester, aged 57, April 26.

HAILES, Mary, widow of Lieut.-col. John, Bengal Retired List, at Great Malvern, April 24.

HARRIS, Alfred, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Bridge House, Padworth, aged 51, April 25.

JENKINS, Jane, widow of the late Capt. Thomas, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Maritime Service, at Penrallt, Cardiganshire, aged 74, April 23.

LUCAS, Capt. Robert, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at West Malling Lodge, Kent, aged 81, April 27.

PALMER, Elizabeth B., wife of S. G., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Abberley Hall, near Stourport, Worcestershire, aged 38, April 24.

RUNDALL, Elizabeth A., relict of the late Thomas, formerly of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Home Service, at 10, Palmer-terrace, Holloway, May 2.

SHAW, Lieut.-gen. S., H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, at St. Helier's Jersey, aged 75, April 28.

WOOD, Francis H., widow of John A., Lieut. B.N.I., at Shrewsbury, April 27.

## India Office,

May 6, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. S. Delpratt, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. Graydon, 16th N.I.; Asst. com. gen. C. H. Keir; Lieut. col. J. H. Hampton, 50th N.I.; Capt. J. R. Auldjo, 86th N.I.; Brev. maj. W. Duwell, Art.; Brev. col. W. E. Mulcaster, 64th N.I.; Col. W. B. Thomson, C.B., 57th N.I.; Capt. J. G. Worthington, Art.; Surg. maj. W. Shillito, Med. Estab.; Brev. col. W. W. Davidson, 82nd N.I.; Surg. maj. F. J. Mount, Med. Estab.

Adras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Ross, Med. Estab.; Surg. maj. J. W. Whitelock, Med. Estab.; Capt. J. H. Dale, 40th N.I.; Capt. C. L. Yeoman, Art.; Lieut. col. C. H. Ricketts, 5th Lt. Cav.; Asst. surg. J. P. Nash, Med. Estab.; Lieut. G. S. Keith, 4th N.I.; Ens. H. D. Barne, 1st N.I.; Capt. R. Western, 44th N.I.; Col. F. Burgoyne, Art. (ret.).

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. R. C. Thorp, Med. Estab.; Surg. J. Turner, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. M. W. James, 6th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Murray, Art., 4 mo.; Capt. F. S. Taylor, Engrs., 5 mo.; Capt. F. B. Bailey, 6th Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. R. W. Chambers, 1st N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th Lt. Cav., 4th mo.; Capt. W. R. Campbell, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Welsh, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. G. Symons, 23rd N.I., 3 mo.; Ens. S. E. Butler, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. I. Harris, 86th N.I., 1 mo.; Col. W. Cumberlege, 3rd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. D. M. Cosh, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. Fleming, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Keith, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Surg. maj. W. H. Bradley, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Waddilove, 24th N.I.; Capt. W. C. Watson, 47th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Shirreffs, 80th N.I.; Capt. C. Campbell, 1st Lt. Cav.; Capt. G. H. Lewin, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Capt. G. N. Johnstone, 1st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. M. Holt, 20th N.I.; Maj. A. B. Little, 25th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Moray, 7th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Heisch, 28th N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. D. Gibney, 59th N.I.; Major R. H. Miles, Invalid Estab.

Madras Estab.—Major W. Bisset, 15th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. N. Raikes, 18th N.I.

## BOOKS.

From Calcutta to Pekin. By J. H. Dunne, Capt. 99th Regt. Sampson, Low & Co.

Captain Dunne deprecates criticism on the ground that "these notes were not written with any intention of publishing them, but were merely entered in a book for the amusement of some relatives." He adds that he has not time "even to read them over, as they are going by the present mail to England." But



why, then, did he not wait for the following mail? There does not appear to be any valid reason why this brief and meagre diary should be published in such hot haste, or, indeed, why it should be published at all. It is certainly not instructive. It imparts no information of the slightest value to any one, nor is it calculated to afford much amusement to general readers. At the same time we can fully understand that to his personal friends and comrades his good-humoured rattle may not be disagreeable. As a record of the military operations in China his journal is utterly useless, but as a sketch of military life it is not altogether devoid of merit, though it does not give one a very exalted notion of the professional zeal and earnestness of British officers. Novels, snipe shooting, and iced champagne appear to be the three things on which Captain Dunne and his friends mostly set their heart, and which occupied much more of their attention than the strategical combinations of their commanders, or the success of the Armstrong guns. This would, no doubt, be an unjust and erroneous view to take, but it is the only one suggested by Captain Dunne's narrative. Like many other amateur writers, he mistakes flippancy for vivacity, exaggeration for humour, and bad grammar for fluency. However, as he wrote only to please his relatives, he will probably not be disappointed if none but his relatives are pleased with what he has written.

**History of the Siege of Delhi.** By an Officer who served there A. and O. Black.

It is fortunate, perhaps, that this officer did not serve also at the Siege of Troy, or in spite of the Horatian canon we should have had that war set forth *gemino ab ovo*. He thus commences his narrative of the Siege of Delhi in 1857. "With Mahmud of Ghazni, A.D. 1001, and in the 391st year of the Hegira, the Mussulmans first entered India." It is only fair, however, to admit that he rapidly disposes of olden times, and brings Lord Dalhousie on the stage in the 7th page of his first chapter. Though somewhat late in the day his account of the feats of arms under the walls of Imperial Delhi is still full of genuine interest, especially for those who, like himself, took a personal part in those stirring events. His style is clear, simple, and vigorous, wholly free from exaggeration, but warming to a generous glow whenever some exceptionally brilliant deed is to be recorded. In some passages there is a startling resemblance to corresponding pages in the Rev. Cave Brown's standard History of the Mutiny in the Punjab; but we are inclined to suspect that in these instances the latter is indebted to our author's letters in the *Times* for the materials of his own story. As a taste of his quality we extract the following characteristic sketch of the redoubtable Nikhul Seyn:—

"About this time a stranger, of very striking appearance, was remarked visiting all our picquets, examining everything, and making most searching inquiries about their strength and history. His attire gave no clue to his rank; it evidently never cost the owner a thought. Moreover, in those anxious times every one went as he pleased; perhaps no two officers were dressed alike. It was soon made out that this was General Nicholson, whose person was not yet known in camp; and it was whispered at the same time that he was possessed of the most brilliant military genius. He was a man cast in a giant mould, with massive chest and powerful limbs, and an expression ardent and commanding, with a dash of roughness; features of stern beauty, a long black beard, and deep sonorous voice. There was something of immense strength, talent, and resolution in his whole gait and manner, and a power of ruling men on high occasions, that no one could escape noticing at once. His imperial air, which never left him, and which would have been thought arrogance in one of less imposing mien, sometimes gave offence to the more unbecoming, among his countrymen, but made him almost worshipped by the plant Asiatics. He seemed to disdain any other than a ruling part, speaking rarely in ordinary society. Such a man would have risen rapidly from the ranks of the legions to the throne of the Cæsars; but, in the service of the British, it

was thought wonderful that he became a brigadier-general when, by a seniority, he could only have been a captain."

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling, taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-35 (Sic.) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1836-37 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1837-38 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1838-39 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1 6½	78
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
8th 4 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	1 10½	93
9th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
10th 4 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	1 10½	94
11th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 0½	103 ½

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest-bills, Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight.
Calcutta ...	2s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Madras ...	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Bombay ...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3d May, £

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock	323		
India Stock (5 per cent.), scrip	101½		
India 5 per cent.	101½ to 2		
India Encased Paper 4 per cent.	77		
India 4 per cent. Encased Paper	33½ to 34		
India Stock, Encd. Paper, 5 per cent.	100½		
India Stock Debentures, 1855	96½		
India Stock Debentures, 1859	96½		
India 5 per cent. for account...	102½		
India Bonds (£1,000)	20s to 16s. dis.		
Ditto (under £1,000)	15s.		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India guar. 5 per cent.	all	94½ to 95½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	16 to 16½
18	Ditto B	all	4½ to 5½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	all	1½ to 2 par.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	15	99 to 100
Stock	East Indian	all	97½ to 98½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures.	all	99 to 100
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. deb. 1864	all	99 to 100
100	Ditto 1865-70	all	99 to 100
20	Delhi	all	96½ to 97½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)	100	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	94 to 96
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	83 to 85
Stock	Madras guar. 4½ per cent.	100	94½ to 95½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	87 to 88
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 per cent.)	15	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)	7	98 to 99
Stock	Orissan Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	all	91 to 93
Stock	Sinde 5 per cent.	all	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.)	all	80 to 82
100	Punjab (5 per cent.)	all	61 to 63
BANKS.			
40	Agra and United Service lim.	all	18½ to 19½
25	Australasia	all	20½ to 21
25	Bank of Egypt	all	32 to 34
20	Chart. of Ind. Ass. & China	all	47 to 48
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.	all	16½ to 17
25	and China	all	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	
20	Ratowan Bank	all	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	East India Irr. & Can.	1	1½ to 1 dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1½ to 3½
20	Norwadda Coal and Iron	5	1½ to 1 dis.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ to 1½
10	Ditto New	15s.	1½ to 1½ pm.
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	71 to 73
20	Ditto New	25	10 to 11½ pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	1½ to 1½
1	Sumatran Telegraph Scrip	all	1½ to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	1½ to 1½
10	Ditto ditto	all	5 to 7

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VOL. XIX.—No. 486.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 10	Burmah(Rangoon) March 30
Madras .....	" 16	Bombay .....
Agra .....	" 6	Ceylon .....
		China(Hong-Kong) .....
		April 1.

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 10th of April is so far interesting that it brings Mr. Laing's triumphant refutation of the hasty charges made against him by the Great Western of Canada Railway Company. The correspondence on this subject between the Financial Minister and the Secretary of State for India will be found elsewhere, and completely dispels any suspicion that might possibly have been entertained prejudicial to Mr. Laing's character as an honest man and a gentleman.

The Budget has not yet been announced, but the details are believed to be in a forward state. It is also expected that the deficiency will be considerably less than has hitherto been anticipated.

Accounts from the Indigo districts are more favourable as regards the collection of rent. The appointment of a special commissioner appears to have convinced the ryots that Government was in earnest, and fully resolved to enforce the due payment of rent charges. In other respects the intelligence is far from satisfactory. The rains hold off and the ryots refuse to sow, so that between the unkindness of the elements and the refractoriness of man the cultivation of indigo for the present season wears a gloomy aspect, at least in Lower Bengal.

Small Cause Courts are being established in the Mofussil, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been directed to appoint judges versed equally in the native languages and in legal lore. As a handsome salary is attached to the office, an adequate supply of barristers will, no doubt, be forthcoming as soon as this new opening is properly understood by the English bar.

A deputation of the Oude talookdars was about to proceed to Calcutta to express to Lord Canning their gratitude for the liberal policy pursued by the Government since the pacification of that province. Considering the short time that has elapsed since the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow, this complimentary journey on the part of our recent enemies may seem somewhat superfluous, and it may even be thought by persons of a practical turn of mind that these magistrates would be better employed in attending to the proper management of their estates. Little weight, however, is due to the insinuation put forward by the *Hurkaru* that their real object is to communicate directly with their late sovereign. They are far too busily engaged in worshipping the sun above their heads to pay much attention to that which has set for ever. Besides, the advantages of a direct and open communication are the very

last considerations likely to be entertained by Oriental conspirators.

The news from the famine districts is of no later date than that received by the last Bombay Mail; but it is certain that the utmost exertions must be made in this country to save from a painful and lingering death many thousands of our fellow subjects. On Friday last the committee at the Mansion-house remitted £10,000 to the Calcutta Relief Fund, making a total of £85,000 forwarded through that channel. Upwards of £100,000 have therefore been sent out for the immediate and temporary relief of the most destitute; but even this considerable sum will be inadequate to stay the ravages of disease engendered by insufficiency of food.

The chief news from China relates to the promulgation of an Imperial Edict establishing a Board for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Bruce was on the point of proceeding to Peking, but it was uncertain whether the Emperor would return to his capital or fix his residence permanently at Shensi.

The opening of the Yang-tse river to European trade as high as Hangkow has been officially notified, and consular agencies are to be established at Chinkiang, Kewkiang, and Hangkow, at which places, and also at Nankin, war vessels will be stationed for the protection of commerce. The frost had broken up at Tientsin, and the arrival of the long-expected mails from England had diffused great pleasure through the garrison.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ena. E. Richardson, H.M.'s 66th Foot, March 18.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. Way, E.G., R.I.N., at Gorey, Jersey, May 3.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Mark Cubbon, at Suez.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHELLES.—From MADRAS.—Mrs. Forbes and child, Col. Hamond, Col. Mosse, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Corbet and two children, Brig. Milman, Maj. Gordon. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Allen, Mr. Hobhouse, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Maydan, Capt. Dobbin, Lieut. Scrope, Capt. Garforth, Mr. Lawford, Lieut. Holroyd, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Viall, Brig. Sir R. Walpole, Mr. Bell, Mr. Knight, Lieut. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and infant, Mr. Moran, Capt. Horne, Dr. and Mrs. Macrae and child, Mr. Shillingford, Mr. R. Thompson. From HONG KONG.—Hon. Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Mayor, Capt. Warren, Mr. Underwood. From SINGAPORE.—Lieut. James, Mr. Swiss.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, May 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Sir J. and Lady Hearsey, Miss Hearsey, and two children; Mr. Beate, Mrs. Roberts and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Sweeney and infant, Mrs. James and child, Mrs. Parry and four children, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Knollys, Capt. Forster, Lieut. Fisher, Ensign Prendergast, Staff asst. surg. Sprey, Asst. surg. Wiles, Asst. surg. Colleson, Mrs. Turner, Capt. Hunter, Dr. Bantfield, Capt. Stanley, Mrs. Wyld and infant, Mrs. Harding and child, Sergt. Healy, Mr. Holden, Mr. Kitchen, Asst. surg. Campbell, Mr. Wells, Capt. Clifford, Capt. Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. Skeets, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Miss Wilson. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and infant, Mrs. Robinson and four children, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Evans and two children, Capt. Sidney, Lieut. Berridge, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Curtis. From GALLA.—Lieut. and Mrs. G. Hong Kong.—Mr. Poole, Mr. Mosses, Rev. Mr. Addams, Capt. Burslem, Lieut. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. col. Wolsley. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and three children, Master and Miss Neale, Brig. Barn.



## BENGAL.

## THE EUROPEAN CENSUS IN INDIA.

Four days from this date, on the night of Sunday, April 7, the Registrar-gen. of England, at the head of a whole army of enumerators, will proceed to take stock of the Anglo-Saxon race, who are subjects of Queen Victoria, throughout the world. It is ten years since the last census showed the total population of the United Kingdom to be 27,721,921, or adding the inhabitants of the infant colonies, thirty millions. Then of British-born subjects in India only the European servants of the Company were included in the census, which showed a total of 39,361 persons, of whom 28,256 were males and 11,105 females, thus divided as to Presidency and occupation:—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
Civil Service and families ...	858	573	285
Military and families ...	11,963	9,081	2,882
Indian Navy and Pilots, and families ...	503	331	172
Uncovenanted Service and families ...	2,304	1,313	991
	15,628	11,298	4,330
<b>BOMBAY.</b>			
Civil Service and families ...	614	368	246
Military and families ...	6,993	5,438	1,555
Indian Navy and families ...	1,524	1,437	87
Uncovenanted Service and families ...	1,537	929	608
	10,668	8,172	2,496
<b>MADRAS.</b>			
Civil Service and families ...	565	309	256
Military and families ...	12,762	8,740	4,022
Indian Navy ...	8	7	1
	18,335	9,056	4,279

The Royal regiments then in India were reckoned in the population of the United Kingdom. Ten years ago the "interlopers," the Europeans not in the service of the Company, who were laying the foundations of English enterprise and trade, working the printing press and propagating the truths of Christianity among the natives, were too despised to be thought worthy of enumeration. When an attempt was made the year after to ascertain their numbers, in common with the extent of the native population, all beyond the presidency towns were set down at the manifestly low figure of 317. In the evidence given before the Colonisation Committee in 1858, their strength in the Mofussil of Bengal alone was reckoned at 1,950, representing a population of above 6,000 persons. If we may take the lists in the Calcutta and Bombay Directories of heads of families considered respectable enough to be entered in a Directory, we have about 11,500 in the former city and 5,000 in the latter, almost all of them British-born subjects. But as England was without a census till 1801, and Adam Smith had to conjecture its population just as we now do that of China, so India has been without a proper census, native or European, till the present day. Certain returns have been published, by the Board of Trade in 1854, and by Parliament from time to time, on the motion of Colonel Sykes, giving the number of natives, but they are as untrustworthy as those of Europeans, falling, we believe, far below the truth. They gave to India in 1854, with an area of 1,465,322 square miles, a population of 180,367,148, of whom 131,990,901 belonged to British India, covering an area of 837,412 square miles.

And now the order has been given that on Sunday night next, or as soon after that time as possible, a census of all her Majesty's British-born subjects, whether official or non-official, shall be made. We consider this a fact more full of hope for Europeans in India than any event which has happened since the country was opened. We shall know our strength, how we are distributed,

what power is in our hands, how far we regulate the commerce of the country, to what extent we are available for its military defence, what influence we have through our capital, our agencies for preaching Christianity, and our command of the printing press. The settlers are clamouring for self-government, for a share in the administration of the country, for the right to purchase its soil and security in entering into relations as capitalists with the natives. Nothing will so surely advance these ends as the irrefragable figures of a census, especially if the form of return used in England be adopted in India. The first column of the Householders' Return is to contain the name of every person present in each house on the night of Sunday, 7th April; the second the relation of each to the head of the family as wife, son, boarder, servant, &c.; the third the condition of each, as married or unmarried; the fourth the sex; the fifth the age last birthday; the sixth the rank, profession or occupation; the seventh the place of birth, and the last a statement if deaf and dumb or blind. It is the sixth column which will be most full of interest to Anglo-Indian settlers.

We trust the census returns will not be compiled as carelessly as statistical returns generally are in India. Mr. Grey, the Home Secretary, should see that there is at least accuracy if not fulness. He ought to have obtained the permission of Government to fix a date later than 7th April, so that the census might be made on the same day throughout all India. Another difficulty will arise from confining the census to British-born subjects instead of extending it to all Christians. This term, British-born subject, has not yet been legally defined. It includes all persons born in wedlock of a European British father down to his grandchildren. Does the privilege extend beyond the grandson? Mr. Ritchie, the Advocate-general, lately decided that from the beginning of this century—but not before—when India came under the dominion of the Crown, the most remote legitimate descendants of a European British father, of whatever race the mother may have been, are entitled to all the privileges of a British subject. This would include a large number of East Indians, not a few of whom have on different occasions successfully pleaded non-jurisdiction in the Mofussil Courts. Again, this phrase excludes European and American foreigners, of whom it is desirable to obtain a separate list. The effect of this legal distinction and doubt will be to render the census most inaccurate. The difficulty would have been avoided by an Act of the Legislative Council, which we have so often called for, directing a census of Christians of all classes and colours, and making those who refuse to give information subject, as in England, to a penalty of £5. The want of a fixed date, of a certainty as to what a British-born subject is, of a penalty for refusing information, and of really responsible enumerators, as in England, will go far to deprive the Indian part of the census of its value. —*Friend of India.*

## DEATHS FROM WILD BEASTS.

Everybody is aware that wild beasts abound in the jungles of the Punjab, but we expect very few people entertain the remotest idea of the frightful number of human creatures, especially children, that are destroyed year after year by these animals. In the two past years no less than nine hundred and ninety-nine children were killed, principally by wolves, as will be seen by the subjoined abstract:—

	1859.	1860.
Killed—Men .....	6	9
" Women .....	1	4
" Children .....	467	432
	474	445
Injured—Men .....	33	24
" Women .....	3	—
" Children .....	83	31
	119	55
Total killed and injured	593	590

The greatest destruction of life occurs in the Umritsur division, where 347 children were killed during 1859, and 290 in 1860. In the Goojranwalla district 11 children were killed in 1859, and 23 and 70 respectively last year. These figures are perfectly astounding, and lead to the suspicion that the credit of this exceeding great slaughter is not altogether due to the animals to whom it is ascribed, notwithstanding the Commissioner of Umritsur, in reporting the slaughter by wild beasts of 160 male and 181 female infants in his division, says, "it is satisfactory that none of the children are of the race notoriously addicted to infanticide." The number of wild animals destroyed is not so considerable as one would expect, seeing that Government has paid in two years Rs. 14,386 as rewards for the destruction of 4,225, which includes a large proportion of cubs. The total number of each description of animal killed stands thus:—

	1859.	1860.
Tigers .....	12	35
Leopards .....	192	163
Bears .....	187	350
Wolves .....	1174	2080
Hyenas .....	2	80
	1567	2658

The wolves, we understand, do the greatest mischief. In the Lahore district 132 of them were slain last year, and no person hurt; while in Sealkote only 28 were destroyed, notwithstanding 135 children were killed in the district. Similar results are exhibited elsewhere, as for instance the comparison between the wolves and children in the Hissar division is as one child killed to 82 wolves. In the Cis-Sutlej states and the Umritsur division, the average is two children to about three wolves. Trans-Sutlej one child to three wolves. Lahore and Ferozepore 232 wolves, no children. Goojranwalla, in the same division, one to four, that is, 101 wolves, 23 children. In Mooltan division 622 wolves were destroyed and only one child, all of which clearly indicates that where the beasts are systematically hunted down, the destruction of human life is least. The greatest number of tigers were killed last year at Umballa, namely 13, and at Kangra the most leopards, 80. Bears also are found principally at Kangra, as out of 350 killed throughout the Punjab, 306 fell in this district. Wolves abound everywhere apparently, though judging from the number killed they should be scarcest at Peshawar.

The wolf is probably the most cruel, but most cowardly animal in existence, and a blundering stupid beast, devoid of the cunning which many wild animals display. He does not sneak up to his prey like a tiger or fox, and attempt to conceal himself up to the moment of his spring, but advances in the open, at a deliberate pace, until he arrives close to the object he has in view, when, if he experiences the least resistance, a blow on the head for instance, or a thump from a man's fist, he will immediately show his teeth and snarl, but at the same time turn tail and be off without inflicting injury.

We think this character of the animal is borne out by a comparison between the number of adults killed, and children; besides, we dare say the whole of the former were slain by tigers, leopards, and bears. It has been said that the comparative fewness of wolves killed is owing to the people not possessing fire-arms, but we are perfectly satisfied that a strong latie, loaded with iron at the end, would be found quite as effective as a rifle for the purpose. The reward paid for the slaughter of wolves seems to be about Rs. 2½ per head, which we should have imagined was sufficient temptation to induce shikarries to engage in the sport, but as it seems to be otherwise, the amount must decidedly be increased, for it will be a crying shame to the Punjab Government if the wholesale slaughter of the innocents is permitted to endure. We shall have a few words to say about wolf-traps on a future occasion, and in the mean time would draw attention to the annexed letter from the Judicial Commissioner in confirmation of our remarks:—

To R. H. Davies, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Punjab, and its Dependencies, dated Lahore, 16th March, 1861.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit, for the inspection of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, the annual statement of wild beasts destroyed, and the number of human beings killed by them during 1860.

2. It is satisfactory to find that more wild animals were killed, while fewer human lives were lost last year than in the preceding. Still there is the lamentable fact that 432 children are reported to have been killed by wild animals.

3. It is remarkable that in the Hissar, Lahore, and Multan divisions, in which the greatest number of full-grown wolves were destroyed, there should have been so little loss of human life.

4. During the year under report, monthly returns were regularly submitted from all the districts which are mostly infested by wild animals, and various orders were issued by me on the subject. A wolf trap on the plan adopted in Germany was introduced into some of the districts, but unfortunately not a single wolf was entrapped. District officers were authorised to give licenses on plain paper, for the possession of arms to shikarrees, conditional on the presentation of a wolf's head once in two months, the usual pecuniary reward being paid at the same time. In the Umritsur Division, the employment of a few shikarrees with a head man, on fixed salaries, was sanctioned as an experiment, but no result has yet been reported.

5. It is clear, however, that much greater exertions must be made, more especially by the district officer in the Umritsur Division, in which no fewer than 299 children were killed. The Deputy Commissioner of Goorgaira has been most successful in causing the destruction of wolves, especially of full-grown animals; he and the Deputy-Commissioners of Jung, Lahore, Dera Ismael Khan, Shahpore, Hissar and Sirsa have been called upon to report what measures they adopt, and by whom the wolves are chiefly killed, for there can be no doubt that by the use of proper means, a much larger number of these animals, which are the greatest enemies to human life, might be destroyed.—I have, &c.,

A. A. ROBERTS,

Offg. Judl. Com. of the Punjab.

—Lahore Chronicle.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**GRATITUDE.**—The *Oude Gazette* states that Rajah Maun Singh and seven others of the chief talookdars of the province are about to proceed to Calcutta as a deputation to present Lord Canning with an address expressive of their gratitude for his policy. The Travancore Prince has met with only one response from his brethren to his proposal to present her Majesty with a throne of gold.

**DACOITY COMMISSION.**—The correspondence on the subject of the Dacoity Commission results in a determination on the part of the Bengal Government to maintain that department. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 4,166 a month, or about half a lakh per annum. The Lieutenant-governor proposed to reduce the salary of the commissioner from 1,500 rupees to 1,000, and to confer the commissionerships of Bengal and Behar on uncovenanted officers. This with other savings will reduce the expenditure by Rs. 1,260 a month. The proposition is sanctioned by the Supreme Government. In the 24 pergunnahs the number of dacoities has decreased from 11 in 1852 to 5 in 1859; in Baraset from 39 to 5; in Howrah from 37 to 2; in Hooghly from 128 to 25; in Burdwan from 65 to 13; in Nuddea from 72 to 9; in Jessore from 33 to 4; in Bancoorah from 24 to 9. Mr. Jackson says he has lists of 5,000 notorious dacoits in these districts, and knows of the existence of five formidable gangs in Baraset. He considers the approver system the only one capable of reaching the dacoits, not excepting even the new police, and in this opinion the Lieutenant-governor concurs. If Mr. Grant would organise the new constabulary, any special Dacoity Commission would be unnecessary. Mr. J. H. Reilly, one of the most able of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service, has been appointed Dacoity Commissioner in Bengal, an office hitherto held only by the Covenanted Service.

**THE HON. H. B. DEVEREUX** is appointed magistrate and collector of the first grade in Patna, but will continue to officiate until further orders as junior secretary to the Board of Revenue. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden is to officiate as commissioner of Burdwan.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—The following is the most miraculous escape from a dreadful death we ever heard of. The most thrilling incident in the most startling romance can scarcely equal it, and yet it is true, perfectly true, and the hero is alive and doing well. On Thursday, March 14th, the two sons of Colonel Thomas, Godfrey and Frederick, left Mussoorie to ride down to Jeripani. It was dark when they started. The elder, Godfrey, a young man of about eighteen, insisted on taking the lower road, known as Mackinnon's, and his brother, rather than allow him to ride by himself on a dark night, agreed to come with him. The road is both difficult and dangerous, and Frederick Thomas's horse fell twice with him. Godfrey, a most dashing rider, then changed horses with him, and on they went again, Godfrey leading at a headlong gallop. The second fall had rather stunned Frederick, and he soon lost sight of his brother. Thinking, however, that he must have gone on, he rode slowly home to his mother's house, but his brother had not arrived. The whole family were fearfully alarmed, and though Frederick was too much hurt to do anything himself, another brother started off with men and torches to search for the lost one. Step by step for six long miles they traced, as they thought, the hoof marks of both horses right up to where the upper road turned off. A hope then sprang up in the minds of the anxious relatives that Godfrey might have taken the upper and longer road. The natives, too, said that he had passed on to Dehree, and a man was immediately sent off both to that place and Mussoorie. Daylight came, however, and no tidings. Unable to bear any longer inaction, the other brother, Frederick, started off again on the lower road. Six miles back he again followed the hoof marks, and there near the edge of a fearful precipice, or *khud* as they are here called, were the deep indentations made by the hoofs of a struggling horse. He crept forward to the brink and peered into the abyss. Far down beneath, more than a hundred feet, on a little ledge jutting out from the face of the nearly perpendicular rock, lay a human form, and that form was his brother. A faint sickness came over him, and had it not been for two men near him he would have fallen. As soon as he recovered he shouted to his brother, but with little hope of being answered. The answer came, however,—a low, feeble whistle: his brother was alive, ten hours after his fall. By this time the other brother and some friends had arrived, and they managed to get down to where Godfrey lay. One mass of bruises, faint with loss of blood, and a face scarcely to be recognised for outs, he still sat up and spoke to them. He knew them, too, addressed them by name calmly and collectedly. With some difficulty he was raised from his perilous position and carried home, where he still is, slowly, but, we are glad to say, surely recovering. The fresh track of a leopard was visible on the road above, and it appears that his startled horse in his headlong gallop went clean over the precipice at a bound. The merciful finger of Providence is wonderfully apparent throughout, but Godfrey Thomas owes no small share of his preservation to his horsemanship. With the natural instinct of a rider, he must have got his horse together as he felt him going, so as to keep his feet straight under him. Man and horse must have touched that ledge together, and the sudden shock on reaching it must have in good time unseated the rider, left him lying there, and hurled the animal still further downwards. The body of the horse was found literally smashed to pieces more than a hundred feet lower down. His rider had not a bone broken though so fearfully shaken. As we said, Godfrey Thomas is still alive, but it will be many a day ere the recollection of that fearful leap of a hundred feet sheer descent in the dark *khud*, and the long, lonely night passed on a ledge of loose stones, not four feet wide, without even a single shrub or stump to prevent his bruised body from rolling over to certain destruction, fades from his memory.—*Englishman*.

**CHURRUCK POOJA.**—The Bengal Government submitted to that of India, a short time since, a

representation from the Calcutta Missionary Conference regarding the official recognition by the Government, as public holidays, of the days on which the Churruck Pooja is celebrated, and containing a suggestion by the Lieutenant-governor that the last day of the Hindoo year should be substituted as a public holiday in lieu of the days now annually allowed at the Churruck Pooja. It appeared to the Governor-general in Council that the holidays which are now observed in Calcutta must produce great inconvenience and interruption to public business. We should be glad to learn what has been the result, if any, of the action of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which we hope will bring about some effective reform in a matter of the highest commercial importance. To say nothing of the impolicy of a civilised Government lending its sanction to the disgusting orgies of the Churruck and other such Saturnalia, the idle indulgences and wasteful habits of these constantly recurring holidays are quite incompatible with Income-tax paying, and that vigorous competition in the markets of the world which is now the only hope for India.

**THE ANDAMANES.**—A correspondent furnishes the *Englishman* with an account of the Andamanese who were captured recently. Three young men were taken in a fight between a party of the savages and a body of sepoy and convicts at work in the jungle. Their ages were eighteen, twenty, and twenty-five. The sailors gave them the names of Friday Blair, Punch Blair, and Crusoe Blair. Punch was the most talkative and vivacious. They expressed no astonishment at any of the novelties they saw. A second lot captured consisted of an old man of forty or fifty and two other men, one about thirty and the other twenty. These were called respectively Toeless Blair, Tuesday Blair, and Jumble Blair. Two of them were wounded in the capture. Their demeanour in captivity is very gentle and tractable, but there has been one attempt at escape.

**NEW POLICE FORCE.**—The *North West Gazette* notifies, that as a preliminary to the introduction of a reformed system of Police, the Military, the Municipal, the Cantonment, the Ferry, and all other Police which have hitherto existed as separate bodies will, from the 1st March, 1861, be gradually incorporated with the new police force in the districts belonging to the Benares division. The native officers and men belonging to the bodies of police above-mentioned, who are best fitted for service in the reformed police, will be selected and drafted into the force, the rest being discharged.

**RATE OF EXCHANGE.**—The rate of exchange for Bills drawn in repayment of advances made by the several Governments in India for the service of the Royal Navy and for the public service in China in 1861-62 is fixed at two shillings the rupee. The same rate will apply to officers' family remittances and effects.

**CHEQUE PAYMENTS.**—Acting on the suggestion of the Military Finance Commission, the Governor-general directs that the system of paying by cheques be established as a general rule in all departments. In August 1858 the plan was sanctioned as an experiment in the case of executive engineers, who were instructed to draw cheques for all payments above twenty-five rupees on collectors against the amount of the credit assigned them by the chief engineer each month. The system is to be general henceforth. Instead of different military treasuries, there will be one cash chest in each cantonment. Aware of the craving for new expenditure on the introduction of any new system, the warning is distinctly given that the introduction of the system is not to be made a pretext for creating new offices or for increasing establishments. Thus in addition to an increase of convenience to the public, guards, writers, and peons may be dispensed with, and a large pecuniary saving effected.

**INSECURITY OF LIFE.**—A correspondent informs us that two men of H.M.'s 73rd, in Berhampore, have disappeared. An Artillery man was nearly killed by the people of a "quiet" village near Moorshedabad.

**TUMLOONG.**—The following is from a letter from the camp of the special envoy at Tumloong:—"The Hon. Mr. Eden came up to a site which the Rajah had selected for him near his house. Soon after arrival Mr. Eden received all the lamas, amlah, and sirdars, and strongly impressed upon them the necessity of at once adopting measures for the release of two prisoners who have been taken by the late dewan's relatives to Bhootan, and for the apprehension of six of the criminals who have taken refuge there. On the 11th of March the special envoy had an interview with the Rajah's son. It was intimated to Mr. Eden that the old Rajah wished his son to be recognised as the regnant power, and that a letter to this effect was on its way to the envoy. Mr. Eden therefore treated the Rajah's son as the Maharajah, and will in future write of him as such. Mr. Eden was accompanied by Captain Impey and some of the officers of the force, a guard of honour being furnished by the 6th Regiment. He was received with a salute of jingals, and on going upstairs the Rajah came to meet him, and after shaking hands and making the usual ceremonial interchanges, the Government officers were conducted to seats. The Rajah was attended by all the chief Lamas, Kajees, and other principal persons of the country. Incense was burnt, and tea, &c., served. The envoy stayed and conversed with the Rajah for some time and then withdrew. The whole appearance of the Rajah's house and furniture, the nature of the ceremonies, and the dress of the Rajah and his people were thoroughly Chinese. The Rajah made inquiries after the Queen and the Governor-general, and expressed his regret at the late rupture, and in the course of conversation intimated his intention of becoming a permanent resident in Sikkim. He said he had long wished to leave Tibet, but that his father had opposed it; that, as he was now charged with the Government of the country, he considered it his duty to remain amongst his people, and that he proposed to remove his capital to Yangong, Rinchinpoong, or some other site more central for trade and convenient for free intercourse with Darjeeling. He added that he had, in fact, commenced the erection of a house at Rinchinpoong for his own residence, when the late misunderstanding arose. The Rajah appeared to be fully impressed with the importance of encouraging trade between Tibet and Bengal, and under the advice of Cheebo Lama an entirely new state of things will now be inaugurated in Sikkim. The Rajah requested that all shortcomings in his mode of receiving the mission might be overlooked, as he had been trained for the priesthood, and had never anticipated being called upon to govern his country. The death of his elder brothers, however, left his father with no other direct heir. The Envoy said all that was necessary and becoming on the occasion, and pointed out as forcibly as he could that a thriving trade was the best defence against future misunderstandings, and that if the Rajah had all along remained in Sikkim, taking part himself in the Government instead of placing himself in the hands of Amlah at Choombi, the events which had led to our invasion of his country would never have occurred. After the Envoy's return the Rajah sent a deputation with presents of a large quantity of rice, two yaks, nine bullocks, goats, Indian corn, &c., for the Envoy, the officers, and men of the force. As our cattle had all died and the last bag of rice was consumed the day before, these supplies came in most opportunely, and will last until the coolies arrive from Darjeeling. Mr. Eden has insisted that before the new treaty is executed a fresh search shall be made for property, public and private, left behind at Rinchinpoong, and that fresh attempts shall be made to induce the Dalunkote Soobah to give up the criminals who have taken refuge in his territory. A few days ago the Rajah's men followed seven of these criminals into Bhootan, found where they all were, and induced them to come with them towards Sikkim. Before they arrived in Sikkim, Mumbah, Dr. Campbell's late servant, whose extraordinary flight after receiving

a reward of Rs. 200 at Darjeeling has already been reported, came up with the Rajah of Damsang and released them; Mumbah sending an insolent message that if the envoy wanted the men he might come and fetch them, and that then Mr. Eden, and all with him should be cut up. The Sikkim Rajah has again sent some men of rank with a bribe to the Soobah, to induce him to give up these men. He has also seized the families of the Dewan's relatives until they are forthcoming. Mr. Eden determined to get some of the men, or at all events the khansamah and his son, who are prisoners in Bhootan, and he feels no doubt that he shall succeed in the course of this week. The Sikkim Government are quite in earnest in their desire to secure the fugitives. The Thibet Government has urged them to do all in their power to oblige us. The envoy is of opinion that the Dalunkote Soobah will not resist the influences now brought to bear on him. The men whom Mr. Eden sent to Bhootan to see whether there was any truth in the report of men and arms being collected in the neighbourhood of Dalunkote have returned, and said that there are only about sixty men of all kinds in the service of the Government there. An attempt was made to persuade them that there was a large force at Damsang; they therefore went in there secretly and found only twenty men. The special envoy has addressed the Dalunkote Soobah on the subject of the criminal refugees, and he is sure that the Soobah will see the expediency of a prompt compliance with the demands of the Sikkim Government. We shall soon be on our way back to Darjeeling, with all the objects of the expedition fully accomplished."

—*Englishman.*

**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.**—The *Indian Field* reviews the Land Revenue Administration Report of Bengal for 1859-60. The aggregate demand was Rs. 4,11,60,290, of which five-eighths per cent. was remitted, chiefly on account of losses from inundations on the coast. The demand last year was Rs. 4,09,08,684. The number of estates the property of Government was 7,432, or 73 less than in the previous year. Little progress seems to have been made in selling Government estates as directed a year and a half ago. The rules for the grant of waste lands in Darjeeling, in freehold, seem to have induced settlers to purchase. Land was sold at auction as high as Rs. 24 an acre, the up-set price being 10. Of previous grants 31 were commuted to freehold. Three new tea and coffee companies were formed during the year, with a capital of £60,000.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 3. Thomas Alex. Miller, Sunderland.—4. Simla (s), Paterson, Suez.—5. Victoria Bridge Pennington, Liverpool.—7. Rurramany, Bruce, Muscat and Cochia; La Fayette, Jones, Singapore and Penang; Jessamine, Mahoney, Hong Kong and Singapore; Sarah Gordon, Maulmain.—8. Franklin, Scharnatia, Point de Galle; Calliope, Simmons, London; Rangoon (s), Melville, Moulemin, Rangoon, and Akah; Thunder (s), Fowler, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Progress, Wurchase, Maulmain.—9. Grenada, Miller, Bombay, Cannanore, and Cochia.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Maggie Miller.—Mrs. Johns and child.  
Per Thomas Wood.—Mr. Miller.  
Per Rangoon.—Maj. S. B. Tickell, Mr. Nixon, Capt. Lewis, Maj. Garstin, Dr. Amos.  
Per Thunder.—Mrs. Fowler and family, Mrs. Phillips, Capt. H. Rigg, 21st Madras inf., Lieut. Gatacre, 25th Bombay inf., Messrs. Stephens, Greenwood, Rundle, and Cheever.  
Per Nubia (s).—From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Richardson, Lieut. F. Russell, M. Hernandez, Mr. Dalziel, Ens. Glascock, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Vincent, Capt. Cary, J. McDermott, A. Stock, Capt. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. W. Driver, Dr. T. J. Glover, Mr. Becherhoff, Thomas Boyes, T. Red, Lieut. F. B. Cox and wife, Mr. Scene, Miss A. Northey, Lieut. Shaw, Ens. Dakenham, Mrs. C. W. Taylor, Mrs. Thirra and infant, Miss Bond and two children, Miss Bell, Mr. Hastings and infant, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez, Mr. A. C. Cuter, C. Beckwith, Mrs. W. Alexander, Mrs. S. H. Tucker, Mrs. S. Selby, Mr. Robert Lee, Mr. Schoneman, Capt. Harvey, Mr. Hampton, Mr. Lacombe, Mr. Mazuchelli, G. B. Johnstone, Esq., Mr. J. Cook.

### DEPARTURES.

March 28. Orion, Libbeg, Hong Kong; Shaw Allum, Tallober, Bombay; Lombard, Eastman, Hamburg; Napoleon III., Bourguin, Havre; Nasree, White, Bombay.—31. Lord Dalhousie, Markham, London.—April 2. St. Pierre, Delamare, Bourbon; Volunteer, Richardson, Liverpool.—3. Southern Eagle, Caldwell, Colombo.—5. Maha Rance, Carr, Liverpool; Blackburn, Murphy, Liverpool; Blandina Dudley, Atwood, Boston.—10. P. and O. str. Nemesis, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis, for MADRAS.—Sir Morrison Barlow, Mr. Lagarrigue, Capt. Shiell, Capt. and Mrs. Syme and children, Col. McGowan, Col. Simpson, Lieut. Tydall, Mr. Leasure, Mrs. Walker and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lushington and infant, Mr. J. Macnee, Asst. surg. Watts. For SPOON.—Lieut. Biddell, Paymaster Thompson, Col. Stratton, Col. Turner. For Suez.—Mr. G. Schilling, Rev. P. J. O'Rourke, Col. Carey, Capt. Carey, Mr. LeMourier, Mr. J. Anley, Mr. O. L. Smith, Mr. H. L. Smith, Lieut. Lindsay. For MALTA.—Mr. Benton. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. C. Hobhouse, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. J. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hall and children, Mr. and Mrs. Malyon, Mr. Eudo Wells, Capt. Dobbin, Lieut. A. H. Scrope, Captain Garforth, Mr. H. B. Lawford, Lieut. Helroyd, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Viail, Dr. and Miss Sheetz, Mr. J. B. Knight, Lieut. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Newton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Miss Wilson, Mr. W. Moran, Capt. Clifford, Capt. Horne, Dr. and Mrs. Macrae and family, Mr. Shillingford, Capt. L. Holmes, Mr. W. Bell, Mrs. Rivers Thompson, Brig. Sir R. Walpole. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. Roberts and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Sweeny and infant, Mrs. James and child, Mr. and Mrs. Parry and family, Mrs. Knollys, Capt. Forster, Lieut. G. B. Fisher, Ens. Frendergast, Asst. surg. Spry, 33rd regt., Asst. surg. Collison, Asst. surg. Wiles, Mrs. Turner, Capt. Hunter, Dr. Bonfield, Mrs. Wyld and infant, Mr. Harding and child, Sir John and Lady Haresey and family, Capt. the Hon. J. C. Stanley, Mr. A. Wallace.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 10, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	79 12 to 80 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	79 8 to 79 12	
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94 12 to 95 0	
Dit o, 5 do. ....	95 0 to 95 4	
New 5 1/2 do. ....	100 4 to 101 6	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 percent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co's Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co's Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto .....	100	90
5 1/2 ditto ditto .....	100	98
New Treasury Bills .....	100	98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each 6350	
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	775 to 790
Delhi Bank .....	500	500 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	1450 to 1475
Ganges Company .....	500	645 to 655
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1770 to 1790
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	620 to 630
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	premium.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	560 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	par
Assam Company .....	200	475 to 490
East-India Railway Company .....	220	9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	60 nom.
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	120 to 130

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6 1/2
Doubloons .....		32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....		15 9 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....		20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....		15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....		16 0 to 16 5
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..		106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....		225 0 to 222 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 2s. 6d. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3 to £3. 15s.

**EXPORTS.**—(Calcutta, April 10).—Business is perfectly paralysed under continued unfavourable advices from home. The intervention of native holidays as noticed in our list of 23rd ult., and the unexpected delay of the str. *Simla* from Madras which created great sensation here, had caused almost an entire cessation of business. In Indigo there has been no transa since the 22nd. *Raw Silks* and *Corahs* have also been without any business. *Sugar* has been in very moderate operation for shipment to England. *Saltpetre* has been neglected, so has been *Rice* for Europe. *Linseed* has been inactive. *Rape* is still without shipment. *Jute* alone has been in speculative demand. *Hides* have been in increased demand for home. All other minor staples are quite neglected.

**IMPORTS.**—(Calcutta, April 10).—Business has scarcely been resumed by the dealers since the expiration of the holidays. Sales of *Grey Cottons* since the resumption of business have been principally for local requirement and for Lower Bengal; but very little has been done for the Upper Provinces, owing to the difficulty in the transit by land and water, as is generally the case at this time of the year. Sales of 39 and 40 inches Grey Shirtings, 5 to 8 1/2 lbs., have since the holidays been submitted to lower prices, say 1 to 2 annas per piece.

*Grey Madapollams* and *Jaconets* have undergone no change. *Mulls* continue dull. *White and Figured Shirtings* have been in limited local request. *Jaconets* have engaged a little inquiry for the Upper Provinces, but without any improvement in price. *Mulls* have continued in limited local demand. *Mule Twist* has been in some inquiry, especially Nos. 40 and upwards, at an advance of 1 to 2 pie. All *Coloured Cottons* continue neglected. *Metals* have further fallen in value, and the demand is speculative.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CAPTAIN COLBORNE**, of H.M.'s 60th Rifles, draws our (*Friend of India*) attention to what seems to be an act of gross injustice in his case. More than a year ago he was placed under arrest, at the representation of the Sub-Judge of Ootacamund, on the ground that he had broken his word by sending a less amount of property in lieu of a judgment debt than the Judge had expected. The disputed property still lies unsold, and the decision of a Court Martial on this and other charges has not yet been communicated. The proceedings have not been sent home to the Horse Guards, but, it is believed, are before the Supreme Court, owing to some legal irregularities. Whatever may be the decision, no officer ought to be kept under arrest for such a length of time.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—On the 20th of March the ceremony of conferring degrees on six successful candidates was gone through by the Senate of the University of Madras in the banquetting-hall. The Governor presided, and the Rev. A. Symonds delivered an address. The Senate were for the first time in academic costume, being thus in advance of their Calcutta brethren, whose sub-committee is still considering the grave question of gowns and hoods. There is a healthy rivalry in more important matters between the two Universities. Alluding to Lord Canning's eulogy of the Calcutta standard of study as being higher than that of Madras, the *Madras Times* expresses the local feeling when it says:—"The difference lies simply in the requisition by the former University of a small knowledge of several subjects, by the latter of a more thorough knowledge of fewer subjects." Having seen the examination papers of both Universities, we cannot agree with the writer, the Calcutta standard being higher in both the number of subjects and the difficulty of passing. But emulation of this kind is most healthy and an evidence of academic life and vigour.

**FAMINE IN TRAVANCORE.**—The Madras papers contain some particulars of the famine in Travancore. The cause of the famine is partly the failure of the rain last season. In October the caterpillars destroyed whole fields of young paddy. The death of the cattle from starvation entails vast loss upon the owners. Formerly, in average years, rice was 15 fanams per cotta, now it is 40 fanams. About 15,000 people are now being daily relieved by work or charity. In Kotar a poor girl was observed picking up skins of plantains from the street, and greedily devouring them. A boy, coming out of a neighbouring house, chased her away; when she was gone he returned to the place where the skins were and began to devour them eagerly himself. Through the exertions of Dr. Waring a hospital and feeding-house for the lowest caste of slaves have been established in Trevandrum by private subscription, and many lives have thus been saved. Mr. Maltby says there is no actual want of human food; the coast is open, the duties by land and sea have been suspended, and the bazaars are well supplied. The selling price of rice only covers the cost of carriage, and affords a fair profit to the importer. The selling price at Trevandrum is now Rs. 3 per maund of 82 lbs. The Rajah of Travancore has given Rs. 3,000 as a private contribution; the Elia Rajah Rs. 1,500; the First Prince Rs. 1,000; the Ranees Rs. 500; the Dewan Rs. 300; and the Coil Thumbooran Rs. 100.

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**—The *Madras Times* states as a rumour that Sir William Denison intends to recommend to the Home authorities the conversion of the Madras Government House into public offices and the purchase of Bishopdown at Ootacamund as a residence for the Governor.

**BUDDHIST FESTIVAL IN BURMAH.**—On the 23rd March there was an annual feast, or worship day, amongst the Buddhist population, and this year the gathering together was enormous from all parts of the province; for from the hour of three A.M. to three P.M. one could hardly squeeze himself through the crowd on the principal staircases ascending to the "Shoay Dagon." I estimate that at the very least some 70,000 or 80,000 persons must have visited the pagoda on that day. Not only from Henzadah, Prome, Pegu, Toun-goo, &c., &c., did the people come, but also from Moulmein, Martaban, Tavoy, &c. Indeed, scores of the poorer classes risked a land journey from Moulmein, to be present here on the appointed day—a journey lasting nearly a month, through hill and dale, forest and jungle. Once on the platform, and a scene burst upon one which I shall not for a long time forget. Thousands of Burmese, Karens, Teliens, &c., &c., men, women, and children, decked out in their gayest, gaudiest, and best of flaunting orange, red, and yellow silk, each with their individual offerings to "Gadama" of rice, coconut plantains, and innumerable other comestibles on which hundreds of pariah dogs luxuriated afterwards, were seen in the act of donation. Towards the afternoon, wrestling, games, po-hays, &c., closed the day. The Phoongies were in their greatest glee, for the gifts bestowed on them were abundant, and some of much value, such as carpets, almirahs, silk clothes, domestic utensils, and silver spittoons, &c.

**SIR MARK CUBBON**, in returning thanks by letter to the inhabitants of Bangalore for their valedictory address, entreats them to abandon the idea of erecting a statue to him, and to devote the money towards the establishment of a charitable institution. He says:—"I first entered Mysore near sixty years ago, when recently suffering all the calamities of war, and have ever since watched with deep interest its progress to its present state of peace and prosperity. I could have wished to be longer useful, but the failure of my health has rendered unavoidable the painful step to me of finally severing our connection."

**RANGOON.**—The *Rangoon Gazette* states that two of the Madras corps stationed at Rangoon are to be removed. The 24th regiment N.I. was to leave in H.M.'s Bengal steamer *Arracan*, and the 41st in the transport *Sesostis* for the Coast. Telegraphic communication between Rangoon and Calcutta has been established. There has been another dreadful fire in this town. A large number of huts has been destroyed. The Rangoon Volunteers and H.M.'s 68th regiment rendered prompt assistance in extinguishing the flames.

**PROGRESS OF COCHIN.**—In 1850 the port was visited by 421 vessels paying port dues with an aggregate of 33,841 tons, while the vessels exempt from port dues were about equal in number and tonnage. In 1860 the tonnage of vessels exempt was 64,776 tons, and port dues were levied on 652 vessels with a tonnage of 69,271 tons. Attention is being directed to Cochin as a station for the P. and O. steamers instead of Beypore when the railway is completed.

**KIDNAPPING.**—The *Cochin Courier* mentions a case of kidnapping which occurred during the stay of the Arab ship *Sir Edward Parry* in the port of Cochin. A Moplah passenger enticed a native boy of eleven years of age on board the vessel with a view to sell him as a slave in Arabia. The father missed his son, the ship was searched and the boy found. The *Courier* says: "The system of kidnapping natives of India to be sold in Muscat and Zanzibar is a monstrous evil which is assuming fearful proportions. Many painful instances have come to our knowledge where Arabs have contracted marriages with women on this coast with the deliberate intention of selling them into slavery at Zanzibar."

**VILLAGE HEROES.**—The district of Cuddapa has been much infested with gang robbers. Thirty gang robberies have taken place in one month, and a lawlessness has prevailed beyond the power of the mere police to subdue. Had such a state of things existed in England, the people themselves would have combined to assist the police in extinguishing the evil. Here, how-

ever, the people for a long time did nothing. Meantime the police authorities did their best to arouse the spirit of the villagers. The latter were told that they might take the lives of the marauders in self-defence; and a reward of fifty rupees was given to one man who had killed a gang robber. Thus the sleeping courage of the Hindoo was awakened; and at last he determined to strike a blow in defence of his property the next time it should be assailed. It seems that one of the most notorious organisers of gang robbers in the country was a man named Dungaram Reddy. As usual, the man was well-known to the police, but for a long time had escaped actual detection. He had even offered his services as a spy to the police, but they had been properly declined; and at the very moment when the event occurred which we are about to relate, a warrant was held against him. On the night of the 25th of March Dungaram Reddy headed a torch robbery in the village of Seedareddy Pully. The number of robbers is not stated, but as they approached the place, the villagers, as usual, withdrew into the fields with their women and children. Then, however, they determined to return, and make an effort to protect their grain and other property. They armed themselves with axes, swords, and clubs, and, surrounding the village on three sides, they boldly attacked the robbers. The latter were apparently armed in a similar manner, and an obstinate conflict appears to have ensued, of which, however, only the results are detailed. Dungaram Reddy, the leader of the gang, was killed by an old ryot with a long axe, whilst in the very act of rallying his followers. Another robber, who was armed with a heavy club and a sling, was killed by a weaver "with one blow of a long sword upon his neck." The other combats were equally remarkable, and carry us back to the days of David and the Philistines. A young ryot, armed with a club, attacked a robber named Kattubady. The latter struck his assailant on the thigh with a large stone. The ryot, however, managed to knock Kattubady down, upon which another villager came up and finished him off with a spear. A fourth robber was killed by "three blows with a large axe on the neck and back;" whilst a very powerful robber who was going to his assistance was brained by a ryot with one blow from a club. Such a story as this, when told of the mild Hindoo, seems perfectly startling. Mr. Hearn, who reported the matter to the Inspector-General, remarked, "I believe this instance of stout determination on the part of the villagers is almost unprecedented;" and he adds that "it has created a wonderful effect through this part of the country, and the death of Dungaram Reddy is regarded as a general blessing." The story, however, is not quite an isolated one, as another sample of unwonted gallantry was displayed by a Hindoo about the same time. "The robbers entered his house, and one presented a musket at him. He knocked up the musket, snatched the robber's dagger out of his girdle, and stabbed him twice with it, killing him on the spot." We are glad to see that the Madras Government, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Robinson, have granted a reward of fifty rupees to each of the seven gallant men who had displayed such courage against the gang robbers, with a silver bangle to the two who had most distinguished themselves. Public spirit such as this ought to be fostered to the utmost; and the gallantry manifested by the villagers of Seedareddy Pully will not only strike terror into the hearts of the robbers, but will provoke the admiration and imitation of the country at large. In Cuddapa it must tend to bring about a better understanding between the villagers and the police; whilst the rewards so judiciously granted by Government will do very much to promote that sentiment of loyalty towards the new regime which has hitherto been so wanting throughout the land.—*Indian Statesman*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 7. Gov. Higginson (s), McMillan, Rangoon.—8. Nubia (s), Stewart, Suez.—11. Eaglespeed, Pickering, Melbourne; Celuta, Hayes, Liverpool; Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Flad-



rod, Negapatam; Isabella Ridley, Jowett, Sanderland; Edmond, Le Lanchon, Point de Galle.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gov. Higginson.—From RANGOON.—Maj. gen. Campbell, C.B., Capt. Jepson, Capt. McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Withall and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Copleston, Capt. Chambers, Capt. Hill, Capt. Crewe, Capt. and Mrs. Apperlath and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Lieut. Grant, G. Smith, Esq., Staff serg. Longley, wife, and two children, Staff serg. Wilson.

Per str. Nubia, from Suez, &c.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. M. Matialun, Mr. T. W. Sandes, Cornet Browne, Ens. Rich, Capt. and Mrs. Thackeray, M. D. Strettell, Lieut. Hunt, Mr. Seed, J. W. Goodsir, A. D. Goodsir and wife, Mrs. Turner and infant, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Beattie. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. B. A. Clementson, Mr. and Mrs. Teed, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. G. S. Murray. From SUEZ.—Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie. From SINGAPORE.—Asst. surg. Fraser.

## DEPARTURES.

March 29. Candia (s), Stewart, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—30. Lily, Genon, Mauritius.—31. Maggie Miller, Johns, Calcutta; Gallant Neill, Bews, Manipalpatam. April 8. Nubia (s), Stewart, Calcutta; Arracan, Niblet, Tubal Cain, Smoult, Penang and Singapore; Baltic (s), Greig, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—Mr. Lacombe, G. B. Johnstone, Esq., Mrs. Muzuchilla. Per str. Arracan.—Lieut. A. D. Grant and J. W. Swift, Ens. J. O. Goldie, Asst. apoth. and Mrs. Wells and two children.

Per Tubal Cain.—Brev. maj. Snow, Capt. Coleridge, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Drury, Lieut. and Brev. capt. Hutchinson, Asst. surg. Rodney, wife of Capt. Wallace and three children, Sergt. maj. and Mrs. Lator and child, Qr. mr. sergt. and Mrs. Anderson and four children.

Per str. Baltic.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Messrs. G. Bickle, A. C. L. Carlyle Carlin. For BIMPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Taulmin. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Brown and child, Mrs. James.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 15, 1861.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	11 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	11 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	10 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	13 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Credit, to 6 months'	2 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 0/4
" " " 3 do.	2 0/4
" " " 1 do.	2 0/4
" " " Sight	2 0/4
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1/4 dis.
Do. on Bombay	1/2 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	per 10 to 1 p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	5 1/2 to 6 dis.
5 per cent.	1852-53	"
"	1853-54	"
"	1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts
Tanjore Bonds		1/4 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		10 to 11 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10-4-5.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes	95 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	75 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do.	90 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	75 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. do.	— per ct.
On Tanjore do.	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London & Liverpool, £2 to £3. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OPIMUM.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says the excitement which prevails at Indore on the subject of the probable out-turn of opium in Bengal is beyond belief. More than one native merchant would pay a lakh of rupees to obtain twenty-four hours' earlier information than his brethren. Though the crop in Bengal will be unfavourable, the increased export from Malwa will raise the revenue from opium higher than it has ever been. A re-action must follow, but Mr. Leing will only be too thankful if with this assistance he can tide over 1862.

THE LATE M. LAMBERT.—The *Bombay Gazette* says Commodore Viscomte de Langle, with four French ships of war, is in the Red Sea ostensibly with the view of ascertaining the fate of Mons. H. Lambert, who acted for a time as Vice Consul for France at Aden, and whom the French Government believe to have been murdered by the Somalis or Arabs at Tajoora, in June, 1859. Brigadier Coghlan deputed Captain Playfair at the time to inquire into the circumstances, and he is under the impression that M. Lambert met with his death by drowning while attempting to escape from a stranded *bugla*. A Mr. Grey, of Aden, says he once met an Arab in a room, who, pointing to a dagger on the wall, declared that to be the weapon with which he had killed Lambert and his servant, and that he had murdered them in hatred towards the French, and in revenge for their treatment of Shermarki, the old Somali chief of Zeila. Mr. Grey accompanies the Commodore.

CHINESE OATHS.—A Chinaman was recently put into the witness box of the Bombay Supreme Court to give evidence, when the question was raised, how is an oath to be administered to a Chinaman. Mr. Anstey, who has spent some years in China, maintained that oaths were unknown there. The Chinaman said that his countrymen were always sworn in by breaking an earthen cup in token of the similar destruction that would overtake them if they told an untruth. In Hong-Kong and Singapore oaths are taken by burning a piece of paper on which are written words of imprecation and curse. Sir M. Sausse observed that breaking the cup was the usual mode, and it was accordingly followed.

## CHINA.

Hong Kong, April 1.—The London Mail of February 11th arrived here on the 27th ult.

In our last Overland Summary mention was made of Mr. Alcock's recall to Yedo. He has since returned to that town, and been received with a salute of artillery. The recent fright appears to have drawn consuls and merchants closer together, and many mutual explanations have been gone into.

Passing from Japan to the Far North of China, there is not much to record for the past fortnight. The movements of the Emperor are still doubtful, and conflicting statements are current regarding his future intentions. By one rumour, which contains strong internal evidence of truth, he has been petitioned or advised to remove the Imperial Court and Government to Shensi, by which the humiliation of returning to his deflowered capital would be avoided, and the English ambassador, according to treaty, might reside in Peking, and welcome. This would be a thoroughly Chinese manner of turning the tables upon us, in that little matter at least. Another statement says that the Emperor will visit Peking shortly, meet the ambassador, and return to the Yehol for the summer. In the meantime, this inertness at a time when all the energies of the Manchu Government are needed, is causing the utmost uneasiness to every friend of the present dynasty. Mr. Wade, who is now in Peking, says that nothing but the Emperor's quick return will check the confusion into which everything is falling.

Turning our attention to Tien-tsin, where there is said to be considerable likelihood of our troops remaining for another year, we have little of importance to record. One letter says:—"Yesterday (March 12) a phenomenon was witnessed, which, though quite common here, was very extraordinary to us. The river in the morning was covered with ice a foot thick, with Chinamen going backwards and forwards upon it. At noon, there being a very high tide, it all broke up, and by the evening there was scarcely more than a few loose pieces floating down with the ebb. The Chinese all along have said that the ice would disappear quickly, but I never supposed it could have gone so suddenly. The weather now is beautiful, quite warm in the sun. I have allowed the fire to go out since breakfast, but shall light it again in the evening. Game is very

abundant—teal, duck, and wild geese." A postscript dated the 14th says:—"Our mail has not arrived, though the French have theirs."

Another letter is as follows. The delay in the postal communication is really most disgraceful with such a well-appointed fleet as we have now in these waters:—

"Tien-tsin, 14th March, 1861.

"The ice at Taku commenced to show indications of breaking up on the 2nd inst., it then being unsafe to cross on it between the forts. On the 8th it was partially broken up at various parts of the river, and at noon on the 12th it suddenly began to crack, and move away in front of the town of Tien-tsin, and the river is now quite clear up to that point, though masses of ice are still floating past the town from portions of the river higher up, not yet navigable. This day at noon the first gunboat of the season arrived from Taku—the *Drake*, No. 78, and will take down the present mail to Maitau, from whence it will be sent on to Shanghai.

"The French received this forenoon their mails of the 12th January, but the English portion of the mail is not yet forthcoming. Throughout the winter the postal arrangements of our allies have been much superior to ours; as they have had their mails regularly from Chefoo, while it was only on the 3rd of the present month that the English army received any since the 19th December last, on which day the European mail of 10th October arrived. The English mail of 10th December was delivered in Tien-tsin, via Chefoo, on the 3rd; and on the 6th instant the mails of 26th October and 10th and 26th November came up from Chefoo; and yesterday was received the one of 26th December—so at last, with the exception of the 10th January from London, the army have received all their missing mails.

"The only news of importance from Peking is that the Emperor is to return for a short time to the capital at the end of the present month. He leaves his palace of Je-Ho, in Tartary, on the 24th of this month, and is expected to be seven days on the journey. This has been officially announced in the *Peking Gazette*—also an Imperial decree, characterising Sang-ko-lin-sin and his lieutenant-general as 'wanting in resource,' and requiring them by new deeds to regain the military character which they have lost by their unsuccessful operations against the Shantung insurrectionists, who now are a very formidable body, amounting to some 200,000. The immediate cause of this decree is a second defeat which Sang-ko-lin-sin has experienced at their hands.

"The troops at Tien-tsin, it is reported, will shortly be removed from their quarters in the town, and go into camp during the warm weather. The heavy mortality which prevailed during the winter has now a good deal abated. The weakly men are stated to have suffered from the cold a good deal, but that men than were really healthy have stood the climate well, and that altogether it is a more healthy one than the actual mortality would imply, the men who have died being those previously diseased.

"A general parade of all the troops in garrison took place a few days ago, to witness the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieut. Heathcote, of the 60th Rifles, for gallant conduct at Delhi. The Cross was presented to this officer by Brigadier Staveley, C.B., commanding the garrison, in the presence of the chief Chinese authorities of the city, who were invited to attend. Amongst them was Brigadier-General Shing Lung, who commanded the Great Northern Fort, at the entrance of the Peiho, during the action of the 21st August last. In this fort the magazine was exploded, he states, by a shell from one of the gunboats.

"The English and French embassies proceed to Peking in about ten days. Staff Surgeon Dr. Rennie, formerly of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the personal staff of his Excellency the Honourable F. Bruce, C.B., and proceeds to Peking with her Majesty's embassy.

"The troops in garrison at Tien-tsin consist of the 31st, 60th, and 67th Regiments; 1st Battalion Military Train; 10th Company Royal Engineers; Desborough's and Govan's Batteries of Royal

Artillery (the latter Armstrong); and Fane's Sikh Cavalry. The French force consists of the 101st and 102nd Regiments, two batteries of Artillery, and a company of Engineers."

The news from Shanghai is very interesting. According to the latest accounts, the Yang-tze expedition had reached Hankow, and the river up to that point has been reported navigable to vessels drawing twenty feet of water. After the Langshan crossing all the dangers in navigation are at an end. The three ports selected by our people for trade are, Chin-kiang, Hew-kiang, and Hankow.

It is worth recording that two Englishmen were sued, at the instance of the Chinese Government, for conveying firearms into the camp of the rebels. They were found guilty, and sentenced as follows:—

"That the defendant Bennett be imprisoned for the period of three months, and be fined the sum of five thousand dollars, or in default of payment of the same be imprisoned a further period of one year; and that the defendant Mills be imprisoned for the period of three months, and be fined the sum of two hundred dollars, or in default of the payment of the same, be imprisoned a further period of two months."

The French have received possession of a plot of ground in the city of Shanghai, which is said to have been the site of a Catholic church during a former dynasty. This is only one of many such acquisitions, present and future.

The annexed Imperial Edict is one of the most important State papers that has appeared in China for a long time. It inaugurates a new era, and nothing less than the creation of a Board for Foreign Affairs by the Government, which has hitherto refused to have intercourse with other nations on terms of equality. But not only does the establishment of the Board give an assurance that this intercourse is to be conducted on a very different footing, but the persons who have been appointed to discharge the important functions assigned to it warrant the expectation that the treaties with Western nations are to be observed in good faith, and that no effort will be spared by the Chinese Government to discharge the obligations which she has come under by these solemn compacts. The members of this Board are the Prince of Kung, the Emperor's brother, who met Lord Elgin at Peking, and notified this treaty; Kwei-liang, the Principal Secretary of State, and who negotiated the treaty of Tien-tsin in 1858; and Wan Siang, a Vice-President of the Board of Revenue. The two principal members are now the best known officers of the Chinese Government. They are known as the earnest advocates of peace and friendly intercourse with Western nations. Hence their appointment may be regarded as highly auspicious, as indicating the sincerity of the Government. It is very important that Western nations, and especially that of England, should accept it in this light, and that their ambassadors should meet them in a spirit of conciliation and friendliness. It is an interesting fact in this connection, that the Prince has sent instructions to Shanghai and Canton to have inquiries made for persons that are qualified to act as interpreters of English to the Commissioners for Foreign Affairs, and that if such can be found they should be sent up to Peking. The intention would appear to be, to establish a college of interpreters for English, similar to that which has existed for Russian in connection with the Russian college at Peking. It is greatly to be desired that they had a supply of competent and well informed interpreters. There will, however, be much difficulty in finding such now; but in the end the demand will lead, sooner or later, to the supply:—

Imperial Edict, decreeing the Establishment of a Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking. (From the *Peking Gazette*, No. 145, published at Canton, March 20th).

On or about the 14th December, 1860 (between the 3rd and 25th of the eleventh month of the tenth year of the Hien-fung), an Imperial Edict was received, in tenor as follows:—

"The Prince of Hwei and his associates memorialise, stating that they have jointly considered

the memorial presented by the Prince of Kung, Yi-sin, and others, reporting their proceedings in settling the rules for commercial intercourse devised after the conclusion of the Treaties of Peace. The memorial of the Prince of Hwei states that the measures decided upon by the Prince of Kung, and his colleagues are all (in conformity with) the actual circumstances, and begs that the propositions, as submitted, may be acted upon.

"Let, therefore, a Board of Superintendence of Commercial Intercourse with all nations be established at Peking, and let the Prince of Kung, Yi-sin, the High Chancellor Kwei-liang, and Wen-hsiang, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, be appointed to the control thereof. Let the Board of Rites at the same time issue a seal of office, bearing the title of 'Imperially appointed Superintendency of Commercial Intercourse with Foreign Nations.' For the Under-secretariats which it is necessary to establish, let Manchou and Chinese officials, to the number of eight, be selected from among the Secretaries of the Inner Council, the Boards, and the Council of State. These officers will not be required to do duty at the same time at the Council of State. They will take their turn of duty consecutively.

"The Titular Vice-President, Tsung-hou, is to reside at Tien-tsin, as superintendent of the three (northern) ports, having all commercial relations at Niu-chwang, Tien-tsin, and Teng-chou beneath his supervision; and he will co-operate with the respective Manchou generals, viceroys, governors, and prefects, in the discharge of his duties. He will receive a seal with his title as 'Superintendent of Trade for the Three Ports,' but it will not be necessary to add the designation of 'Imperial Commissioner.'

"The duties of Superintendent of Trade at Canton, Foo-chow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, together with the three ports on the inner river, and Chao-chou, Chiung-chou, and Tan-shuei in Formosa, are to be discharged by the Acting Imperial Commissioner, Hieh-hwan, Governor of Kiang-su.

"Of the newly opened ports, Niu-chwang alone is to be beneath the control of the Superintendent of Manchurian Customs. For the conduct of business at Teng-chou and the other ports, let officers be appointed by the respective viceroys and governors, in concert with Tsung-hou and Hsieh-hwan.

"Reports to the Throne must be made from time to time, regarding the official communications from (the representatives of) the different nations, together with all matters affecting commercial intercourse; while the original despatches themselves must at the same time be forwarded for perusal, communication being simultaneously made to the Board of Rites for transmission to the Superintendency of Foreign Commercial Intercourse.

"All Manchou generals, viceroys, and governors are likewise commanded to correspond for mutual information; and whenever any official changes take place, the special records (of foreign affairs) must be handed over to the new incumbent.

"With regard to foreign relations on the Kirin and Amoor frontier, let the Manchou general and his associates in that region report the actual circumstances; and at the same time forward information to the Board of Rites, for transmission to the superintendency.

"Not the slightest concealment or glossing of facts will be allowed.

"Respect this!"

In Hong Kong the past fortnight has not been very eventful. Steps are being taken by the Government here, first, to have better English teaching in the Government schools; and second, to have a proper staff of interpreters trained for the service of Government. By the one scheme the Chinese are taught English; by the other, the English are taught Chinese. Sir Hercules Robinson's Government is gaining golden opinions from all sorts of people. The desertions from the army and navy, we are sorry to say, have been numerous, upwards of forty men from both branches of the service having deserted within a

very short space of time, a few of whom were recently apprehended in Macao.—*Overland China Mail*.

## THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—By the mail steamer we have received Java papers to the 2nd of April. Further details are given of the effects of the inundations. The *Handelsblad* remarks:—"Truly there is no country in the world where past misfortunes are so soon forgotten as in Java. The inhabitants of the inundated districts have again returned to their dwellings, or are busy building new houses on the old sites. The fields which were destroyed have been mostly replanted, and 'the pestiferous mud' of a month previous is now become 'the fruitful layer of slime,' which promises a rich harvest and compensation for past losses. Of those who found their death in the water or under landslips few think any more." There is no fear of any prolonged want. The necessities of life are very little dearer than usual at this time of the year, and the state of the rice crop is nearly everywhere very promising. There is very little news from Banjer-massing. The leaders of the insurrection are still at large, but the attachment of the people to their cause seems to be declining. Further accounts are given of the earthquake of 16th February at Sumatra. At Siak some shocks were felt at ten minutes past seven in the evening, lasting about three minutes, the direction being from north to south. The damage done on the west coast of Sumatra by the earthquake, and especially by the rising of the sea, was very great. At Singkel only two houses remained, and seventeen natives were drowned. The military post at Lagundie, on the island of Nias, was completely destroyed. The sea came so suddenly on the garrison that they fled, half clothed, to the camping Hilibobo. Twelve of the soldiers and thirty-two natives were drowned. The rest of the garrison afterwards proceeded to Gunong Sitoli, where they arrived in a very sick and wretched condition. At Natal great damage was done by the earthquake and seaquake. The inhabitants took refuge on the neighbouring hills. —*Singapore Free Press*.

SARAWAK.—By the Sarawak steamer *Rainbow* we (*Singapore Free Press*) have dates from that place to the 20th of March. The steamer *Shandon*, from Singapore to China, had put in at Sarawak for wood. The latest news from Muka represents it as being as strongly fortified as the skill of Sheriff Masahore and his followers can make it. As the Muka people derive their chief supplies of food from Kanowit and Sarawak, they were suffering much from the trade with these places being stopped, and Sheriff Masahore was said to be hatching a plot to murder the gentleman in charge at the former place, and then to attack and take the fort. Any intention of this kind has been frustrated, as Captain Brooke had gone in the *Rainbow* to Kanowit and placed such reinforcements in the fort as would set the Sheriff and all his aiders and abettors at defiance. It was reported that Sheriff Masahore had incited the Kayans to attack the fort at Kanawit or the Dyaks at Kaibas. After her return to Sarawak from this, the *Rainbow* will proceed to Brunei with Sir James Brooke.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

March 5.—A khillut, containing a valuable cloak, a Khaleelkhana shawl, and some Cashmere shawls, was given to Syd Baboo Jan, the chief of Kooneer, who took leave of the Ameer and left for his place. Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, with his sowars, returned from Lughman, and went to pay his respects to the Ameer; he informed the Ameer that he had left one hundred and fifty Jazailchees in charge of Bakheel, the people of which place were generally siding with Utta Mohamed Khan, and were still ready to cause more disturbance, and requested him, the Ameer, to appoint a hakim for that place; if not, there

would be no end of bloodshed.—*March 6.*—An urzee was received from Ubdoolwahid Khan, the nephew of Meer Akhoor Ahmed Khan, from Mama Khyle, near Gundamak, in which he intimated to the Ameer, that on his urging on the people of Mama Khyle to pay the yearly revenue, they had quietly removed their property and families to the hills, and had given him a decided answer that they could not pay the high jumma which the Ameer had assessed them at this year. They were willing to pay what they have been paying for past years. On this the Ameer ordered Sirdars Mohamed Hussun Khan, and Mohamed Hoosain Khan, to march with two hundred sowars and three hundred jazailees to Mama Khyle, and after they had realised the revenue of that place to go direct to Cabool. It is given out that the poor people of Mama Khyle have been wrong fully blamed, the fact being that the hakim of that place has been ill-treating the people, and demanding much more than what was due, and thus the innocent men have been obliged to quit their native place. The above-named sons of the Ameer, with the troops, left Jellalabad for Mama Khyle this afternoon.—*March 7.*—News was received from Bakheel, in Lughman, to the effect that the moment Utta Mahomed was informed of the departure of Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan he collected the Bakheel people and attacked the forts and the thannahs, left there by the Sirdar. As it was a night attack the loss suffered by the Jazailees was great. The Ameer was quite annoyed when he heard of this, and ordered Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan to march back to Lughman with his troops, and to bring Utta Mahomed and his family alive. A letter was also ordered to be written to the sons of Mohamed Shah Khan Ghilzie, directing them to apprehend Utta Mahomed and his family, who are said to have hidden themselves in the Durrah Kafree, belonging to their father's district, and to make them over to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan. They were also threatened, that if they did not exert themselves in this they would repent it. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan and his troops marched out from Lughman to-day.—*March 8.*—The durbar was held as usual. Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed, Peer Mohamed, Shere Allee Khan, Mohamed Oosman Khan, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan and Hafizjee attended the durbar and inquired of the Ameer about his leaving for Cabool. After a long conversation it was settled that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, with the whole of his troops, was to march on the 10th Rumzan (23rd March). Mohamed Oosman Khan was to remain at Bala-bagh and Futtehabad, until he had realised the revenue of those places, while the Ameer, Sooltan Mohamed Khan, and Peer Mahomed Khan, were to leave for Cabool on the 15th Rumzan. This has been arranged, but the Ameer does not seem to be leaving so soon, as Aulejah Ghoolam Mahomed Khan was heard talking with some sirdars, that the Ameer intended to spend the Eed on the road. The reason for his so doing, said the Aulejah, was to save expense, because if he did spend Eed in Cabool a great deal of money was required for presents to the whole family.—*March 9.*—Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan's urzee was received to-day. He informed the Ameer that he had desired Mohamed Shurreef Khan, who was at Gurrishk, to come and remain with him in Kandahar, but he, instead of complying with his request, had given rise to a disturbance. One day he and his battalion, all drunk, came to see some fun held outside of the Kandahar gate, and his sepoy's having some words with a few respected Moollas, first abused them and then thrashed them in the public street. Three days after this about three hundred Moollas went to Mohamed Shurreef Khan and requested him to hand over the sepoy's who had abused and beaten the Moollas the other day, as they would have them punished according to their Book. Mahomed Shurreef Khan, instead of cooling their anger, spoke to them very harshly, and ordered his men to turn them out; a skirmish took place, in which about twenty-three Moollas were killed and wounded, and about fifteen sepoy's of Mahomed Shurreef's side. The moment Mohamed Ameen Khan heard of

this he hurried with some sowars to Gurrishk, and ordered some sepoy's of Mohamed Shurreef Khan's to be apprehended. He in vain tried his best to persuade the Moollas to pass it by by presenting them a certain amount as a fine, and placing the sepoy's at their disposal to be punished, but they would not listen to his advice. They said they would not be content until they had seen Mohammed Shurreef Khan, who had abused them, punished by the Mohammedan law.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**DEATH OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR MARK CUBBON.**—A telegram to his relative, Lady Buchan, has recently announced the death, at Suez, of Sir Mark Cubbon, one of India's ablest and most distinguished statesmen. He landed at Madras more than sixty years ago, and acquired his first knowledge of India under his uncle, Sir Mark Wilks, then Resident at Mysore, the country where in later years he himself ruled so ably and so long. His administrative talent early pointed him out for employment in the formation of that efficient and responsible branch of the Indian executive, the commissariat. He succeeded his intimate friend, Sir William Morison, as Commissary-general in 1827, and, by a singular providence, was also selected by Lord William Bentinck to succeed that accomplished officer and his talented colleague, Mr. Macleod, as sole commissioner for Mysore in 1834. The principality of Coorg, in the capture of which he had shared, was shortly afterwards added to his charge. On Sir Mark Cubbon thus devolved the working out of a great problem, viz., the administration of a Government preserving its native institutions, but guided and directed by English integrity, enlightenment, and energy. This problem has since been intrusted to men of kindred spirit in the Punjab, and its successful solution has stood the sternest trial. The astonishing progress of the Mysore country, exhausted as it had been by insurrection, famine, and misrule under the Rajah, from the commencement to the close of Sir Mark Cubbon's wise and vigorous career (*vide*, "Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 11, Census of the Punjab, and Administration of Mysore") has established the value of the principle of government embodied in the Mysore system; and, though not subjected to the fierce and fiery ordeal of the North-West mutiny, it has had its own sufficient test and probation. In the year 1837 an insurrection which for a short time baffled the forces of the Government broke out in the adjacent province of the British territory, but Mysore and Coorg stood firm, and a Coorg contingent, like the Punjab force which came to the succour of the besiegers of Delhi, quelled the rebellion. Again, when twenty years later the mutiny of 1857 caused our power to totter, notwithstanding the elements of mischief in its large and restless Mahomedan population, the fort and arsenal of Bangalore were promptly secured, and Mysore was tranquil. How well the principle of government to the development of which Sir Mark Cubbon's life was thus devoted was apprehended by the natives of India, will be best shown by the following extract from a Madras paper of the 20th of March last; but, while we acknowledge the virtue of the system, let us not be unmindful of the qualities of the man to whom a nation was indebted for tranquillity and prosperity during so many eventful years:—"In Sir Mark Cubbon were rarely combined a cultivated intellect, a calm judgment, a firm will, and an enduring patience, which was the more conspicuous because associated with extraordinary penetration. Striking and prepossessing in personal appearance; dignified, yet simple and unassuming in demeanour; liberal to profusion, with an exquisite tenderness of sympathy, and a tact which extended to all the exigencies of his position, he was emphatically one of nature's noblemen. From many succeeding Viceroy's he enjoyed the greatest confidence; from his many friends he won the warmest esteem; from his surviving assistants the most devoted attachment; and from the people, to whom he was for twenty-seven years the friend and benefactor, the profoundest gratitude."—*Madras Athenaeum.*



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 5.*—Mr. A. M. Monteath, of the c.s., is att. to Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William.

*For. Dept., April 4.*—Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I., to act as com. of Deolee irreg. force dur. leave of Capt. J. D. Macdonald.

Rev. F. C. Viret is app. chapl. of Seetapore, in the province of Oude.

Assist. surg. A. P. Glass, 19th Bombay N.I., received med. ch. of 1st regt. Central India Horse fr. Assist. surg. Brodrick on 19th ult.

Capt. J. D. Dale, canton. jt. mag. of Camptee, has the usual leave to Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. Dale made over ch. of his office to Capt. E. M. Playfair on 7th ult., who is app. to offic. dur. the abs. of Capt. Dale.

Dr. H. C. Brodrick rec. med. ch. of Indore residency fr. Dr. H. L. Williams on 23rd ult.

Assist. surg. W. R. Grylls assu. med. ch. of the station of Chindwarrah, in Nagpore, on 19th ult.

Capt. J. J. Hamilton, jun. asst. to comr. of Mysore, rep. his arr. at Bangalore on 14th ult.

*April 5.*—Capt. A. Fraser, supt. of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse, is vested with the powers of an asst. to the comr. of Pegu, and to the comr. of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces within the limits of Callagouk, and at the Alguada Reef.

*Public Works Dept., April 4.*—Mr. E. Battie, 4th class exec. engr., Rohilcund Canals, has been temp. placed at disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab for employ. on famine works in the Delhi div., and has made over ch. of the Rohilcund canals to his asst., Mr. J. Norman, 3rd class sub-engineer.

*April 5.*—Resignation:—Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, asst. to chief engineer of Mysore, is perm. to res. his app. in public works dept fr. 20th inst.

Promotion:—Lieut. R. H. Palmer, art., probat. asst. engr., Lahore div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect fr. Aug. 13 last.

### OFFICERS WITH RECRUITS.

*Mily. Dept., April 5.*—No. 303.—A number of recruits having been enlisted for the royal artillery for service in India, it has been deemed expedient that a certain proportion of officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay art. should be app. to do du. with them at the royal art. depot at Woolwich until the next season of embarkation, and that some of these officers should then proceed with the drafts to India. In accordance with this resolution, the undermnt. officers have been app. and joined the depot on the dates specified, viz.:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, Brev. lieut. col. H. Le G. Bruce, and Brev. maj. A. Light, Jan. 28, 1861.

Lieuts. J. Alexander and H. Munro, Feb. 1, 1861.

Lieut. C. Hunter, Feb. 2, 1861.

These officers will be entitled to count the time passed at Woolwich as service in India, and if they proceed with recruits the period occupied by the voyage. The officers returning with recruits will be allowed to count the period passed by them on duty at Woolwich and on the voyage, as part of the qualifying period necessary for them to serve in India before they are again entitled to a furl. to Europe.

No. 307.—The leave to Bombay prep. to furl. to Eur. granted to Capt. G. Maister, comdt. of No. 2 Punjab lt. fd. batty., in G.O. No. 105, dated Feb. 12, 1861, is extended to May 1, on same account.

No. 308.—3rd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. A. J. D. Hawes, 73rd N.I., to offic. as do. du. officer.

No. 309.—The leave to Bombay prep. to retiring fr. the serv. granted to Capt. T. M. Cameron, 55th N.I., in G.O. No. 42, of Jan. 15 last, is extended to May 1, on same account.

No. 310.—With reference to the notifications issued by the Govt. of the N.W. Provs., No. 175b, of 18th ult., and No. 211, of 22nd ult., the serv. of the undermnt. officers are replaced at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.:—

Capt. J. Hennesy, 70th N.I., div. superint. of police, Agra.

Lieut. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., adjt. div. batt. mily. police, Jubbulpoor div.

Lieut. S. A. T. Jugde, 67th N.I., adjt. of the Mundla dist. police, Jubbulpoor div.

Lieut. A. Ollivant, 9th N.I., adjt. of the Jhansi div. police.

No. 312.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt., N.W.P., No. 183, dated 19th ult., the servs. of Lieut. T. J. M. Hog, Madras art. offic. dep.

comsrs. of Dumoh, are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 813.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—  
Asst. surg. T. Mathew, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new rega.

Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield, med. dept., att. to 4th irreg. cav. for 18 mo., under old rega.  
Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, corps of Madras engrs, for 18 mo., under new rega.

No. 814.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—  
2nd Capt. C. Pollard, corps of engrs., exec. engr., Peshawur div., public works dept., for 6 mo., under new rega., embark at Bombay.

No. 815.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—  
2nd Capt. J. Hunter, regt. of art., for 18 mo., under new rules.

Lieut. O. L. Smith, late 48th N.I., dist. superint. of police in Oude, for 15 mo., under new rules.

#### SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

Home Dept., April 2.—The underment. specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., and have been sent to the office of one of the Secretaries to each of the Govts. of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the N.W.P.:—

No. 70.—C. S. Jackson, of 18 Cannon-street, London, lieut. in the R.N., for "An Improvement in preserving and disinfecting Timber and other Substances."

No. 71.—G. E. Dering, of Lockleys, in the county of Hertford, for "Improvements in the permanent way of Railways."

Foreign Dept., March 30.—Ens. H. T. Woodcock, att. to 4th Eur. regt., to be an asst. superint. of police in Oude, v. Lieut. J. J. Boswell.

April 2.—The foll. proms. and trans. in the rev. surv. dept. are sanc. by the Gov. gen. in Council:—  
Mr. W. A. Wilson, senr. asst. rev. surv., 2nd class, in 2nd or Lucknow div. of Oudh, to be first class asst. surv. fr. 1st Jan. last.

Mr. C. W. Campbell, sub asst. surv., 2nd class, in 1st or Maiswarrah div. of Oudh, to be senr. sub asst., 1st class, fr. Jan. 1 last.

Mr. W. Vyall, sub asst. surv., 2nd class, in 2nd or western div., Nagpore surv., to be senr. sub asst., 1st class, fr. March 1.

Mr. F. Kell, sub asst. surv., 2nd class, is transf. fr. the Bundelcund div. to the 2nd or Lucknow div. of Oudh fr. Feb. 8 last.

Mr. W. Ward, sub asst. surv., 4th class, in the 2nd or Lucknow div. of Oudh, to be 3rd class sub asst. surv. fr. Oct. 1 last.

Mr. W. H. Bolton, senior sub-asst. surveyor, 1st class, on Scinde survey, to be 3rd class asst. surveyor, fr. Oct. 1 last.

Mr. W. Reilly, sub-asst. surveyor, 3rd class, is transf. fr. 2nd or Lucknow division of Oudh to Bundelcund div. survey, fr. May 1 next.

Col. J. Travers, comdt. of Central India horse, res. ch. of his duties on March 20 last.

Capt. E. Thompson, offic. dep. Bheel agent, and pol. asst., Nimar, made over ch. of his duties to Maj. Keatings on the 5th ult.

#### JOINING APPOINTMENTS.

Financial Dept., March 30.—Read a despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 159 of 1860, dated 17th October.

Read also paragraphs 5 and 6 of another despatch, No. 165 of 1860, dated Oct. 24.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to promulgate the following rule for regulating the time to be allowed to covenanted and uncovenanted officers when proceeding to join their appointments either by railway or by sea:—

"For the portion of journey traversable by railway, one hundred miles a-day are allowed; for the portion traversable by steamer, one hundred miles a-day, or the time actually occupied in the voyage when, by accident, the duration of the voyage exceeds the time calculated at the rate of one hundred miles a-day."

April 1.—Appointments:—

Mr. S. G. Wyatt to offic. as 1st asst. auditor gen. for India and sec. to Board of Audit.

Mr. H. Hudson to offic. as 4th asst. auditor gen. for India.

Leave:—Mr. G. W. Moultrie, one of the auditors of the accounts of the administrator gen. of Bengal, has leave for 6 mo. fr. 7th inst.

Public Works Dept., April 2.—Appointment:—  
Mr. P. Caffery, 1st cl. asst. engr., Baree Doab Canal, to be a 2nd cl. dep. controller and examiner of public works' accounts for Oude.

Capt. F. Cobbe, exec. engr. 3rd cl., assu. ch. of Nagpore div. fr. Lieut. H. D. B. Smith on March 19. [Vide notice. No. 68, March 22, 1861.]

Capt. P. St. G. Græme, asst. engr. 2nd cl., received ch. of the Nagpore Eastern Road div. fr. Capt. H. T. Campbell, late exec. engr., on March 19.

Mily. Dept., April 2.—No. 296.—Promotions and alteration of rank:—

Engineers:—

Capt. A. D. Turnbull to be lieut. col., fr. March 18, v. Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, Kt., ret.

2nd Capt. A. Cadell, to be capt., fr. March 18, v. Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, Kt., ret.

Lieut. A. Perkins, to be 2nd capt., fr. March 18, v. Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, Kt., ret.

Alteration of rank.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. R. B. Smith, fr. Feb. 15, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., prom. to maj. gen.

Capt. and brev. maj. W. W. H. Greathed, fr. Feb. 15, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. Sir R. Napier, prom. to maj. gen.

Engrs.—Sec. capt. J. P. Basevi, fr. Feb. 15, 1861, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. Sir R. Napier, prom. to maj. gen.

No. 297.—The underment. officers have rept. their return fr. England:—

Lieut. C. C. S. Moncrieff, of engrs., dept. public works, irrigation dept. N.W. prova., on leave for 6 mo., fr. July 21, 1860; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 28, 1860.

Capt. H. R. Shelton, of 38th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, March 27, 1861.

Capt. and brev. maj. W. D. Harris, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; date of arr. at Bombay, March 15th, 1861.

No. 298.—Lieut. C. Sheridan, vet. estab., dep. asst. comr., and asst. director of art. depot of instruction at Meerut, is prom. to rank of asst. comr.

No. 299.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, of 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., having been declared permanently disqualified for the performance of further active service, but still equal to the disch. of garrison duties, is transf. to the invalid estab., and att. to invalid batt.

No. 300.—The servs. of Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I., are temp. placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

No. 301.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. D. Wilkie, 4th N.I., for 15 mos., under new rega.

No. 302.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. T. A. Carey, 17th N.I., offic. dep. asst. qmrr. gen. of the army, for 2 years, under new rega.

Capt. R. W. Clifford, of the 2nd Eur. L.C., for 3 years, under old rega.

Capt. De V. F. Carey, art., for 3 years, under old rega.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

April 1.—Appointments.—Lieut. W. E. Chambers, 19th N.I., to offic. as sec. in com. and adjt. of Sebundy levy at Sumbulpore.

Mr. C. Hayes to be house surg. of med. coll. hospital.

April 2.—Mr. J. Taylor to be med. officer of Bograh.

April 4.—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to offic. as a member of the board of commissioners for pres. town of Calcutta.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, and to exercise special powers of an assist. to a mag. and the powers of a dep. coll. in that dist.

The foll. sub-deputy opium agents of the Behar agency are prom., viz.:—

To the 1st grade.—Mr. R. King, of Patna.

To the 2nd grade.—Mr. G. W. Brown, of Tehta.

To the 3rd grade.—Mr. H. W. Cooke, of Hajeeapore.

To the 4th grade.—Mr. T. F. Peppe, of Bettiah.

Mr. W. L. Masters, offic. sub-dep. opium agent of Aligunge, to be a sub-dep. opium agent of 5th grade at Aligunge.

April 1.—Leave of absence:—Mr. R. J. Wigram, offic. mag. and coll. of Jessore, for 6 mo., under new rules.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Narail, for 3 mo.

April 3.—Mr. C. P. Hobbhouse, add. judge of Nuddea, &c., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new rules.

April 4.—The servs. of Assist. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck, civ. assist. surg. of Pooree, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept. at his own request.

March 22.—Appointments.—Capt. G. B. Malleison to be com. of Calcutta volunteer rifle regt. fr. date of the organisation of the corps.

March 23.—Lieut. T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I., to be sec. in com. and adjt. of 2nd Bengal police batt.

Mr. F. A. Vincent, dacoity comr. of Behar, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Perneah and Sonthal dists.

March 25.—Mr. W. Masters to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Aligunge, Sewan.

Mr. S. Cooper to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Patna.

March 27.—Mr. J. H. Reily, on special duty, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Baraset, Jessore, Nuddea, and Pubna.

March 30.—Messrs. W. Kemble and J. Taylor to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Dinagapore.

March 25.—Leave of absence:—The leave granted

to Mr. R. Abercrombie, judge of Dacca, on June 19 last, on m.c., is commuted to leave under new revised absentee rules.

Mr. W. R. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhangulpore, was vested with full powers of a mag. in that dist. on Oct. 8rd last.

April 2.—Mr. J. D. Gordon assu. ch. of the office of jun. sec. to gov. of Bengal on 1st inst.

Erratum.—In the notification of 22nd ult., published in the Calcutta Gazette of 27th idem, for Mr. W. O. Wray read Mr. G. O. Wray.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., Allahabad, March 28.—No. 92d.—Leave of absence, for 15 mo., on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation for Europe, is granted to Mr. H. G. Astell, civ. and sess. judge of Jounpore, fr. April 15 next.

No. 94.—Capt. F. L. Magniac, cantonment jt. mag. of Jubbulpore, having been app. to be registrar of deeds within the limits of his criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said officer will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as registrar of deeds within the said limits from June 1 next.

#### POLICE REFORMS.

Police Dept., March 12.—No. 136.—It is hereby notified that, as a preliminary to the introduction of a reformed system of police, the military, the municipal, the cantonment, the ferry, and all other police which have hitherto existed as separate bodies, will, from March 1, 1861, be gradually incorporated with the new police force in the districts belonging to the Benares division.

2. The native officers and men belonging to the bodies of police above-mentioned, who are best fitted for service in the reformed police, will be selected and drafted into the force, the rest being discharged according to instructions which have been communicated to the Superintendent general of Police in the N.W. Provinces.

3. As the military police will thus cease to exist as a separate body in the division and districts above-mentioned from March 1, 1861, the appointments of 2nd in command, divisional adjutant, and district adjutant, will be abolished in the said division and districts from the same date—namely, March 1, 1861.

March 18.—No. 175d.—The servs. of Lieut. col. J. Hennessy, div. superint. of police, Agra, are placed at the disp. of Govt. of India, in the mily. dept.

March 21.—No. 205.—The servs. of Mr. A. W. Masters, adj. div. mily. police, Benares, have been dispensed with fr. March 1.

March 22.—No. 210.—Leave of abs., on m.c., for 8 mo., fr. 24th ult., is granted to Capt. M. F. Evatt, dist. superint. of police, at Banda.

No. 211.—The servs. of the following officers are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the mily. dep., fr. Feb. 1:—

#### JUBBULPORE DIVISION.

Lieut. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., adj. div. batt., mily. police.

Lieut. S. A. Judge, 67th N.I., adj. of the Mundlah district police.

Lieut. A. Ollivant, 9th N.I., adj. of the Jhansie div. police.

Revenue Dept., March 19.—No. 183.—The servs. of Lieut. T. I. M. Hogg, Madras art., offic. dep. commiss. of Dumoh, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, in mily. dep.

March 22.—No. 207.—One mo. priv. leave of abs. is granted to Lieut. J. Sconce, asst. revenue surveyor in Bundelcund.

March 23.—No. 214.—Three mo. leave. on m.c., is granted to Mr. W. Johnson, dep. coll. in zillah Moradabad.

Mr. J. Clarke, dep. coll. of Bareilly, is transf. to Moradabad as dep. coll., and placed in chg. of treasury of that district.

March 11.—No. 252c.—Mr. S. M. Moens, asst. mag. and coll. of Bareilly, is app. to offic. as asst. sec. to Govt., N.W.P.

March 16.—No. 315.—The servs. of Dr. J. N. Tressider have been at the disp. of Govt. of India in the mily. dep. since the date of his prom. to rank of surg., but with the sanction of that Govt., he was allowed to remain in med. chg. of the civil station of Cawnpore until relieved by the app. of Asst. surg. J. Jones, in the orders of Dec. 15, 1860, No. 3,141a, in judicial dep.

No. 325.—Mr. F. B. Gubbins, commiss. of Benares div., is granted leave for 3 mo., fr. 8th proximo.

Mr. S. J. Becher, judge of Ghazepore, is app. to offic. as commiss. of Benares div., as a tempy. arrangement.

March 21.—No. 355.—The undermentioned officers are app. to offic. as joint mags. and dep. colls.:—

Mr. H. A. Harrison, asst. to mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.

Mr. J. C. Colvin, ditto ditto of Moradabad.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, ditto ditto of Bareilly.

Mr. C. W. Moore, ditto ditto of Ghazepore.

Mr. P. Wigram, ditto ditto of Humeerpore.

Mr. W. Oldham, ditto ditto of Banda.



Mr. C. Robertson, ditto ditto of Furruckabad.  
Mr. J. Sladen, ditto ditto of Moradabad.  
Mr. C. H. Crosthwaite, ditto ditto of Bareilly.

March 23.—No. 373.—The servs. of Mr. A. M. Monteath are hereby placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 379.—The priv. leave for 8 mo. granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. — Templeman, chaplain of Shahjehanpore, fr. date of his availing himself of the same, is confirmed.

No. 383.—Mr. R. B. Morgan, judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P., has leave to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to resigning H.M.'s C.S. from April 10 next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, March 13.—Lieut. J. Moore, inv. estab., is perm. to reside at Darjeeling, and to draw his pay and allowances from presy. pay-office.

Ensign J. G. Maclean, gen. list, passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th ult.

Leave of absence:—

32nd N.I.—Lieut. G. B. Fisher, fr. March 7 to May 9, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., on same account.

March 14.—Capt. H. A. Cockburn, late 58rd N.I., is app. to do gen. duty at Meerut.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 2nd ult.—App. Asst. surg. J. Brown to offic. as 1st asst. surg. to gen. hospital, in room of Asst. surg. H. A. Ebdon, about to proc. on furl. to Eur.

Dated 4th ult.—Directing the undermentioned young officers on gen. list to do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ensign A. W. Erskine, 97th foot.

Ensign C. McK. Hall, 79th highlanders.

Ensign H. B. Swiney, 51st foot.

Directing the following med. arrangement:—

Asst. surg. F. Parsons, ret. fr. China with 1st Sikh cav., to do du. tempy. at the European depot hospital, Barrackpore.

Dated 5th ult.—Directing Cornet P. Hammond, gen. list, to do du. with 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C.

March 16.—Leave of absence:—

7th Irreg. Cav.—Brev. col. W. E. Mulcaster (commandant), fr. March 1 to May 1, to visit Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Dated 7th ult.—Asst. surg. J. M. Cameron, attached to 8th Punjab inf., to do du. at presy. gen. hospital.

Dated 10th ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers to do du. with Barrackpore recruit depot:—

Lieut. W. E. Chambers, late 19th N.I.

Lieut. F. M. Leslie, late 53rd N.I.

Dated 13th ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers on gen. list to do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Cornet C. R. St. Quintin, 1st Eur. L.C.

Ensign C. J. Walter, 19th foot.

Ensign R. F. C. A. Tytler, 35th foot.

Ensign W. P. Harrison, 8rd Bengal Eur. regt.

Dated 15th ult.—Placing the services of Surg. R. Cockburn, returned fr. Europe, at disp. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Cawnpore circle.

Dated 18th ult.—Directing the following officers to do du. as specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. H. R. Bradford, late 36th N.I., and Lieut. T. M. Shelley, late 11th N.I., in Meerut div.

Capt. C. S. Fowle, late 22nd N.I., with Barrackpore recruit depot.

March 20.—Capt. T. Tulloh, late 38rd N.I., is, at his own request, perm. to resign com. of 21st Punjab inf., fr. 1st inst.

Lieut. A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th N.I., is directed to join and do du. with regt. of Ferozepore.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 7th ult.—Permitting the undermentioned officers returned from China to remain at the presy. for the periods specified opposite their respective names, for the purpose of adjusting the accounts of their regts.:—

Capt. J. Doran, comdg. 19th Punjab inf., Lieut. J. R. Currie, adj. 19th Punjab inf., for 1 mo., fr. 7th idem.

Capt. H. Brownlow, comdg. 8th Punjab inf., fr. 8th to 23rd idem.

Dated 10th ult.—Placing Surg. J. Lee, M.D., returned fr. furl., at disp. of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Meerut circle.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brev. col. A. Tucker, c.b., comdg. 2nd Eur. L.C., dated Dec. 31 last, app. Lieut. J. C. Lockwood to offic. as adj., as a special and tempy. arrangement.

Meean Meer artillery division order, dated Jan. 3 last, app. 2nd Capt. G. R. Manderson to act as adj. of 2nd brig., v. 2nd Capt. W. Delane.

By Capt. J. Doran, comdg. 19th Punjab inf., dated 1st ult., directing Lieut. H. H. Birch to perform du. of adj., consequent on Lieut. J. R. Currie having obtained leave.

Murree station order, dated 23rd ult., directing Lieut. R. W. Sparks, H.M.'s 7th fus., to perform du. of station staff, v. Capt. W. J. M. Crawford, on leave.

By Capt. G. C. Bloomfield, comdg. 23rd Punjab inf., dated 25th ult., app. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, acting

adj., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other du., v. Brev. capt. H. N. Hodgson.

Leave of absence:—

5th Batt. Art.—2nd Capt. J. Hunter (adj. and qmr.), fr. March 11 to May 11, to presy., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., on same account, under new rules.

6th Batt. Art.—2nd Capt. J. Y. Worthington, fr. Jan. 20 to March 15, to remain at presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

2nd E.B. Fusiliers.—Capt. J. F. Campbell, fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. J. Upperton, fr. Jan. 1, 1860, to Jan. 4, 1860, in ext. of priv. leave.

March 22.—Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, c.b., comdg. Lahore div., is granted 2 mo. leave to Bombay, and 6 mo. leave to England, on m.c., under new rules.

The G.O. of 6th inst., app. Brev. maj. R. P. Anderson, late 25th N.I., to do du. in Benares div., is cancelled, and this officer will do gen. duty at Barrackpore.

Brev. col. J. E. Landers, late 9th N.I., is perm. to reside at Darjeeling.

Dated 4th inst.—Directing the undermentioned officers to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt., until the arr. of H.M.'s 42nd highlanders:—

Lieut. C. A. de Kantzow, late 4th N.I.

Ensigns J. E. Waller, E. H. Salkeld, and C. W. Babington, gen. list.

Directing Ensign W. T. A. Thain, gen. list, to continue attached to 3rd batt. rifle brig. This cancels the order of 26th ult., app. this officer to do du. with 42nd highlanders.

Dated 11th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. A. Fitz Gerald to do du. with 3rd Eur. inf.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major A. Boyd, comdg. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dated Jan. 25 last, app. Sergt. A. Atchison (qualified) to act as 3rd class sergt. instructor of musketry.

By the officer comdg. the troops in China, dated 5th ult., transf. Capt. G. F. Vincent fr. 19th Punjab inf., as do. du. officer to regt. of Loodianah.

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 28th ult., app. Capt. A. S. O. Donaldson, late 45th N.I., to act as 2nd class barrackmaster at that station as a tempy. arrangement, v. Ensign E. F. A. McCarthy, 35th foot, res.

Barrackpore station order, dated 9th inst., directing Surg. G. Saunders, Allahabad levy, to afford med. aid to the sick and left wing of 20th Punjab inf.

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 14th inst., app. Lieut. R. G. Rogers, late 5th Eur. regt., to do duty with 21st Punjab inf., in consequence of the pancy of European officers with the corps.

Leave of absence:—

Late 11th N.I.—Brev. col. J. Butler, fr. March 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills adjacent, on m.c.

Late 16th N.I.—Brev. col. C. Houghton, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 30th N.I.—Brev. col. W. C. Campbell fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Deyrah and hills north thereof.

16th Irreg. Cav.—Brev. col. W. W. Davidson, comdnt., fr. Feb. 27 to April 30, to presy., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

March 23.—The Fyzabad brigade order, dated Nov. 1 last, app. Capt. J. E. Fraser, maj. of brigade, to offic. as station interp., in add. to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following Allahabad brigade order is confirmed:—

Dated 25th ult.—Directing Brev. col. J. D. Kennedy to assume com. of Allahabad brigade and station, v. Brev. col. W. O'G. Haly, proc. to Lucknow on court-martial duty.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Directing Capt. G. C. Lloyd, late 56th N.I., and Capt. M. G. Brabazon, late 60th N.I., to do duty with Barrackpore depot.

Dated 27th idem.—Directing Ens. E. H. P. Glover, gen. list, to do du. with 3rd Bengal Eur. inf.

Dated 2nd inst.—Directing the undermentioned young officers, gen. list, to proc. and do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ensigns C. D. G. Newington, 46th foot; D. H. Robertson, 54th foot; W. C. Farewell, and J. E. W. Howey, 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

Dated 4th idem.—Directing Lieut. H. A. Pakenham, late 50th N.I., to do duty at Barrackpore recruit depot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. at Deyrah, dated Dec. 18, 1857, directing Lieut. M. M. Procter, late 88th N.I., to do du. with Sirmoor rifle regt., to perform duties of station staff, with effect from 11th of that month.

By Maj. W. B. Forster, comdg. Shekhawatee batt., dated 7th inst., directing Lieut. T. Taylor, 2nd in com., to offic. as adj. of batt. in add. to his other du., dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. and Acting adj. A. W. Hearsey.

Oude division order, dated 11th inst., directing Brev. maj. J. W. Sanders, late 41st N.I., to do gen. duty at Gondah.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Brig. H.A.—Brev. col. J. Brind, fr. March 15 to date of embarkation, in ext.

Late 52nd N.I.—Brev. col. J. W. H. Jamieson, fr. March 1 to March 1, 1862, in ext., to remain at Landour, on m.c.

Late 57th N.I.—Brev. Lieut. col. E. Marriott, fr. Nov. 21, 1860, to March 31, 1861, to proc. to Calcutta.

General List.—Ens. C. L. Prendergast, for 2 mo., fr. date of leaving Meerut, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Medical Dep.—Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, fr. Feb. 21 to March 18, to remain at the presy., prep. to Europe.

March 28.—Brev. lieut. col. C. Prior, late 64th N.I., is directed to proc. to, and to do gen. duty at, Jullundur.

Lieut. G. B. Wymer is removed fr. 2nd comp. 1st batt. to 2nd troop 1st brig. horse art.

The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.:—

Lieut. B. J. Goldie, Bengal engra.

Ensigns E. M. L. Marriott and H. F. Bunbury, general list.

Asst. surgs. R. W. Cunningham and H. Cookson, med. dept.

Leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Brig. gen. Sir R. Walpole, comg. Oude div., fr. March 25 to April 12, to proc. to Calcutta, m.c.

3rd Troop 2nd Brigade H.A.—Lieut. H. L. Jones, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Murree.

1st Ben. Eur. Cav.—Lieut. A. R. D. Mackenzie, fr. March 8 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

47th N.I.—Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, fr. March 20 to May 20, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

59th N.I.—Lieut. R. Smith, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, under old rules.

65th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. de Montmorency, fr. Jan. 1 to Jan. 16, in ext. of priv. leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Medical Dept.—Surg. A. L. S. Campbell, fr. March 25 to June 25 to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

March 30.—Brev. col. R. Garret, late 64th N.I., is permitted to do gen. du. at Umballah.

The underment. officers appointed brigade majors on the estab. in G.O. No. 245, of 19th inst., are posted to the stations specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Lieut. K. J. W. Coghill, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., Barrackpore.

Capt. H. E. Iremonger, 21st N.I., Peshawar.

In continuation of G.O. of 11th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to app. the foll. officers to do du. with the underment. convalescent depots during the ensuing hot season:—

Darjeeling.—Lieut. H. F. L. Browne, H.M.'s 77th regt.

Lieut. A. W. Barron, H.M.'s 36th regt.

Lieut. F. Mansel, H.M.'s 20th regt.

Nyneen Tal.—Capt. G. T. Gough, H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Lieut. G. F. R. Colt, H.M.'s 23rd regt.

Lieuts. G. N. R. Goddard and C. Campbell, H.M.'s 48th regt.

Lieut. D. B. Coppinger and Ens. H. Lambert, H.M.'s 54th regt.

Lieut. L. W. Wilmer, H.M.'s 90th regt.

Lieut. H. C. Crespin, H.M.'s 97th regt.

Landour.—Lieut. W. W. Sherlock, H.M.'s 35th regt.

Lieut. C. Robertson, H.M.'s 88th regt.

Lieut. E. H. Chamberlin, H.M.'s 3rd rifle brig.

Kussowlie.—Lieut. R. Johnston, H.M.'s 89th regt.

Ens. R. B. Morrow, H.M.'s 46th regt.

Dugah.—Capt. H. Mitford and Lieut. W. H. Davis, H.M.'s 27th regt.

Lieut. R. Wingfield, H.M.'s 52nd L.I.

The foll. orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Darjeeling station ord., dated Jan. 15, appg. Lieut. E. J. Fryer, station staff, to act as brig. maj. to the Sikkim f. i., and Lieut. W. H. Moffatt 19th foot, to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. Fryer.

Meean Meer brig. ord., dated Jan. 22, directing Lieut. D. Wimberley, 79th highlanders, ret. fr. court martial duty, to proc. to Umritsar.

Morar station ord., dated 9th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, camel corps, to proc. to Seepree, where his servs. are urgently required.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. capt. H. H. Gough, comdg. 16th Irreg. cav., dated 15th inst., ass. ch. of the adj.'s office fr. Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, adj., and offic. 2nd in com., and in com. of left wing of regt. remaining at Jhama.

Nagode station ord., dated 16th inst., directing Lieut. J. H. W. Osborne, Allygurh levy, to act as station staff, v. Ens. A. P. Martin, 97th regt., proc. on du. to Jubbulpore.

Humeerpore station ord., dated 17th inst., directing Asst. surg. E. Taylor, Shahjehanpore levy, to perform the du. of civ. surg., in add. to his other du., v. Asst. surg. C. E. Raddock.

Lahore div. ord., dated 19th inst., directing Maj. W. Lamb, prom. to a regt. majority by G.O. No. 186, of 5th inst., to continue to act as asst. adjt. gen. of the div.

Leave of absence:—

Late 80th N.I.—Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, do. do. Shahjehanpore levy, fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

## Court Martial.

## VETERINARY SURGEON T. HICKMAN.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 27.*—At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawur, on Monday, Dec. 31, 1860, Vet. surg. Thomas Hickman, attached to the Bengal horse art., at Peshawur, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawur, absented himself from duty at the hospital stables of the horse art., on the following occasions, viz.:—

On the evening of June 12, 1860,

On the morning of June 13, 1860,

On the morning of June 14, 1860, and

On the morning of June 15, 1860,

notwithstanding that he had on the 11th of that month received orders in writing from Vet. surg. A. C. Williams, Peshawur division of art., to attend daily, morning and evening, at the said stables.

2. For having, at Peshawur, on and before June 29, 1860, by continued intemperance in drinking, produced nervous excitement, thereby rendering himself unfit for any duty.

Finding.—Of the first charge, Guilty.

Second charge, Not Guilty, and the Court acquit him thereof.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded.

(Signed) D. RAINIER, Col. 98th Regt., President.

Peshawur, Jan. 8, 1861.

Revised Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

(Signed) D. RAINIER, Col. 98th Regt., President.

Peshawur, March 1, 1861.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen., C. in C.

March 18, 1861.

## Furlough to the Bengal Native Army.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 18.*—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to grant furlough to the whole of the Bengal native army.

Leave will be given, where practicable, to the extent of ten per cent. of the effective strength of corps, except in Punjab regiments recently returned from China, where it will be granted to the extent of forty per cent., agreeably to para. 10 of G. O. No. 52, dated December 20, 1859.

In all cases where divisional generals may find it necessary to withhold the indulgence, altogether or in part, a special report of the circumstance is to be made for H.E.'s information.

Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to the priority of claims, and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the distance of the men's homes and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible.

The usual leave certificates are to be granted, and men proceeding on furlough are to be reminded of the penalties they are liable to incur from overstaying their leave; and they are also to be warned to send notice to their regiments, should sickness prevent their starting to rejoin their corps in such time as to insure their reaching them on the expiration of their leave.

The furlough will commence on the 10th proximo, and terminate on the 31st October next, excepting for the troops lately employed in China, to whom it is to be granted immediately.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the army.

## Transport of Arms.

*March 22.*—Notice is hereby given that the Lieut. gov. of Bengal is pleased, under the power vested in him by Section XXII. of Act XXXI. of 1860, to prohibit the transport of arms, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, and gunpowder, from or through any portion of the Province of Assam, and the Districts of Purneah, Dinagore, Rungpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Darjeeling, into or towards any country beyond the British frontier, except under a license granted by one or other of the following officers, viz., the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for Purneah, the Commissioner of Rajshahye for Rungpore and Dinagore, the Commissioner of Chittagong for Chittagong and Tipperah, the Superintendent of Darjeeling for Darjeeling, and the Commissioner of Assam for Assam.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, April 3.*—Leave of absence.—Mr. R. Morison, assist. conservator of forests, Cuddapah, for 1 mo., retrospectively from Jan. 25 last.

*April 5.*—Mr. A. Hall, member of the board of

rev., for 1 mo., fr. date of departure, to Neilgherry hills.

*Mr. C. Cannaren, dep. coll. of Malabar, for 3 mo. Judicial Dept.*—Mr. J. R. Boyson, govt. solicitor, for 15 mo., to England, on m.c.

*Mr. W. Hodgson delivered over ch. of the subordinate court of Salem to the acting civ. and sess. judge on 2nd inst.*

*Revenue Dept., April 5.*—Appointments:—

Mr. J. D. Sim to be secy. to govt. in the rev. and public works depart.

Mr. W. Hudleston to be secy. to the board of rev.

The above appts. to take effect fr. 1st prox.

Mr. G. Vans Agnew to be sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely.

*Public Works Dept.*—Capt. F. H. Randall, engra., to act as dep. chief engr. dur. the abs. of Lieut. col. Ludlow on leave, without prejudice to his own appt. as consulting engr. for the Irrigation and Canal Comp.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c. of the engra., to act as 2nd assist. dist. engr. at Bellary dur. abs. of Capt. Syme on leave.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Mr. T. J. Knox, civ. and sess. judge of Chicacole, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station.

Rev. G. English to offic. as chapl. of Masulipatam.

*Judicial Dept.*—Mr. John Miller to act as Govt. solicitor dur. abs. of Mr. Boyson.

*April 4.*—Mr. W. E. Gordon, act. 2nd asst. account. gen., to be an auditor of the accounts of the administrator gen. of Madras for the year 1861-62, in room of Mr. T. E. Franck.

*April 5.*—Rev. F. G. Lugard, sen. chapl., has priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. date of quitting his station.

No. 125.—Alterations of rank and proms.:—

Artillery.—Sen. capt. (brev. maj.) W. K. Worster to be lieut. col., Sen. 2nd capt. N. G. Campbell to be capt., and Sen. lieut. R. A. Baker to be 2nd capt., v. Mawdsley, ret.; date of coms., Jan. 16.

Memorandum.—Lieut. col. C. J. Cooke and Lieut. A. W. O. Whinyates are entitled to the pay and allowance of their rank fr. Jan. 16, 1861, in succ. to Mawdsley, ret.

1st L.C.—Capt. R. C. Dent and Lieut. H. M. Clarke to take rank fr. Aug. 23, 1859, v. Tod, ret.

Sen. lieut. H. E. Dyneley to be capt., v. Sapte, res. the serv.; date of com., Dec. 1, 1859.

Cav.—Gen. List.—Sen. Cornet A. Ricketts to be lieut., in succ. to Dyneley, 1st L.C., prom.; date of com., Aug. 27, 1860, being one year fr. date of his com. as cornet.

Infantry.—Lieut.-col. (Brev.-col.) N. J. Gordon to take rank from 12th Sept., 1860, v. Goldsworthy ret.

31st L.I.—Maj. (Brev. lieut.-col.) W. H. Budd, Capt. R. G. Lewis and Lieut. E. MacD. Stevenson to take rank from Sept. 12, 1860, in succ. to Gordon, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut.-col. J. W. G. Kenny to take rank from Sept. 29, 1860, v. Clemons, prom. to major-general.

13th N.I.—Maj. E. B. Marsack, Capt. W. Boardman, and Lieut. R. S. Roberts to take rank from Sept. 29, 1860, in succ. to Kenny, prom.

Infantry.—Sen. maj. (Brev. lieut.-col.) J. Stewart from 7th N.I., to be lieut.-col., v. Fitzmaurice; date of commn., Jan. 29, 1861.

7th N.I.—Sen. Capt. B. Chester to be maj., Sen. Lieut. D. J. P. Campbell to be capt., and Ens. R. F. Doig to be lieut., in succ. to Stewart, prom.; date of commns., Jan. 29, 1861.

19th N.I.—Ens. T. H. B. Young to be lieut., v. Mottet dec.; date of commn., March 24, 1861.

Capt. (Brev. maj.) C. Burton, 42nd N.I., dep. judge advocate gen., is permitted to retire from the serv. on pension of a col., from date of depart. of the second mail from Bombay in current month.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) W. G. F. A. Hutchison, 28th N.I., dep. asst. (now asst.) comm. gen., ret. to his duty without prejudice to his rank on Sept. 22, 1859.

*April 9.*—Appointment:—Mr. H. Cocq to be a lay trustee of the church at Tuticoreen.

*Revenue Dept., April 9.*—Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, resu. ch. of the dist. from Mr. Morris on 1st inst.

*Judicial Dept., April 5.*—Mr. A. W. Sullivan, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, assu. ch. of Zillah court and gaol on 1st inst.

Mr. W. Hodgson, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Chittoor, assu. ch. of the court fr. Actg. principal Sadr Amin on 4th inst.

The servs. of Lieut. R. C. Lavie, 3rd N.I., asst. superint. of police in S. Malabar, are placed at disp. of the provincial C. in C. for military duty.

*Public Works Dept., April 5.*—Capt. J. G. Palmer, 1st asst. dist. engr. of Cuddapah, has passed in Telugu language the colloq. test prescribed.

*April 8.*—Capt. J. Flint, 38th N.I., has passed in Telugu the exam. prescribed for the officers in the public works dept.

*April 9.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Biggers, covenanted civil engr., for 4 weeks, fr. date of his return to India, under G.O.

*Mily. Dept., April 9.*—No. 129.—Appointments and promotions:—

Lieut. col. G. W. Y. Simpeon, art., act. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, to be insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

Brev. lieut. col. J. L. Barrow, art., act. princ. comy of ordnance, to be princ. comy. of ordnance.

Ens. E. Villiers, 43rd L.I., to be extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the C. in C. in India.

3rd L.C.—Senr. lieut. (brev. capt.) A. H. Hope, to be capt., v. Siddons, dec.; date of com., March 14.

Cav. Gen. List.—Senr. corn. A. R. Kenney to be lieut., in succ. to Hope, 3rd L.C., prom.; date of com., March 14.

The servs. of Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

Returned to duty, by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. D. C. G. Stretzell, 13th N.I., and Adj. R. A. Clemenon, 22nd N.I.; arr. at Madras, April 8.

No. 131.—The foll. notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G. O.:—

*For. Dept., Fort William, March 26.*—Appointments:—

Maj. R. S. Dobbs, superint. of Bangalore div., to offic. as judicial comr. Mysore.

Lieut. A. C. Hay, 3rd assist. to the comr. of Mysore, to offic. as superint. of the Bangalore div.

Maj. Dobbs and Lieut. Hay assu. ch. of their respective offices on 1st inst.

No. 1,405.—Capt. G. M. Martin, superint. Chittledroog div., Mysore, resu. ch. of his du. on Feb. 20 last, and with ref. to G.O. No. 87, dated Jan. 8, delivered over ch. of the div. to Maj. F. Cunningham on the 28th idem.

No. 1,408.—Capt. E. M. Ryan, mag. of Moulmein, resu. ch. of his du. from Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. comr., on Feb. 28th last.

No. 1,413.—Maj. H. J. Brockman, 2nd assist. to comr. of Mysore, embarked for Eur. on board the ship *Barham* on Feb. 28th last.

Leave of absence:—

*Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, April 12.*—Mr. J. Fraser, coll. and mag. of S. Canara, for 1 mo., to Bangalore and Madras.

Mr. C. A. Roberts, sub coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, for 15 mo., to Europe, on m.c., and an ext. of 5 days' prep. leave.

*Public Works Dept., April 10.*—Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau to be a member of the pier committee.

*April 11.*—Capt. L. Paxton, 43rd N.I., to act as superint. of operations at Paumben, during abs. of Capt. Gib on leave, without prejudice to his appt. as first asst. dist. engr., to join on being relieved of ch. of Madras dist.

Lieut. F. G. Hankin, sec. asst. dist. engr. of Madras, to have ch. of the Paumben works till Capt. Paxton joins.

*Judicial Dept.*—Mr. L. S. Rozario to be principal sudder ameen of the court established at Mangalore, under this date.

Mr. W. M. Mollie, civ. and sess. judge of Honore, delivered over ch. of court and gaol to princ. sudder ameen on 1st inst.

Mr. J. Ratliff, act. civ. and sess. judge of Honore, assu. ch. of court fr. princ. sudder ameen on 2nd inst.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. J. D. Robinson, act. coll. and mag. of North Arcot, delivered over ch. of dist. to Mr. Blair on 6th inst.

Mr. G. Thornhill, act. coll. and mag. of Kistna, delivered over ch. of dist. to Mr. Reid on 4th inst.

*Public Works Dept.*—Capt. F. H. Rundall assu. ch. of his office as act. dep. chief eng. N. Circle on 8th inst.

*April 9.*—Mr. Kennedy, 1st asst. dist. engr., has passed colloq. test presc.

*April 12.*—The chief sec. to Govt. has granted to Mr. H. A. French, 1st uncov. asst. in public, &c., depts. of the secretariat, leave for 3 mo. fr. 11th inst.

*Public Dep., April 12.*—Mr. C. G. Master to offic. as sec. to the Board of Examiners.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. R. E. Master to be sub-coll. and jt. mag. of the Godavari dist., and to continue to offic. as a dep. director of rev. settlement.

Mr. G. D. Leman to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot during the abs. of Mr. E. F. Elliott on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 132.—Appointment.—Maj. J. M. Macgregor, actg. comdt., to be comdt. of gov.'s body guard, v. Capt. Siddons, dec.

Lieut. col. W. K. Worster, arty., to act as supndt. of the gunpowder manufactory, without prejudice to his present app., on depart. of Col. Hamond, and until arr. from Eur. of Lieut. col. Rowlandson.

The underment. officers are per. to proceed to Eur.:—

Lieut. and Adj. J. L. Benwell, 33rd N.I., on m.c. for 15 mos., under rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. R. S. Roberts, 15th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The underment. gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on April 8, 1861, are admitted on estabmt. as cadets for the inf., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving dates of commn. of Messrs. Sandes and Wratislaw to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. H. J. Beattie; Mr. T. W. Sandes; Mr. M. H. Wratislaw.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, April 4.*—Lieut. C. N. Cherry, 2nd L.C., is appd. to do duty with 1st L.C.

With reference to G.O., Aug. 28, confirming the order by the officer com. 49th N.I., dated July 17 last, appg. Lieut. F. Pictet to ch. of adjt.'s dept., that officer is to be considered as having acted as adjt. fr. the date of the order notifying his prom. to capt., viz., Aug. 28, 1860.

The following removal is ordered:—Ens. W. L. Ranking, fr. do. du. 52nd N.I. to do du. 15th N.I.; to join.

The undermen. students having absented themselves from the Medical College without leave, are to be struck off the list of the med. dept. from March 31, 1861:—

1st class student W. Meneaud.

3rd class student D. Ross.

*April 5.*—With reference to G.O. of March 21 last, Ens. S. L. Hunt is app. to do du. with 15th N.I. instead of 46th N.I.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. O. G. De Wet, 51st N.I., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave for 3 mos.—Nilgiris.

## THE CENSUS.

*April 6.*—No. 31.—With reference to G.O. of the 1st and 5th inst., regarding the census, the Provincial C. in C. directs the publication, for general information and guidance, of the following extract from the proceedings of Government in the public departments, No. 472, dated 5th inst.:—

"The wives, of whatever race, and families of natives of Great Britain and Ireland, are to be entered in the Return, the place of birth of each being entered in the opposite column."

The foll. removal is ordered:—

Surg. J. FitzPatrick, from do. du. 1st L.C. to 42nd N.I.

*April 8.*—The adjt. gen. of the army and the dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s British forces will proc. to join army hd. qrs. at Ootacamund.

Until further orders, correspondence for the departments of the adjt. gen. and qmr. gen. should be addressed to the 1st asst. adjt. gen. and dep. qmr. gen. of the army at Fort St. George. Any of an emergent nature, which would reach hd. qrs. sooner by being addressed to the adjt. gen. or qmr. gen., "Camp, Army Head Quarters," is to be addressed accordingly.

The foll. rems. are ordered in the art.:—

2nd Capt. G. C. Robinson, fr. 1st batt. D co. to 2nd B.A.; to join.

2nd Capt. R. C. Henchy, fr. 2nd batt. A co. to 1st batt. D co.

*April 9.*—Asst. surg. R. Gillespie, 74th highlanders, is app. to med. ch. of convalescent depot at Ramanadroog, v. Asst. surg. Houston.

Act. 3rd cl. serg. instr. of musketry R. Brierly, 2nd Eur. L.I., having been reported qualified in rifle musketry, is confirmed in that appt.

With ref. to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, the undermentioned officers are apptd. to do du. with 1st Madras fus.:—

Ensigns M. H. Wratishaw, H. J. Beattie, and T. W. Sandes—to join.

*April 10.*—Surg. W. Forrester is app. to do du. with 1st L.C. temp.

*April 11.*—The foll. extracts from G. O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 31.*—The undermen. officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 10th inst., to have passed in Hindoostance.

Lieut. W. Rawlins, 17th N.I., div. adjt. and offic. dist. com. of Oude mil. police.

Lieut. T. R. Sadlier, 49th N.I., do. du. with 20th Punjab inf.

*March 6.*—The foll. orders are conf.:—

Nowgong station order, dated April 20th, app. Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras L.C., to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, relieved at his own request.

The foll. extract fr. G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. of the Bombay army, dated hd. qrs., Bombay, March 12, 1861, is republished:—

"No. 315.—The serv. of Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., procg. to England on private affairs, are placed at disp. of brigdr. comg. the Bombay garrison for du. with invalids and time-expired soldiers procg. round to Cape in steam frigate *Asaye*."

With reference to the G.O. C. in C. in India dated Jan. 31, 1861, republished in G.O. of this date, notifying that Lieuts. W. Rawlins, 17th E.I., and T. R. Sadlier, 49th N.I., have been declared by a board of examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindoostance, the moonshine allowance is to be disbursed to the above officers.

With reference to G.O. dated Dec. 15, 1860, Brigdr. W. C. McLeod has been directed to proc. to Cannanore and relieve Maj. gen. Fitzgerald fr. com. of the prov. of Malabar and Canara.

Act. qr. mr. T. McLoughin, Pegu sapper batt., is app. to ch. of details procg. by the Governor Higginson to N. Ports and Rangoon.

*April 12.*—The foll. removal is ordered in the judge adv. gen.'s dept., to have effect fr. date of retirement of Maj. Burton:—

Capt. and dep. judge adv. gen. J. White, fr. Ceded Districts to Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. and adjt. J. L. Benwell, 83rd N.I., fr. date of depart. Madras, m.c., prep. to Eur.

Lieut. H. I. Lugard, 47th N.I., fr. April 10 to July 31, Madras and Bangalore.

## BOMBAY.

## NAVAL.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, March 27.*—Mr. J. P. Antram, purser of *Dalhousie*, is perm. to reside on shore at the sanatorium, on m.c.

Mr. G. Ingle is app. purser of *Dalhousie*.

The officers below-named are app. a committee for the purpose of transf. ch. of victualling and purser's stores fr. Mr. Antram to Mr. Ingle.

Commr. Hopkins; Messrs. Ingle and Antram, pursers.

*March 30.*—Mr. H. M. Liardet, mate, having arr. fr. Kurrachee on 28th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as act. lieut., on that date, to fill a vacancy. Act. lieut. Liardet is app. registrar of seamen for the I.N., fr. 28th inst.

The undermen. midshipman supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha* are to be transf. to the *Mahi*:—Messrs. S. Hornby, C. King, and W. A. Whater.

*April 2.*—The servs. of Mr. A. L. Overbury, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., supernu., att. to *Ajdaha*, being no longer required, he was discharged to the shore on 30th ult.

Act. lieut. Brewster is app. to the ch. of the schooner *Georgiana*.

Act. lieut. Lakes, of the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proc. by the *Georgiana* to join the Gulf squadron.

*Bombay Castle, March 30.*—No. 49.—Mr. Midshipman S. H. E. Hornby returned fr. England by the ship *Virginia*, on 23rd March, with the permission of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

*April 2.*—No. 53.—Mr. A. H. T. Parker, midshipman, has been removed fr. the serv. by order of the Sec. of State for India, and his name has been struck out of the list of officers of H.M.'s I.N. from Feb. 23, 1861.

*April 4.*—No. 54.—Mr. A. Johnstone, asst. Indian naval storekeeper in the coal branch, has 6 month's leave to Eur. in accordance with the uncovenanted rules.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 4.*—Mr. C. E. Purrier, actg. 1st class 2nd master of the *Coromandel*, is directed to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. G. Ramsay, acting 1st class 2nd master of the *Victoria*, is to be transf. to the schooner *Georgiana*.

*April 5.*—Mr. L. Wilson, Purser of the *Feroze*, having arrived fr. Aden by the *Berenice* on 31st ult., on m.c., is perm. to reside on shore at the Sanatorium for the benefit of his health from that date.

The following arrangements are to have effect from 1st inst.:—

Actg. Lieut. Lakes of the *Ajdaha* to the *Coromandel* to fill a vacancy; Actg. Lieut. Bewsher, of the *Semiramis* to the *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy, and to be lent for duty on board the *Georgiana*.

*Bombay Castle, April 6.*—No. 55.—The serv. of Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter are placed at disp. of C. in C. I.N. for du. in that branch of the serv., in place of Asst. surg. W. Niven, whose period of serv. has expired, and who will be relieved.

No. 56.—Mr. G. Cheek, midshipman, has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 57.—Mr. A. L. Overbury, 1st cl. 2nd mr. I.N., was discharged to the shore on 30th ult.

*April 9.*—No. 58.—Mr. G. Ramsay, act. 1st cl. 2nd mr., has been permitted to res. the serv. fr. 4th inst.

*Superintendent's Office, April 8.*—Act. lieut. Brewster is to be transf. to *Tigris* fr. this date, to fill a vacancy, and to be borpe on that vessel's books as lent to the *Georgiana*.

In squadron order of 4th inst., transferring Messrs. King and Fry, midshipmen, to the *Georgiana*, read "for passage to join the gulf squadron."

## FAMILY REMITTANCES.

*April 9.*—The payment of family remittances to England of officers and others belonging to the I.N. having been authorised to be made monthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore, remittance rolls should be sent to the pay office as early as practicable at the beginning of each quarter.

Mr. T. Bennett, act. mr., having arrived from the Persian Gulf in the *Falkland*, is permitted to re-join the serv.

## Arrest of Officers.

*Poona, April 1st.*—It appears to the C. in C. that the power of placing officers in arrest has in some cases been injudiciously exercised during the last twelve months in this army.

According to the rules of H.M.'s service an officer should not be put hastily in and out of arrest.

The arrest of an officer is held to be the preliminary of his being reported to superior authority with a view to his trial or otherwise, but it is irregular to look upon it as a punishment, or as the direct means of enforcing discipline.

H.E. desires that in future whenever an officer is placed in arrest, whether by order of his commanding officer, or of those in authority over the latter, a full report shall be made of all the circumstances for the information of the C. in C. through the division.

If it shall have been deemed advisable to release the arrested officer before the report has been forwarded, it is to be sent nevertheless, containing the fullest explanation of the circumstances which have led to the release.

It is most desirable whenever the convenience of the service will admit of it, that courts of inquiry should assemble to investigate the circumstance connected with the arrest of officers. The proceedings of such courts are of great use to the C. in C. in guiding his judgment as to the necessity of a court martial, while the result of such investigation may often be the release of an officer from arrest, instead of his subjection to long confinement on a charge which cannot be substantiated.

It is, therefore, henceforth to be considered the rule, that a charge against an officer is to be accompanied by the proceedings of a court of inquiry which shall have been assembled for the previous investigation of offence alleged against him.

When it may be impossible to assemble such court of inquiry, an explanation of the circumstances must be forwarded with the charge.

For proceedings and powers of Military Courts of Inquiry see separate G.O., page 15.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the following rules be added to the rules of Courts of Inquiry, published under separate G.O., dated the 21st July, 1856:—

"Whenever a person accused of an offence appears before a court of inquiry, he is invariably to be told by the court that any information afforded by his answers or statements may legally be used against him on his trial."

## BIRTHS.

ALLAN, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Masulipatam, April 8.

ARNOULD, Lady, daughter, at Malabar Hill, Mar. 9.

COUPER, Mrs. James, son, at Buxar, April 5.

GROVE, wife of Lieut. W. G., daughter, at Moultmein, March 15.

HART, wife of J. R., daughter, at Vepery, April 5.

LOWLS, wife of J. M., daughter, at Maldah, March 28.

MONTEL, wife of T., daughter, at Chittiwalsah, April 4.

NEALE, wife of C., son, at Agra, April 3.

PAGE, Mrs. F. M., daughter, at Shanghai, March 2.

PHILLIPS, wife of R. P., son, at Calcutta, April 4.

POUCHARD, wife of W. D., son, at Egmore, April 5.

SEARLE, wife of Lieut. A. T., daughter, at Madras, April 10.

TATE, Mrs. J. P., son, at Shanghai, March 9.

THURBURN, wife of Capt. F. A. V., son, at Lahheem-poor, March 12.

## MARRIAGES.

JORDAN, C., to Victoria M., daughter of J. M. Gage, at Palaveram, April 10.

MORRISON, Rev. C., to Jane, daughter of W. A. Green, at Mean Meer, March 21.

NAPIER, Maj. gen. Sir R., Bengal Engrs, to Mary C., daughter of Lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, at Calcutta, April 2.

STONE, Capt. G. H., Bombay Art., to Sarah J., daughter of Col. Armstrong, at Mahableschwur.

## DEATHS.

BACHMAN, Francis C., wife of W. H., at Saugor, aged 33, March 23.

BASTOS, Jose, son of the late A. J., at Hong Kong, March 30.

BLACH, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 54, April 3.

CALLOW, Thomas, of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 33, April 2.

COOMBS, John W. M., infant son of Capt. J. R. R., at Darjeeling, March 27.

D'RONZARIO, Matthew, at Madras, aged 44, March 28.

ELIOT, wife of Capt. W. R., at Sealkote, March 26.

GEORGE, Lydia, wife of S., jun., at Calcutt, aged 21, April 1.

HAISEY, Marguerite, infant daughter of W. S., at Calcutta, April 6.

HAYLETT, William, at Suez, March 28.

MARKWICK, Maria, daughter of R., at Hong Kong, March 30.

MARKWICK, Ricardo, son of R., at Hong Kong, March 30.

MOUNTAIN, James, at Calcutta, aged 52, April 8.

MONTEL, Peter, of hydrophobia, at Chittwalsah, aged 9, April 5.  
 RICHARDSON, Ena. E., H.M.'s 66th Foot (on the Malabar coast), Rose, Emily E., infant daughter of W. J., at Madras, March 18.  
 SANDES, Amelia, wife of F. C., at Raneengunge, April 5.  
 SNELL, Charlotte, widow of late C., at Kilmedy, April 9.  
 STOLL, John, at Mainla, aged 89, March 11.  
 WELLSTEED, John H., infant son of J., of cholera, at Hewrah, April 1.  
 WILBER, Charlotte H., wife of E. E., at Whampoa, aged 21, March 14.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. May 10.

**Royal Artillery.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., C. in C., to be colonel.

**Royal Engineers.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., C. in C., to be col.

**50th Foot.**—Maj. gen. G. M. Eden to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir R. England, G.C.B., rem. to 41st foot.

**2nd Drag. Gds.**—Capt. M. J. B. Dyne to be maj., by purch., v. H. M. Stappylon, who ret.; Lieut. T. W. Sneyd to be capt., by purch., v. Dyne; Cornet H. J. Barton to be lieut., by purch., v. Sneyd.

**6th Lt. Drags.**—Cornet S. W. Rawlins to be lieut., by purch., v. R. W. Jenkins, prom.

**Royal Art.**—Lieut. Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., to be 2nd capt., v. Harward.

The undermen, gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants, viz.:—H. L. Smith, J. Keith, A. Grubb, E. D. Shafto, J. Wall, S. Pym, F. T. Bircham.

**5th Foot.**—Surg. W. K. Swettenham to be surg. major.

**6th Foot.**—Capt. A. Austin, fr. 66th foot, to be capt., v. R. Shiel, who exch.

**13th Foot.**—Lieut. E. V. Gilbert to be capt., without purch., v. G. H. Cobham, dec.; Ens. H. K. Fenwick to be lieut., without purch., v. Gilbert; R. J. Woodhouse, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fenwick.

**19th Foot.**—Lieut. G. D. Barker, fr. 78th foot, to be capt., without purch., v. W. McG. Archer, dec.

**48th Foot.**—Ens. R. Pennell to be lieut., by purch., v. E. Benbow, ret.; G. H. Brooke, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bowlby, prom.

**66th Foot.**—Capt. R. Sheil, fr. 6th foot, to be capt., v. A. Austin, who exch.; C. S. Campbell, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. E. Richardson, dec.

**72nd Foot.**—Capt. W. H. J. Clarke, fr. 53rd foot, to be capt., v. W. H. Campion, who exch.

**76th Foot.**—Lieut. E. W. F. Acton, to be capt., by purch., v. E. G. Waldy, who ret.; Ens. A. E. Pearse, to be lieut., by purch., v. Acton.

**79th Foot.**—Ens. A. B. Murray, to be lieut., by purch., v. R. R. B. Bedford, who rets.

**98th Foot.**—Lieut. T. F. Lloyd, to be capt., by purch., v. M. Batt, who rets.; Ens. R. Thorp, to be lieut., by purch., v. Lloyd.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Lieut. W. H. Eccles, to be capt., by purch., v. H. F. Hill, who rets.; Ens. C. F. Blackett, to be lieut., by purch., v. Eccles; F. A. Fane, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Blackett.

## BREVET.

Maj. H. G. Woods, b. p. unat., late asst. mil. sec. in Ceylon, to have the rank of lieut. col. in the army, under the provisions of the Horse Guards' circular memo. of 16th March, 1861.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the colonelcy of the Royal regt. of art., and of the corps of Royal Engrs., formerly held by the Master gen. of the Ordnance, being re-established, and of its being held ex officio by the Gen. C. in C., or C. in C. of the army for the time being.

## Official Papers.

### DIVISIONAL COMMANDS IN INDIA.

The following Letter and Note of the Secretary to the Government of India with the Gov. gen., bear reference to a Correspondence which has passed between the Gov. gen. and C. in C. in India on the subject of the appointment of divisional commands between the line and local troops (recommended by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge).

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

To the Adjutant general of the Army.

SIR,—The Rt. Hon. the C. in C. having personally replied to my letter,\* No. 113, of the 10th ult., to your address, I have had the honour to lay before H.E. the Gov. gen. the C. in C.'s letter, No. 7,664, dated the 8th inst., and am directed to acquaint you, for H.E.'s information, that in the Gov. gen.'s opinion,

it is expedient at present that out of the seven divisional commands now existing in the Bengal presidency, three should be held by general officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, and four by general officers of H.M.'s forces of the line.

The Gov. gen. is accordingly prepared to sanction the appointment of a selected officer of H.M.'s line forces to the command of the Oude and Cawnpore division, now vacant, and you are requested to move the C. in C. to nominate an officer for the command.

This distribution of divisional commands is, however, to be understood as purely temporary, and subject to such modification as H.M.'s Government, in communication with the Government of India, may introduce when the arrangements for the re-organisation of the armies of India shall have been matured.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India

with the Gov. gen.  
Camp Deennannuggur, 19th March, 1860.

## NOTE.

Despatch from the Sec. of State, No. 479, dated 22nd December, 1859.

Letter from the C. in C., No. 7,664, dated 8th March, 1860.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., H.M.'s forces, in a letter, dated the 22nd of October, 1859, brought under the consideration of the Sec. of State for India "the question of divisional commands in India, to be held in future by the general officers of H.M.'s army, as several changes are about to take place."

H.R.H. observes that there are now, besides the C. in C. in India and the C. in C. at Bombay,

In Bengal five	Maj. gen. Windham.
major gene-	" Sir J. Inglis.
ral.	" Sir S. Cotton.
"	" Sir R. Garrett.
"	" Sir Hope Grant.
In Madras two	Lieut. gen. Beresford, Maj. gen.
major gene-	Craigie.
ral.	
In Bombay two	Sir Hugh Rose.
major gene-	Sir J. Michel.
ral.	

And he states his opinion that there should not be less, certainly, than four maj. gens. of the line in Bengal, and two in each of the other presidencies.

Adverting, then, to the removal of Sir Hope Grant to China, to Lieut. gen. Beresford's retirement which takes Sir J. Inglis from Bengal to Madras, and to the intended appointment of Sir Hugh Rose to succeed Lord Clyde as C. in C. in India, H.R.H. proposes that a maj. gen. of the line be selected to complete the complement of four in Bengal, and another maj. gen. of the line to complete that of Bombay. (This last appointment has been made.) And H.R.H. considers that these arrangements may be at once made, quite irrespective of what may afterwards be fixed with regard to the general staff of the regular and local army in India.

The Sec. of State for India replies on the 12th of November, 1859, that, as a temporary measure pending the adoption of any alterations it may be deemed expedient to make regarding divisional commands in India, he will not object to two maj. gens. of the line for Madras and two for Bombay.

In regard to Bengal, the secretary shows that while the established number of divisional commands is two for line officers and five for Indian officers, at the present moment there are nine divisional commands, of which the line officers hold five and the Indian officers four, viz.:—

Maj. gen. Windham, Lahore.
" Garrett, Sirhind.
" Inglis, Cawnpore.
" Cotton, Peshawur.
5 " Grant, Oude.
Maj. gen. Hearsey, Presidency.
" Bradford, Meerut.
" Campbell, Benares.
4 " Napier, Gwalior.
9

It being uncertain how many of these general officers draw full divisional allowances, and how many the allowances of divisions in the field, the Sec. of State expresses his desire to refer the subject of the Bengal commands in the first place to the Government of India "for their opinion as to the distribution of the officers of both H.M.'s British and Indian armies."

The Duke of Cambridge rejoins in a letter, dated 17th November, 1859, expressing his hope that the Government of India will be of opinion that four maj. gens. for Bengal is not more, having regard to the very large force of H.M.'s line army now employed in India, than is the fair claim of that army. H.R.H. gives a statement of the line force in each presidency in 1853, before the Indian mutiny, or the Russian war, and that now in India:—

1853	Bengal, cavalry and infantry ...	15,508
	Madras, ditto ...	4,550
	Bombay, ditto ...	5,532
	Total ...	25,590

1859	{	Bengal { Cavalry, infantry, artillery, } 53,306
		and engineers
		Madras, ditto ... 18,756
		Bombay, ditto ... 15,398
	Total ...	82,455

H.R.H. remarks that, whereas at the former period there were two maj. gens. in each of the three presidencies, in all six, "if the establishment of maj. gens. were fixed in proportion to the greater number of troops of the line now in India, the number would be—

"For Bengal	...	7
Madras	...	6
Bombay	...	5
Total	...	18

The Sec. of State, on the 22nd December, 1859, informs H.R.H., that in referring the subject to the Government of India, care will be taken to direct attention to the great increase within the last two years of the British troops serving in Bengal; but that with reference to H.R.H.'s assumption "that, because in 1853 the line troops numbered 25,590, and the divisional commands held by line officers were six, therefore the number of line troops being now 82,455, the number of commands would in the same proportion be 18;" the number of divisional commands depends primarily upon other considerations than the numerical strength of line or local troops in India, and that the Gov. gen. in Council has to decide the matter upon grounds of policy and economy, as well as of strategy and of minor military considerations. And the Sec. thus continues: "In fact, when all the present field divisions shall have been broken up, the number of divisional commands will probably be reduced to the former limit." And Sir Charles Wood's letter thus concludes:—"In the allotment of the divisional commands, the looked-for reward for long and meritorious service, it is to be borne in mind that the strength of the local armies, European and native, as well as that of the line, must be taken into consideration."

In the despatch with which this correspondence was received, the Sec. of State recapitulates the points of it briefly; he refers to the Govt. of India the subject of the distribution of the commands "so as best to meet the fair claims of the officers of both armies, due consideration being given to the large increase of royal troops within the last two years;" and he desires to be furnished with the sentiments of Govt. on this subject as early as possible.

The despatch and correspondence having been sent to the C. in C. in India, and H.E.'s opinion on the subject invited, Lord Clyde has replied direct to the letter addressed from this department to the adjt. gen. of the army.

The C. in C. in his letter alludes to a letter (a memorandum) from the adjt. gen., with which H.E. has favoured me, on my asking for it (it is put up), which shows that the number of divisional command now is just what it was before the mutiny, viz.:—

Presidency,	} Of which, lately, four, viz., the Oude, Sirhind, Lahore, and Peshawur divisions, were held by general officers of the line, and the other three by gene- ral officers of the local army.
Dinapore,	
Oude,	
Meerut,	
Sirhind,	
Lahore,	
Peshawur,	
In all seven.	

At this moment three divisions are held by either service, and the Oude division is vacant.

The C. in C., alluding to the calculation from which the Duke of Cambridge deduces the result that many more than four generals from the line ought, in justice, to be appointed, and to the reply of Sir C. Wood, "that the number of divisional commands depends primarily on other considerations than the number of line or local troops in India, and has to be decided on grounds of policy and economy, as well as of strategy and minor military considerations," observes that if general officers were to be nominated according to the relative number of troops, the relative quality of these troops should be an element in the calculation; but H.E. considers that the terms of Sir C. Wood's remarks indicate his having virtually abandoned the question of the relative number of troops of either service, and placed the matter on the footing of a purely political question, into which H.E. cannot be expected to enter.

"I, however," the C. in C. continues, "must suppose that by the expression of policy and economy, it is intended to be implied that, although as a military question it might be proper to employ a larger proportion of generals from H.M.'s line, yet that taking into consideration the expense of the army, and the claims and feelings of the local officers, it will be the wish of Government to give the latter a greater share of command than would be thought proper if mere military efficiency in the generals and in the army were to be looked to. Such a line of policy and economy is one which it is impossible for me to think wise, however convenient it may seem for the moment to be."

\* Not transmitted by the Government of India.



Perhaps, as "the expense of the army" is the same whichever class of generals may hold divisional commands, it may be permitted to me to suggest that the term "economy," as used by the Secretary of State, may possibly refer only to the question whether the State can bear the expense of any particular number of divisions, and whether some of those divisions ought not to be placed on the footing of field commands, as the Gwalior division was, and the Oude division for some time, and lately the Saugor division also. It was this sort of economy that led to the reduction of the Gwalior division to a first-class brigade, and to the amalgamation of the Cawnpore and Oude divisions; both done at the suggestion of the C. in C.

And may not the term "policy" have been used with reference to State policy exclusively; to the question of dividing the territories of the presidency into such military commands as may best suit the aspect of the country and the characteristics both of the provincial population and of the neighbouring rulers and people?

These matters, as points of economy and policy, must needs come under the consideration of Government in deciding the question of divisions to be maintained, their number and their extent; and, perhaps, it may be thought that the point of properly distributing the commands to line and local generals, comes rather within the "other considerations" of which Sir C. Wood speaks; these being also, as he remarks, "the looked-for reward for long and meritorious service," but not to be assigned without just reference to the "strength of the local armies, European and native, as well as that of the line, due consideration being given to the large increase of royal troops within the last two years."

Lord Clyde expresses his opinion that the strict maintenance of discipline, upon which the efficiency of the European regiments depends, "can only be secured by the continual inspection made by officers who have served in such regiments, and who are perfectly acquainted with every part of the system, and with the mode of managing the men." "On the stability," continued H.E., "of H.M.'s regiments of the line on their perfection as military bodies, we really rely to support our power in India, and taking the question in this light, there can hardly be too large a number of general officers from the line, to secure, by constant inspection, the discipline which makes these troops irresistible. I do not, therefore, enter into a computation of the numbers of soldiers of the two services, whatever result such a computation might lead to, nor do I think I can take expediency and policy into my calculation. I put the question on a higher ground altogether—the possession of India depends on the prowess of H.M.'s troops of the line, and the success and power of these troops depends on their discipline, which is maintained by the presence of experienced and uncompromising generals of the same service, and I therefore most strongly urge, for the sake of maintaining this discipline, that certainly not less than the four divisional generals proposed for Bengal by the Duke of Cambridge, should be decided on."

This inference does not go far enough, if the premises are sound; obviously the preceding assertions can only legitimately lead to the total exclusion of local generals from divisional commands. The C. in C. appears wholly to ignore the local European artillery and the local European infantry, who have done so much for the maintenance of the British power in India. The mention of "the European regiments" in the long passage just quoted, seems at the first to include all such regiments, but the context clearly shows what European regiments H.E. alludes to, and that "H.M.'s regiments of the line" are exclusively intended, and that generals of H.M.'s line army are alone considered by Lord Clyde to be qualified to hold divisional commands in India.

If training in British regiments of the line is indispensable, how is it to be accounted for that our Pearses, Malcolms, Ouchterlony's, Burrells, Richards, Lumleys, Adams, and a host of other time-honoured names, have so well acquitted themselves in high commands?

It is submitted that much more is necessary to efficiency as a general officer commanding a division in India than regimental training, however excellent. Knowledge of the people to a certain extent, and capability of commanding men, whether they be Europeans or natives, are essential qualities, and this seems to have been recognised of late years more than it used to be formerly, by the more frequent appointment of general officers of the line army, who had served previously in India, to divisional commands. But the majority of the general officers, now commanding divisions in the several presidencies, had never served in India till they came out to assume their commands.

There is assuredly a marked difference between one royal regiment and another in point of discipline, however excellent the general system undoubtedly is, and the difference is open to intelligent observation. There exist also the means of observing the excellencies of the British system, when serving at the same station or in the same field with regiments of the line, and a very considerable knowledge of the

practical working of that system is to be gained by officers on the staff of divisions, or the general staff of the army departments, and especially the department of the adjutant general. It was in this way, by personal observation, by intimate acquaintance with the details of command in H.M.'s line regiments, and in the local regiments, European and native, which constitute the divisions of the army, by experience of the country and its people, and knowledge of his own countrymen, and by service in the field with troops of all arms, royal and local; it was in all these ways that the present C. in C. at Madras became qualified for his high office, and was enabled so well to perform its functions, and it is submitted, that what Sir Patrick Grant acquired, may be, and has been acquired by many of his brother officers of the local service, and that he is by no means the only one of their number who would equally well acquit themselves had they the same opportunities; but Sir Patrick Grant has had no training with any corps of H.M.'s line army.

In the observations now submitted I do not allude more to officers of high rank now living than to those who are advancing in rank and in qualification for high command eventually.

With regard to the calculation made by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, it may be remarked that the relative numbers of regiments of the line has never determined the number of divisional commands to be assigned to line generals in the several presidencies. In 1853, as stated in that calculation, there were two general officers of the line in Madras and two in Bombay, and not more than two in Bengal, though the line troops in Bengal were three times as numerous at the time as those in Madras, and nearly so as those in Bombay.

And in the number of line generals which H.R.H. brings out of that calculation as assignable on the principle of relative strength to the three presidencies, it is remarkable that H.R.H. would give six to Madras and five to Bombay, whereas the line troops, now serving in Bombay, are stronger by 2,000 men than those employed in Madras. And yet he would give to Bengal only seven, though numerically the line troops in this presidency are four times as many nearly as are now serving in Madras, and about three and a-half times as many as are now in Bombay. But the calculation in question would absorb eighteen out of the twenty divisional commands available in the three presidencies at the time that calculation was made. The total number having now been reduced to eighteen, the local generals would be wholly deprived of the commands of divisions.

Whatever may be the result of the deliberations of the Government of India as to the number of divisions in each presidency to be finally retained, perhaps until the reorganisation is settled, it may not be considered expedient to do more than determine to which service the vacant Oude division shall now be assigned.

The Duke of Cambridge claims it for the generals of the line so as to secure to them four divisional commands in Bengal.

The C. in C. claims it for them on the ground that not less than the four divisional commands proposed by the Duke for Bengal should be assigned to the line generals.

In the adjutant general's letter it is suggested that it would be only fair to give the odd command, the fourth out of seven, alternately to the two services.

The "feelings of the local officers" are alluded to by Lord Clyde as likely, in his opinion, to be to some extent taken into consideration by the Government of India, but that sort of thing cannot form any part of considerations to be entertained. If the local generals cannot show "long and meritorious service," entitling them, as Sir Charles Wood expresses it, to "the reward" of divisional command (if, indeed, as Lord Clyde declares, they are unfit because they are not of H.M.'s line army), then can it be of no importance what their feelings may be, they must needs recede from competition for high command; but if it be otherwise, it is the claims of the local officers, and not their feelings, that must be considered; and the instruction of the Secretary of State is unmistakable, that the distribution of the commands shall be settled "so as best to meet the fair claims of the officers of both armies, due consideration being given to the large increase in the number of royal troops within the last two years."

The number of divisional commands in Bengal is now seven, as it used formerly to be; and they are all regular divisions, carrying the full allowance.

At the present moment neither of the three line general officers commanding divisions in Bengal are on the strength of any of the regiments of the line serving in India. The local generals belong, as a matter of course, to H.M.'s Indian service in Bengal.

When the late Lord Hill was C. in C. of H.M.'s forces, the distribution of divisional commands was made on the principle that the local force constituted the main Indian army, and that the royal troops were "auxiliaries." The expression was Lord Hill's.

In that distribution two divisions were assigned to the royal or auxiliary troops, and five to the local forces.

Circumstances have now entirely changed. The number of officers of the local forces has not been reduced, but the number of major generals has been increased to 145 as the fixed establishment for all India. The proportion of major generals in Bengal varies from time to time; but, in the absence of major generals, colonels are eligible to command divisions, and this rule obtains for both services.

The increase, however, of the royal troops serving in India, within the last two years is such that the term "auxiliaries" is no longer applicable. They constitute, in fact, the main army of Bengal at the present time, and it appears to me that the line is entitled to the majority of the commands in Bengal, but only to a majority, and, accordingly, the vacant division, I submit, should be assigned to H.M.'s line army, making their complement four, while the local generals should retain the other three.

But this distribution, should it be approved of, should, I apprehend, be declared only temporary, so as to leave the Government of India quite unfettered as to the future permanent relative distribution of divisional commands to be made after the reorganisation shall have been determined upon.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India  
with the Gov. gen.

#### MR. LAING'S REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—A report having appeared in the public papers from a committee of shareholders of the Great Western of Canada Railway Company, attacking my conduct with reference to transactions which took place some years ago, I think it right to ask you to insert the following copy of a letter which I addressed to Sir Charles Wood on the same day on which I received the report in question:—

Calcutta, April 4, 1861.

Dear Sir Charles Wood,—The missing mail has arrived this morning, and as there is a chance of catching the Bombay mail by an after-express, I do not delay a moment in writing.

I need not say with what extreme surprise I have seen the charge brought against me with reference to the Great Western of Canada Railway.

When I saw the committee, in order to volunteer any explanation in my power, I asked them distinctly if they had any charge, and urged them to make it before I left the country. Also, finding towards the close of the interview, that they had a short-hand writer in the room, I said that as I had been speaking frankly on matters half forgotten, owing to the lapse of time, if they intended to use anything I said as evidence, they must send me a proof for correction. This they distinctly promised to do, but five or six weeks elapsed before I sailed for India, during which I never heard a word about the matter, and therefore naturally concluded that, as far as I was concerned, the matter was at an end. I mention this simply as the reason why it never occurred to me to have any special explanation of the affair with you or any one else.

Now for the merits of the question. The history of it is shortly this:—The Great Western of Canada Railway Company, after an abortive attempt, frustrated by the panic in 1847, was organised as a Canadian company with a Canadian board of directors, mainly by the exertions of Sir Allan McNab, and the house of Buchanan and Company, of Hamilton and Glasgow. I assisted them on several occasions in raising capital, and was much consulted by them in railway matters. By 1853 the concern had assumed a very promising appearance. That was a period of great railway excitement in Canada, and the Grand Trunk scheme was brought out under the auspices of Messrs. Glyn and Baring, and Mr. Hincks, the premier of Canada, with a very large capital, as a comprehensive scheme for a Canadian system of railways. It was a moment of great peril for the Great Western of Canada, as the Grand Trunk interest was all powerful in the Canadian Legislature, while the Great Western was very unpopular, from the idea that it was a link in the United States route to New York, and not in the Canadian route to Montreal. Sir Allan McNab and the Canadian Board considered the possession of the line from Hamilton to Toronto as of vital importance to the Great Western. A glance at the map will show the reason. If the Grand Trunk got it, the avowed policy of their leaders in Canada was to extend their line from Hamilton parallel with and close to the Great Western, between it and Lake Erie to the same terminus opposite Detroit. This has been several times nearly effected, and would have been utter ruin to the Great Western. If, on the other hand, the Great Western got the Hamilton and

Toronto, they became the natural prolongation of the Grand Trunk line westwards, and an equal arrangement between the two became possible.

The constant policy of Sir Allan McNab and myself was to bring about such an arrangement, prevent injurious competition, and unite the Grand Trunk and Great Western influence to get a guarantee from Canada of five per cent. on the English capital embarked in both enterprises. This, I believe, might have been carried out, and millions of loss to English shareholders been saved, had not the excitement in Canada, and the personal animosities of the Grand Trunk and Great Western parties there, overruled the policy of Sir Allan McNab and his friends.

However, this was the state of things in which Sir Allan McNab, and Mr. Harris, of the firm of Buchanan and Co., who were the president and vice-president of the Great Western Board, and had full powers from them, came over to England with an urgent request to me to assist them in securing the Hamilton and Toronto line. An Act had been got for the line in the Canadian Legislature, on an estimate of the Great Western engineer, a Mr. Benedict, based on rough surveys, and on the actual cost of the Great Western line itself according to the last estimates. But this Act authorised an independent company, and not the Great Western, to make the line, and in the then feeling of the Canadian Legislature it would have been hopeless to ask for it in their name.

Accordingly, the great object of the Great Western directors was to get an independent company formed entirely in the same interest, who should hold the line until the Great Western were allowed to take it over. The Grand Trunk party were equally eager to get the control of the company, and it was a matter of notoriety that, as soon as the subscription list was opened in Canada, they would endeavour to secure a majority. The urgent request of Sir A. McNab and Mr. Harris to me was, that I would help them in forming a company and find some well-known English contractor who would undertake to make the line for the engineer's estimate, and to subscribe for any shares which might not be subscribed for here, on the understanding that the whole concern was to be made over to the Great Western, as if they had originally undertaken it, as soon as possible. There was no other possible means of attaining the object. It seemed to me, then, and seems now, a perfectly legitimate one. The leading men interested in Great Western stock in England, whom there was time to consult, approved of it, and I accordingly exerted myself strenuously and successfully to carry it through. I persuaded Mr. Wythes, who, as Messrs. Brassey and Peto were engaged for the Grand Trunk, was the only large contractor I knew for such an affair, to take the risk of the contract on the Western engineer's estimate, without the delay, which would have been fatal, of sending to Canada to make minute inquiries. Also to take the risk, with me, of authorising Mr. Isaac Buchanan in Canada to subscribe in our names for all the shares, so as to secure the control from the Grand Trunk, taking our chance of finding subscribers in England to take them off our hands.

This was done, and the prospectus issued inviting subscriptions, and Mr. P. Buchanan, Mr. Masterman, the Company's banker, and I, were provisional directors, or trustees, for the purpose of holding the deposits, and seeing that they were not handed over to the Company, until the conditions of the prospectus were complied with. All this time I had no concern with the contract, and looked to being paid for my risk and trouble by some commission. The public subscribed pretty freely, and the shares were, if I recollect, at a small premium of £1 or £1.10s. each. They were allotted in England at par, from the subscriptions made in Canada, and I retained for myself individually either four hundred or five hundred shares. The whole of the proceedings were duly ratified by the Board in Canada, and our functions as provisional directors having completely terminated, Mr. Masterman and I wrote a joint letter to Mr. Peter Buchanan, who had been officially appointed agent of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company, resigning our trust. Of this letter I have fortunately found a copy amongst some old papers in a desk I brought to India, and as the date may be material, I subjoin it.

To Peter Buchanan, Esq., agent to the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company.

Dear Sir,—The lease of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway being now confirmed, and the shares and bonds delivered to the English shareholders, our duties as trustees for them have ceased, and we shall be happy to transfer the funds standing in our names jointly with yours, as you may direct, on behalf of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company.

We remain, yours faithfully,

S. LAING.

J. MASTERMAN, JUNR.

London, July 11, 1853.

The whole affair as regards the Hamilton and Toronto shareholders was thus concluded.

The Great Western Company had taken over the line and contract as originally proposed by Sir Allan

McNab and their Board, and the Hamilton and Toronto shareholders were put in the same position as Great Western shareholders, with no further risk or liability. In the meantime Mr. Wythes had got nervous about his contract, and urged me, as I had drawn him into it, to take a share of profit or loss with him, rather than any fixed commission. I agreed to do so at a date which I can fortunately identify, for I have found a copy of a letter, which I wrote on the same day that I made the arrangement, to Mr. P. Buchanan, as Agent for the Company, for the purpose of forwarding to the Directors.

"London, July 9, 1853.

My dear Sir,—I see from the report of the proceedings at Hamilton that I have been elected a director of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company. It is impossible for me to act in such a capacity, both because I cannot discharge duties on the other side of the Atlantic, and also because I was obliged, in order to inspire Mr. Wythes, who had no previous experience in America, with sufficient confidence, by coming forward at the critical period when the co-operation of a well-known English contractor was essential for the success of the undertaking, to enter into engagements with him which might expose me to misconception if I continued even nominally to be a director. I must request you, therefore, to accept my resignation of an office in which I have been put by my friends on the other side without my knowledge.—I remain, &c., "S. LAING."

And I have found further a note in this form, which sets the question of date beyond all doubt.

London, 2nd July, 1853.

To S. LAING, Esq., M.P.  
DEAR SIR,—We are jointly interested in the Hamilton and Toronto contract, and share equally in all profit or loss resulting therefrom.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

GEO. WYTHES.

I will send the originals by the first Calcutta mail, as the weight by this express is limited.

This makes two things clear. First, that the whole provisional trust for the Hamilton and Toronto shareholders was completely at an end. No doubt the letter of the 11th July should, in strictness, have been written on the 9th, but it is manifest that a mail had arrived from Canada, bringing news of the ratification of all proceedings and final termination of all separate trust and responsibility for the Hamilton and Toronto shareholders, before I agreed to take a share in the contract. Secondly, that there was no idea at the time of there being anything to conceal, or it would have been the easiest thing in the world to conceal it. I had simply to decline to act as a director on the ground of non residence in Canada, and no one could have known anything about the matter. But the more straightforward course was to write as I did, so that if any question were raised about the Hamilton and Toronto line, the Great Western Directors, who were the same, or nearly so, as those of the Hamilton and Toronto Company, might know exactly how I stood, and act accordingly.

I am not aware that there is anything else that requires explanation. It is not disputed that, when at a subsequent period I consented to become for a short time a director of the Great Western Company, I gave up all interest in the contract before doing so. It is not disputed that the contract contained a clause for referring differences to Mr. Robert Stephenson, and that the English directors, comprising men of the greatest experience in such matters, like Mr. Gill, after I had finally left the Board, and knew nothing of what was going on, preferred settling with Mr. Wythes by a compromise, to going to a reference; and I am informed that Mr. Wythes has quite recently offered to re-open the whole question and go to a reference, if the company will take the risk of having to pay more than they have done. The fact is, the contract was originally made on the fairest possible basis proposed by the Great Western Directors and Engineer themselves, and approved by the Canadian Legislature, who had an interest in seeing that it was not excessive, as they might have been called upon to advance some proportion of the cost as a public loan under existing Acts. That basis was to take the assumed cost of the Great Western, which was then approaching completion, and to allow the same cost for the same sort of work in the Hamilton and Toronto line. Owing to the enormous rise in the price of labour and materials in Canada, consequent on the expenditure of ten or twelve millions on the Grand Trunk and other lines, these estimates became insufficient. The cost of the Great Western has greatly exceeded that on the basis of which the Hamilton and Toronto contract was taken, and I have little doubt that Mr. Wythes's statement is correct, that he has been a loser by it. Knowing this, I have always felt myself bound to bear testimony to the circumstances under which he took the contract, and to urge that he should be dealt with fairly, and no undue advantage taken. But I can appeal confidently to my colleagues, Mr. Gill and Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., whether I ever exerted any

undue influence to procure a favourable settlement for Mr. Wythes; whether I did not at the outset tell them of the exact position in which I had stood; and whether I had not finally resigned my seat at the Board for some time before any settlement was made.

From that time to this, now six or seven years, I have known nothing whatever of what was going on, except generally, that owing to the insane competition between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western, and the complete prostration of Canada and the Western States after the panic of 1857 and succession of bad harvests, all Canadian Railway property has become greatly depreciated, and discontent has naturally ensued. But I am persuaded that the policy of Sir A. McNab and his Board in 1853 was the right one, and that if it had been carried through, the fifteen millions of English capital invested in Canadian Railways would have been in a very different position. I have only to add that I never received a farthing, directly or indirectly, on account of this affair, except for the small premium on the few hundred shares which I took as an individual subscriber. I have not time, before the express goes to-day, to read attentively what purports to be my evidence, but I believe it is full of errors. I will not comment on the conduct of the committee in taking short-hand notes, without any warning, of a familiar conversation on half forgotten events many years old; or still more in publishing that evidence without giving me any opportunity of seeing it, in the teeth of a promise not to do so; and with five or six weeks' time to send it to me. I believe the facts which I have stated can all be confirmed in case of need by Sir Allan McNab, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gill, Mr. Wythes, and others now in England; and I feel the most entire confidence that, upon these facts, no one who understands anything of business can say that there was anything underhand or dishonourable in any part of my conduct. It is painful to appeal to character in a case like this; but having been thus attacked in my absence, I must say this. For a long series of years I have been, as it were, in the thick of railway transactions, both in England and abroad. I had not the advantage of being born to a fortune. Owing to the failure of kelp on a Scotch estate, I had to fight my way in the world, to support a family, and struggle for an independence. Circumstances threw me into the line of railway business, and have brought me into personal contact, in large transactions, with almost every railway man and capitalist of note who have taken a leading part in industrial affairs throughout the world. If there had been any flaw in my character for honour and integrity in commercial matters, I think it is barely within the range of possibility that it should not have been found out long ago.

Well, I appeal to those men with the same confidence, to say if they have ever known or heard of anything wrong in my conduct generally, as I do on the facts of this particular case, to say whether there is anything in it inconsistent with honour and probity. Pray make whatever use of this you think best to vindicate the character of a public man most cruelly attacked in his absence, and if there is any point which, in the hurry of writing, I have overlooked, or which seems to require further investigation or explanation, let me know at once.

I remain, my dear Sir C. Wood,

Yours very faithfully,

(Sd.) S. LAING.

The Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart.

The day after despatching this letter I received one of a week's later date from Sir Charles Wood, viz., of the 4th March, in which he says:—

"Since I wrote to you I have seen Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Beattie, and Mr. Isaac Buchanan. They all concur in statements which completely exonerate you from anything which could be objected to by anybody as to the matters which were questioned as to the Hamilton and Toronto Railway."

I also thought it my duty immediately on receiving the report to send it to the Governor general, with a request that he would read it, and form his opinion upon it; and I have his Excellency's permission to use his reply, which is to the following effect:—

"I have read the correspondence which you sent me yesterday, and your letter to Sir Charles Wood. I have also read the report of the Committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders of the Great Western Canada Company so far as it relates to yourself, and your evidence before the committee."

"I now say, without hesitation, that your conduct in the transactions which have been called in question appears to me to have been quite open and above-board, and that the different relations in which you stood at different times to the Great Western (of Canada) Railway, or to a part of it, are explained satisfactorily in your letter to Sir Charles Wood."

I have only further to request that you will be good enough to give insertion to the above as early as possible.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
Calcutta, April 6, 1861.

S. LAING.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, May 13, 1861.

### FRENCH STEAM-PACKET SERVICE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

A BILL has been submitted to the Corps Legislatif of France which may well strike terror to the hearts of the great P. and O. monopolists. Little will it avail them now to have fted her Majesty's Ministers and the representatives of the people. Little will it benefit them to have conveyed the august legislators of our land to the harbour of Cherbourg, or in triumph alongside of the mighty war-ships that stopped short of Cronstadt. Neither turtle soup nor iced champagne will stand them in any stead against a rival company subventioned by the Imperial Government. And they must lay their account to experience but little sympathy in their misfortunes. Possessing a giant's strength they have used that strength like a giant, and have shown scanty consideration even for those from whom their wealth and influence were directly derived. Every year the complaints of passengers by their ships have become louder and more frequent, but no trouble was ever taken to redress their grievances and prevent their recurrence. And now their sin has found them out. A French company is about to break up their monopoly, and establish a truly formidable competition. This company undertakes to place twelve fine steamers in the Eastern Seas, within the period of three years, capable of an average speed per hour of nine and a-half knots on the main line, and of nine knots on the branch lines. The main line will be from Suez to China by Aden, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Segon; while the branches will be five in number:—  
1. From Aden to Réunion and the Mauritius;  
2. Point de Galle to Calcutta and Chandernagore;  
3. Singapore to Batavia;  
4. Segon to Manilla;  
5. Segon to Shanghai. This company, moreover, does not look solely to its own exertions for the meet guerdon of public-spirited enterprise. It will enjoy the substantial patronage of the French Government to an extent that argues the existence of political motives of considerable urgency. The average subvention or annual grant is £240,000, in addition to which the sum of £75,000 is to be given to the Government to cover the expense of sending its vessels round the Cape to their respective stations. As if this were not enough to encourage capitalists to come forward, the Government actually provides a large portion of the capital itself. It engages to advance £160,000 a-year for three years, which, together with interest at the rate of five per cent., is to be repaid in twelve yearly instalments of rather more than £42,000. In other words, a capital of £480,000 will be fur-

nished to the Compagnie des Messageries Impériales, and a net annual subsidy of £198,000. If it were a mere commercial speculation, it is probable that the P. and O. Company, laying aside their superciliousness for a time, would soon drive these intruders out of the field; but it is manifestly the intention of the Imperial Government to give them a powerful and efficient support. The object in view is plain enough. It is not simply to furnish a gratuitous passage to "Lazarists, missionaries, sisters of charity, and all members of religious orders." Even the Eldest Son of the Church would hesitate to pay £200,000 a-year for this romantic purpose. But this packet service will necessitate or excuse the formation of large depots at the various stations; and the protection of this valuable property, again, will justify the maintenance of a powerful naval squadron in the Indian waters. Besides, and perhaps more than all this, a nursery for French seamen will be formed, and an impetus given to maritime adventure. It remains to be seen what British enterprise and perseverance are capable of accomplishing in the face of apparently superior advantages; and it also remains to be seen if the British Government rightly appreciates this insidious form of aggression, and is prepared to counteract the further designs of the Man of Mystery.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE confession of error is oftentimes more difficult, and occasionally even more meritorious, than undeviating adherence to the right path. The Indian Government is entitled to the credit of frankly acknowledging and correcting the chief defect in its former system of administration. It recognises to the fullest extent the unsoundness of the policy that destroyed all distinctions of rank, and reduced the princes of the land almost to the level of the peasantry. However ungenerous such a course of procedure may appear, there was no lack of arguments in its favour. At first sight it might not unreasonably appear an astute and politic line of conduct to discredit those who had, up to that time, possessed the greatest influence among their fellow-countrymen, and to deprive them of the power of organising a vigorous opposition. The overthrow of the local magnates and the encouragement of the trading and industrial classes seemed the readiest way to reconcile the mass of the population to the sway of their foreign rulers, and bind up their interests with the permanence of the new Government. The ancient landholders, like most Asiatics, were men of warlike temperament, prone to violence and disdainful of the arts of peace. Their humiliation, therefore, suggested itself as the most certain and expeditious mode of securing the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and of removing all ground of disquiet from the ryots and bunnials. The idea was by no means original. It is the principle conquerors have almost invariably adopted in their treatment of the conquered, but the terrible experience of the last years proves that it is inapplicable to India, or rather that sufficient time had not elapsed for the obliteration of all traces of the old aristocracy. The famine, too, that is at present depopulating the North-West Provinces would probably have been deprived of something of its intensity had the native gentry

been in a position to take thought for their destitute dependents. The levelling system, in short, has been tried and found wanting, and now the Government is setting to work partially to reconstruct the edifice it has hitherto taken such fruitless trouble to destroy. It is now pronounced desirable to associate the native chiefs with the European officers of the Government, both in the administration of criminal justice and in the disposal of revenue business. The Lieut.-governor is of opinion that the time has come to "give an opening to the heads of native society for the useful occupation of their intellectual energies and for the beneficial exercise of the large influence, both local and personal, which they possess, in the service of the Service." No doubt, great good will arise to all parties from the more intimate intercourse between European officials and the leading men of the native population. The latter also will recover their self-respect, and be saved from the habits of low sensual debauchery they had acquired from idleness. By degrees they may be permitted to take a more active and important part in the civil administration of the country, and thus reduce the enormous expenditure necessitated by the present system, and at the same time conciliate the goodwill of the people at large. At first some circumspection as well as forbearance may have to be exercised, but gradually the consciousness of responsibility will ensure the equitable dispensation of justice, and the satisfaction of being trusted will naturally produce a desire to justify the confidence that has been reposed. The restoration of the proprietary classes to their ancient honours and local position may be regarded as the most encouraging feature of the new order of things, and augurs well for the future stability of our Indian empire. Without detracting from the beneficial influence that may be exercised by European settlers, it may be safely averred that the natives themselves must work out their own regeneration, and the recent appointment of honorary magistrates is the first step in that direction.

### "MADRAS IN THE OLDEN TIME."

UNDER the above title a book has lately been published consisting of compilations from the Government Records. It is full of much curious matter, and gives a great deal of very interesting information respecting the state of European society in Madras in the early times of that Presidency. Some of the sketches it contains are exceedingly characteristic of the period, though with reference rather to the manners and customs of the English at home in the seventeenth century than to those of the natives, or even to the mutual relations of the two races. Here is a picture, for instance, of our countrymen at Madras as they appeared two hundred years ago:—

"We would endeavour to picture Madras as it was some two centuries ago; when members of Council rode about in bullock bandies, and the guards of the President were armed with bows and arrows, swords and shields; when gentlemen wore large hose, 'peascod-bellied' doublets, preposterous breeches, and hats with conical crowns and bunches of feathers; when the ladies, very few in number, wore long-waisted stomachers and powerfully starched ruffs; when the Fort was nothing more than a fortified factory, in which the factors and merchants bought and sold, gave their orders and their payments, just like any merchant firms of modern date; when all took their meals together, attended daily prayers, and lived like a little brotherhood, who were all kept under by a

strict discipline, and who, but for the attractions of burnt wine, punch, native beauty, and occasional quarrels, may be said to have lived as sober and God-fearing lives in this presidency as were led by their brethren in Leadenhall-street or Cheapside."

The first difficulty to be overcome in the social line was to find suitable mates for the Hon. Company's servants in that distant land.

"The Dutch Company encouraged the matrimonial desires of their servants, and invested husbands and fathers with peculiar privileges; and to this day the effigies of many a rare old Dutch wrow may still be seen in the strange antiquated burying-ground at Palicat. The Portuguese were even more fortunate, for their king had been long in the habit of sending out small cargoes of orphan girls, well born and indifferently well portioned, to become wives to his subjects of India; and a good story is told how a Portuguese ship, with three of these maidens on board, was captured by the Dutch and carried in triumph to Surat, where the young ladies were promptly married to three of the most eminent Dutch merchants in the settlement, to the everlasting despair and desolation of the amorous Portuguese. For a long time, however, scarcely a single English lady was to be found at the English factories; the thing was altogether discouraged by the Directors, and the result may be easily inferred:—

'The heart, like a tendril, accustomed to cling,  
Let it grow where it will, cannot flourish alone,  
But will lean to the nearest and loveliest thing  
It can twine with itself, and make closely its own.'

"Within the Fort all was outwardly fair enough, and the morals of the apprentices and writers were tolerably well seen after, for Sir William Langhorne was somewhat of a martinet in that direction. But still, if walls had ears and tongues, they might tell strange tales; and there were very many goings on in Black-town which we care not to record. In the out-stations, such as Masulipatam and Armaghau, there would seem to have been no restraint whatever. Sometimes, as we have already indicated, connections were formed which were as sacred in the eyes of the parties themselves as the marriage-tie could have made them. Sometimes, and there is no denying it, the household of a factor bore a stronger resemblance to the harem of some Mussulman voluptuary than to the household of a Christian trader.

"As for the soldiers of the garrison they lived much as soldiers might be expected to do. Many of them actually married the women of the country, not, indeed, the poor heathen girls, but the native Portuguese women, who were Roman Catholics. Accordingly, such marriages were celebrated by the Portuguese padres; and, in process of time, marriages, baptisms, and burials were conducted by the same priesthood, and the children were educated in the Roman Catholic religion. Those who are familiar with the history of the seventeenth century, are well aware of the suspicious enmity which was then felt by every Protestant communion towards the Roman Catholic body. The discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in the reign of James, the terrible 'Thirty Years' War,' the knowledge that the mother of Charles II. was a Roman Catholic, and that the next heir to the throne was himself a Roman Catholic, had culminated about this time in the pretended discovery of a Popish plot, and the English nation was literally driven mad with the vile perjuries of Oates and Bedloe. It is not, therefore, surprising that the wrath of good Master Patrick Warner, the chaplain at Fort St. George, should have been powerfully kindled. He wrote a long letter home to the Directors, complaining of the backslidings of the soldiers, the drinking and dicing of writers and factors, and the sinful toleration of Sir William Langhorne, who had actually fired a salute in honour of the foundation of a Roman Catholic Church within the walls of White-town. We reprint the letter at full length, at the end of the present article. We have corrected the spelling, but have left the reverend gentleman's language untouched. There may be a word or two which modern decorum would prompt us to cut out, but not one which may not be found in the Authorised Version of the Bible; and, therefore, we do not see any necessity for adapting the plain speaking of a divine of the seventeenth century to the tastes of our more polite times.

"The honest merchants in Leadenhall-street seem to have been powerfully affected by the letter from their God-fearing chaplain; and they adopted extraordinary means for preserving the orthodoxy of Fort St. George. They sent out strict orders that if any man was married by a Roman Catholic priest, or allowed his children to be baptized by a Roman Catholic priest, or did not have his children educated in the Protestant religion, he was to be sent home without delay. Moreover, they sent out, both to Bombay and Fort St. George, a few Protestant women for the soldiers to marry, and even permitted certain ladies to come out under restrictions, but on something very like matrimonial speculation.

"Thus it was that three or four English ladies first arrived in Madras; plain honest women enough, and, no doubt, tolerably educated for those times,

when the 'Protestant Manual' and the 'House-keeper's Receipt-book' were the principal subjects of study. Seven or eight months had probably passed away since they had been wished 'God speed' by the worthy gentlemen of the Court of Directors, and had fairly set sail down the silver Thames for the hot country of Indians and idolaters. Poor souls! they must have had strange thoughts as they gazed out from the anchorage, and pondered upon the curious world they were soon to enter. But stranger still they must have felt when the two members of Council and the captain of the garrison climbed up the sides of the ship and welcomed them to Madraspatanam. But upon this part of the picture we need not dwell, but will simply imagine them to have been carried over the surf with many displays of gallantry, and finally landed in safety upon the beach in front of Fort St. George.

"A strange old fort it was even to the English gentlewomen of the time; but it would seem more strange to us; whilst our extensive buildings would have seemed stranger still to that simple-minded generation. There was the warehouse piled high with goods of all descriptions; some which seemed fresh from Aldersgate-street or the Cheap; others—silk, muslins, coloured calicoes, and other choice articles—which had been brought from mysterious towns far inland. Then there was the little chapel, where every man in the agency, from the youngest apprentice up to the honourable governor himself, was compelled to attend the daily reading of morning and evening prayers, besides two sermons on Sundays and something extra on Wednesdays. There was the refectory-room, where all the members of the agency took their dinners and supper at times which very nearly corresponded to our tiffin and dinners, and where on certain afternoons in the week the younger men were taught some one or other of the languages of the country, being stimulated thereunto by promise of large rewards for proficiency, twenty pounds being given for the knowledge of an Indian language, and ten pounds for a knowledge of Persian. There was the school-room, where all the children of the soldiers and others were taught to read and cipher, and, above all, were imbued with the principles of the Protestant religion; and be it told to the credit of the merchants of London in the Godless reign of King Charles, that they constantly sent over supplies of Bibles and Catechisms for use of school, and directed that 'when any shall be able to repeat the Catechisms by heart, you may give to each of them two rupees for their encouragement.' Other rooms there were, adorned with the heavy old-fashioned furniture of the time, but still looking mighty bare, and plain, and rough. Last of all, we must mention the Council Chamber, where all the members of Council were summoned to attend on every Monday and Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, either by the secretary himself, or by one of the writers and factors under him. It was also the secretary's duty to enter all their consultations in the book appointed for that purpose, together with all other occurrences and observations after the manner of a diary; and to take care that a duplicate copy was fairly written out by the factors and writers appointed to that duty, so that one copy might be retained by the secretary, and the other be sent home to the directors. And from that day to the present, from the governorship of the Hon. Sir William Langhorne in 1670 to the governorship of the Hon. William Morehead in 1860, all these 'Consultations' have been preserved in thousands of volumes; and it is from these original records that we are now writing the history of the Madras Presidency."

The standard of morality in England during the reign of Charles II. is admitted to have been lower than at any other period of the history of our nation, and it could hardly be expected that a higher tone would prevail in distant settlements removed from the restraints of even the lax notions of decorum that then existed in the mother country. It is not, therefore, a matter for surprise—nor, fairly, for reproach—that the factory servants at Madras should have indulged in the practices which called forth the following prohibitory penalties in the year 1670:—

"Sir William Langhorne had issued express orders—and certainly his views were liberal—that no one person was to be allowed to drink above half a pint of arrack or brandy and one quart of wine at one time, under a penalty of one pagoda upon the house-keeper that supplied it, and twelve fanams upon every guest that had exceeded that modest allowance. Drunkenness was to be punished by a fine and the stocks. All persons addicted in any way to the social evil were to be imprisoned at the discretion of the governor, and if not reclaimed were to be sent back to England. All persons telling a lie, or absenting themselves from morning or even-

ing prayers, were to be fined four fanams for each offence. Persons being out of the Fort after eight o'clock would be punished; and any one committing the heinous offence of getting over the walls of the Fort upon any pretence whatever was to be kept in irons until the arrival of the ships, and then to be sent to England to receive further condign punishment on his arrival. It was also ordained that all persons swearing, cursing, banning, or blaspheming the sacred name of Almighty God should pay a fine of four fanams for each offence; that any two persons who should go out into the fields to decide a quarrel between them by the sword or fire arms should be imprisoned for two months on nothing but rice and water; that any soldier giving another the lie should be made fast to a gun, and there receive ten small blows with a rattan, well laid on by the man to whom he had given the lie, and that any officer who should in any way connive at the offence, or at any mitigation of the punishment, should forfeit a month's wages."

Kidnapping appears to have been one of the means resorted to for the speedier accumulation of wealth, though it is probable that the natives were more largely implicated in that abominable traffic than our own countrymen. Stringent orders, however, were issued for its punishment and suppression.

"Monday, 18th September, 1683.—There being great number of slaves yearly exported from this place, to the great grievance of many persons whose children are very commonly privately stolen away from them, by those who are constant traders in this way, the agent and council considering the scandal that might accrue to the Government, and the great loss that many parents may undergo by such actions, have ordered that no more slaves be sent off the shore again."

"Monday, 13th November, 1683.—An order in English, Portuguese, Gentoo, and Malabar, for the preventing the transportation of this country people by sea and making them slaves in other countries, was read and passed and ordered to be hung up in public places of this town. The contents are as followeth:—

"Whereas formerly there hath been an ill custom in this place of shipping off this country people and making them slaves in other strange countries, We, therefore, the present Governor and Council of Fort St. George, have taken the same into our serious consideration, and do hereby order that, for the future, no such thing be done by any person whatsoever, resident in this place. And we do hereby also strictly command all our officers by the water side, whether they be English, Portuguese, or Gentoos, to do their utmost endeavours to prevent the same; or else suffer such punishment, either in body or goods, as we shall think fit to inflict upon them. And if any person, being an inhabitant of this town of Madraspatanam, shall hereafter presume clandestinely to do anything contrary to this our order, by shipping such slaves of this country, and it be proved against him—he shall pay for every slave so shipped off or sent away fifty pagodas, to be recovered of him in the Choultry of Madraspatanam; one third for the use of the Honourable East India Company, one-third to the poor, and one-third to the informer."

The Government was also determined to have no Dame Quicklies within its jurisdiction.

"Thursday, 8th March, 1688.—Mrs. Francis, wife to the late Lieutenant Francis, killed at Hoogly by the Moors, being sent hither from Bengal very poor, she made it her petition that she might keep a punch house for her maintenance. But she being a notorious bad woman, it is agreed that she be not permitted to keep a public-house, lest it be the occasion of many debaucheries and disorders, she having lived very scandalously formerly here. It is therefore ordered that she go on the 'Royal James' to the West Coast, and that according to the Right Honourable Company's order, she be allowed something out of the proceeds of the prizes to provide her necessities, in consideration of the loss of her husband in the late unhappy Bengal expedition. From a subsequent entry we learn that this lady was afterwards sent home to prevent 'further scandal in our city.'"

So far back as 1687 it was proposed to give to Madras the benefit of municipal administration.

"But if you could contrive a form of a corporation to be established, of the natives mixed with some English freemen, for aught we know some public use might be made thereof, and we might give the members some privileges and pre-eminences by charter under our seal, that might please them (as all men are naturally with a little power); and we might make a public advantage of them, without abating essentially any part of our dominion when



we please to exert it. And it is not unlikely that the heads of the several castes, being male aldermen and some other burgesses, with power to choose out of themselves yearly their mayor, and to tax all the inhabitants for a town-hall, or any public buildings, for themselves to make use of,—your people would more willingly and liberally disburse five shillings towards the public good, being taxed by themselves, than sixpence imposed by our despotical power (notwithstanding they shall submit to what we see cause), were Government to manage such a society, as to make them proud of their honour and preferment, and yet only ministerial, and subservient to the ends of the Government, which under us is yourselves.

"The town clerk must always be an Englishman, that can speak Portuguese and Gentoo; and their recorder must be the same. The habit of the aldermen in that hot country, we think ought to be thin scarlet silk gowns; their number twelve, besides the mayor; that they be allowed to have kettysols over them. The burgesses to wear black silk gowns; their number to be limited to sixty, eighty, or one hundred, as you shall find most convenient. The sergeants attending them to bear silver maces gilt, not exceeding one yard in length. All officers to be elected by the mayor and aldermen with the approbation of our president, and to be paid by the corporation such reasonable salaries as the mayor and aldermen shall think fit; and to have such fees established by the mayor and aldermen as shall be settled and appointed by them with approbation of our president and council. And to give the mayor and some of the aldermen power to be always justices of the peace, as in the Portsmouth Charter, and to have power to try all causes that shall be brought before them,—to erect a proper prison for the use of the Corporation, and to award judgment and execution in all causes that shall be exhibited before them.

"We think it may be convenient, that in the said Court of Aldermen, being twelve beside the mayor, there should never be above three English freemen, and three Portuguese; the other seven to be Moors and Gentoo."

Twelve years later the English population was still very small, and single men formed a large majority.

"Out of one hundred and nineteen Englishmen, only twenty-six were married to English wives, fourteen to Castees, four to Mustees, two to French women, and one to a Georgian. It will be seen that only forty-seven were married at all, and that the remaining seventy-two were bachelors. The English ladies were fifty in number, viz.:—Twenty-six wives, fourteen widows, and ten young unmarried ladies. It seems a great pity that ten young ladies should have been unable to find husbands amongst so large a community of unmarried gentlemen."

The present volume comes down no further than 1702; but we trust the editor will not grow weary of his arduous occupation until he has reached at least the commencement of the present century.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 8.  
ARMY AMALGAMATION (INDIA).

Mr. H. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information with regard to the progress of army amalgamation in India?

Sir C. WOOD said he had received a letter a few days ago stating that the Indian Government had agreed upon and prepared a general order for carrying this measure into effect. He hoped to receive the papers on the subject by the next mail, and as soon as they arrived they would be laid upon the table.

### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Sir M. PETO asked the Secretary of State for India what steps the Government intended to take consequent on a despatch from India, dated the 22nd of February last, in which it was stated that "a state of things is possible, or rather probable, in which, in the event of funds not being supplied from home, in anticipation, to carry on the railway works, the Government of India would have no alternative but to order their abrupt and complete suspension."

Sir C. WOOD was very sorry that the statement referred to had been published, because it had excited a considerable degree of apprehension, which he believed was totally unfounded. There was not the least intention of allowing the rail-

way works now in progress in India to be stopped. Those works had been carried on last year to the full extent that could be executed, the whole expenditure incurred for them during that year having been 8,300,000*l.*, of which sum there was received from the shareholders 5,810,000*l.* He believed it would be equally detrimental to the interests of the shareholders, the Government, and the public if those works were suspended.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR asked whether it was intended to continue the branch of the Great Indian Peninsular railway into the cotton districts?

Sir C. WOOD said the works along the whole line from the north of Bombay into the interior of the cotton-growing country would be carried on as rapidly as possible.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 10. SIKKIM AND THIBET.

Mr. W. EWART asked the Secretary of State for India whether terms had been made with the Rajah of Sikkim by which increased facilities for communication would be opened from India to Thibet.

Mr. VANSITTART, before the right hon. gentleman answered the question, wished to ask him when he proposed to introduce the Bill relating to India, which had been long under his consideration.

Sir C. WOOD had no official information on the subject referred to by the hon. member for Dumfries, but he learnt from a private letter addressed to the Governor-General by Mr. Eden that an arrangement had been effected with the Rajah of Sikkim by which increased facilities of communication would be opened between our territories in Bengal and Thibet. It was intended that no duty should be charged on goods passing between our territories and Sikkim; and, as only a low rate of duty would be imposed on their passage between Thibet and Sikkim, it was to be hoped that a fair and free mode of transit would soon exist from our dominions into Central Asia. With respect to the measure alluded to by the hon. member for Windsor, he had hitherto been unable to introduce it on account of the pressure of the Government financial business, and he was afraid that he would not have an opportunity of doing so till after Whitsuntide.

## "BY AUCTION, AT THE INDIA HOUSE."

(From the Press, May 11.)

A poster on the pillars set for show,—

What is't? Some bulletin of Indian battles,—

A kingdom taken in? Why! surely, no!

"A sale by auction of the goods and chattels."

Thank you! poor vestige of that portly Beadle—  
(His ghost, may be, haunting these precincts still)—

I will walk in; and—tweedle-dum-di-deedle,—

You hear I'm humming, so I can't be "hill."

But don't look at me so! I own a feeling  
Like too much mustard in my eyes. Oh, beast!  
What paste you there upon this wall and ceiling,  
This palace of the Princes of the East?

Lot 96! Well, yes; I know, I knew it,—

"Dead, buried, and the fixtures to be sold"—

"The usual course"—"What's done, we can't undo it"—

"He died respected"—observations old.

But I—I ate the salt of this great Master;  
I served him in his splendid Orient land,  
Last, not least faithful, till the great disaster,  
I knew his princely heart—his open hand.

He's dead. Well, well!—his hair's gone down West-  
minster  
To govern Asia from a first-floor flat.

Gods! what it took to win! You, there—you—  
spinster,  
You don't mean really that you've purchased that!

A desk, ma'am, yes—but use it not at knitting,  
Nor balance bills thereat, or washing-scores:  
A century's Foreign Secretaries sitting  
Before that faded baize, "cast" crowns and crores.

That blotted porte-feuille there—the clothes-man's  
bought it—  
DALHOUSIE'S scribble 's on the cover yet;  
The black-wood bookcase—"your's, sir!"—MAL-  
COLM brought it

From Central India—HOLKAR had the set.

And, Moses! what you dub in your vernacular  
"A peshky peish of rubbish,"—'twas the seat  
Of such a scholar that his voice oracular  
Taught Arians Sanskrit, as you'd teach to cheat.

Going!—what's going? Gone!—ah, gone indeed!  
Generals and Governors who graced this board;  
The grave Durbar that bade the soldier speed,  
The feast that welcomed home his conquering sword.

Gone!—Clive, the country boy, of Plassy dreaming;  
Hastings, arraigned by juster Judge than earth's;  
Cornwallis, Elphinstone, and Wellesley, seeming  
Noble by more nobility than birth's;

Heber's pale lips, in pious hymnals moving  
For all those millions of his Eastern sheep;  
Napier, his good sword drawn, rough, just and  
loving;—  
Theirs, and a thousand memories these walls keep.

Gone now! A crowd of Hebrews—broker, touter—  
Stands in the place of those majestic men.  
Oh! mighty moralist, of self-praise scouter,  
Point here a moral—sharpen hence a pen:

But say no *vanitatum vanitas*!  
*καταστροφὴς καταστροφῶν*, sigh not!  
"Their works do follow them," the Scripture has,  
And those which these have done with them shall die not.

If I took ill the busy buyer's jest,  
And angered at the trader's thoughtless scoffing,  
It was but this,—the worm *will* have our best,  
But who can bear to lift the lid o' the coffin?  
E. A.

## MADRAS RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the work of construction had proceeded actively on the different lines since the last report. The first section of the Bellary line had been opened for traffic. The company had now about 257 miles open and at work on the two lines together, as against 137 miles at the date of the last report. The traffic of the railway during the last half-year had unavoidably suffered from the unfortunate prevalence of cholera and the comparative failure of the crops from drought. The shipments of material, plant, fuel, and stores during the year 1860 were to the extent of 38,348 tons to Madras and Beypoor. On the 1st of February last a further length of 70 miles of the main or south-west line was opened to Salem, making a continuous line of 207 miles from Madras. On the 12th of March the first section of the western end of the line was opened from Beypoor to Tiroor, 18 miles in length; and a further opening of 14 miles in the same direction to the Thoota river was to have taken place about the middle of last month. By the end of June it was expected that a further opening to Coimbatore would make the length open from Beypoor 104 miles. There would then remain only the intermediate space, 80 miles, between Coimbatore and Salem, to complete the main line from Madras on the east coast to Beypoor on the west coast, a total distance of 405 miles, which the chief engineer thought might be opened throughout for traffic towards the latter part of the present year. The open portion of the line was reported to be in good order. The renewals of sleepers, keys, and trenails had further increased, being at the rate of 22 per cent., as against 17 per cent. in the previous half-year. At this rate of decay the replacement of the original country wood sleepers would in no long time be effected, and the cost of maintaining the line would then only be reduced to a normal level. The chief engineer was of opinion that the greatest advantage was to be expected from the use of iron sleepers. The excess in first cost of the iron sleeper road was unimportant compared with its eventual economy in maintenance. The Board continued to supply iron sleepers as well for original construction as for replacing decayed wooden sleepers where required. The first section of the Bangalore branch was expected to be ready for the permanent way in six months. The main difficulty on this line was the cutting in the Saidanoor Pass, where the unhealthiness of the locality and scantiness of the population presented serious obstacles to obtaining the requisite labour. On the Salt-cotaur branch the earthwork had been completed from the junction with the main line to the station ground, and also that of the entire branch

line to the salt platform. The first section of the north-west line, 18 miles from the Arcoonum Junction to Nagerry, was opened for traffic on the 12th of March. Beyond this station the works in this district were expected to be completed by July next. The passenger traffic on the 137 miles for the half-year amounted to £549 for first-class passengers, to £752 for second-class, and to £15,810 for third-class passengers—total, £17,111, against £14,357 for the corresponding half of 1859. The entire number of passengers carried during the past year was 887,452, of which 875,506, or 98½ per cent. nearly, were of the third class, at a fare of one farthing a-mile. The goods traffic for the half-year amounted to £13,189, against £9,569 for the corresponding half year of 1859. Notwithstanding the increased tonnage passing over the line, a large traffic still went by the common road, which the directors state must eventually fall to the railway. The total receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1860, amounted on the 187 miles for coaching to £19,040, for goods and materials to £17,786, and for rents and telegraph to £130—total, £36,956. The expenses amounted to £29,223, including £10,087 for maintenance of way, leaving the net receipts £7,034. For the corresponding half of 1859 the total receipts on ninety-six miles amounted to £31,837, the total expenses to £17,399, including £5,232 for maintenance, leaving a net balance of £14,438. The receipts for carriage of railway materials formed twelve and-a-quarter per cent. of the gross receipts for the half-year. The receipts per train mile during the past half-year amounted to 8s. 10d., and the cost to 3s. 0½d. The receipt per passenger carried was 9½d., and per ton of goods 6s. 4½d. The capital account to the 30th of June, 1860, in India, and the 31st of December last in England, showed that £4,305,115 had been expended on the south-west and north-west lines.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.**—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort held a levee on the part of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on the 4th inst. The following were among the presentations:—Lieut. W. Arbuthnot, on his return from India, and appointment to the 14th Light Dragoons, by Maj.-gen. Sir Patrick Grant; Lieut. C. Borrer, on his return from India, and Ens. Clifford Borrer, by their father, Mr. C. Borrer; Maj. A. H. Cobbe, on return from India and China, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. Col. H. Crealock, on his return from China, by the Earl of Elgin; Lieut. L. de Cetto, on return from India, and on appointment to Royal Horse Artillery, by Col. C. Bingham; Lieut. B. R. Franks, on return from India; Lieut.-gen. Sir Hope Grant, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Maj.-gen. Sir Patrick Grant, on return from India, and being appointed a G.C.B., by Gen. Viscount Gough; Lieut. L. Gye, on return from China, by Col. Charles Bingham; Col. F. P. Haines, on return from India, and appointment to 8th Foot, by Maj.-gen. Sir P. Grant; Maj. H. Jones, on return from India, by the Adjutant-General; Deputy-inspector-gen. W. C. Maclean, M.D., on return from India, and on appointment as Professor of Military Medicine in the Army Medical School, Chatham, by Maj.-gen. J. Campbell; Mr. W. F. McDonnell, on having received the Victoria Cross, by Maj.-gen. Sir E. Lugard; Col. W. H. Miller, C.B., on return from India, and appointment as A.D.C. to her Majesty, and Companion of the Bath, by Maj.-gen. Sir P. Grant; Maj. Pownall, on return from China, by Lieut.-gen. the Hon. C. Grey; Capt. W. Stewart, on return from China, by Lieut.-gen. the Hon. C. Grey; Col. A. Thomas; the Hon. J. Thurlow, on return from China, by the Earl of Elgin; Mr. C. A. Winchester, H.M.'s Consul for Hakodadi, by Lord John Russell; Hon. J. S. Wortley, on return from China, by the Earl of Elgin.

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 7th inst.:—Messrs. F. S. Carr, H. Howell, D. W. Mackinnon, D. J. L. McLeod, H. B. McNeill, R. E. S. Smith.

**BANQUET TO LORD ELGIN.**—On Wednesday, the 8th, the Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet in honour of Lord Elgin's return from China. On the right of the Lord Mayor sat the Earl and Countess of Elgin, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lady Mary Fielding, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Leven, the Countess of Courtoun, the Earl of Courtoun, the Countess of Kintore, the Earl of Kintore, Lady A. Churchill, Lord A. Churchill, M.P., Lady H. Vane, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Lord Wodehouse, the Countess of Rothes, the Hon. G. Waldegrave, Lady Camilla Fortescue, and the Hon. D. Fortescue. On the left of the Lord Mayor were the Duke of Argyll, Lady Caroline Charteris, the Earl of Minto, the Countess of Minto, the Earl of Durham, the Countess of Durham, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., Lady Charles Wellesley, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Mr. Locker, Lady Charlotte Locker, Lord Mark Kerr, Lady Hope Grant, Lieutenant-general Sir Hope Grant, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Major-general the Hon. R. Bruce, and the Hon. T. Bruce. The Duke of Somerset responded for the Navy, Sir Hope Grant for the Army, and Colonel Hicks for the Volunteers. The health of Lord Elgin was then proposed by the Lord Mayor, and drunk with enthusiasm. The noble earl, in returning thanks, sketched in a clear and forcible manner the leading events in his two missions to the East. The Duke of Argyll acknowledged the toast to the House of Peers. The Earl of Elgin then gave "The Health to the Lord Mayor," remarking that on the first day of his arrival in Pekin he wrote a letter announcing the fact to Alderman Cubitt, unconscious that that gentleman had been elected chief magistrate of London; and the first intimation he had of his excellent friend having received that well-merited distinction was by afterwards reading in the *Times* that his own hurried letter from the Chinese capital had been posted in front of the Mansion House.

**SPOILS FROM DELHI.**—Under this heading a curious collection of articles, said to have belonged to an officer who was at the siege of Delhi and presented the King's throne to her Majesty, was disposed of last Wednesday by Mr. Plews, at the sale rooms, 21 Old Bond-street. A great number of the lots consisted of native dresses, which had belonged to leading personages among the Hindoos, and although the colours were exceedingly gay, and the workmanship and silver lace of a very beautiful description, yet from the diminutive size of the original owners, they were chiefly purchased for the value of the ornaments. Some of the dresses, said to have been those of Hindoo boys and girls, would not have been large enough for many an English doll. A great many of the articles enumerated in the catalogue were not disposed of, the owner having attached a very high reserve price to them. Among those sold was a coat, with a rich bullion border, and crimson trousers, highly ornamented, formerly worn by the King of Delhi, which fetched only £18. A pair of Mahomedan flags, one purple satin and one green, used by the enemy during the siege, were sold for £13. 10s. The Mahomedan flag, or sacred standard, taken from the palace of the King of Delhi, most beautifully worked in green satin and silver stars, and under which the oath of rebellion was said to have been taken, was reserved, as also was the celebrated relic shirt, described in the catalogue as follows:—"Many Mahomedan nations of India have an idea that before Mahomed the Prophet left this earth he distributed his shirts to the hands of his faithful followers, and with his own hands wrote portions of his sacred writings on them, telling them that, in the event of necessity, disasters, &c., if the shirt was worn and prayers offered it would avert the evil. The shirt was found in the palace, and is believed by Mahomedans to be the one belonging to the House of Timour." This was a most valueless looking object, but a very high reserve price had been fixed by the owner, and no doubt there are places in the world where enthusiasm would greatly enhance its worth.

**THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY** at their annual meeting on the 30th April, agreed to empower their Board to raise £20,000,000 by debentures at 5 per cent. convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The amount actually required, however, is only £3,000,000, of which two-thirds will be raised in the present, and the remainder in the following year. The other three millions are for the Jubbulpore and Allahabad line, the construction of which is indefinitely deferred. The directors have since notified that they are prepared to receive subscriptions for £2,000,000 of the new capital authorised at that meeting. £1,000,000 will be raised in 5 per cent. debentures for five years, renewable for a second term, at the option of the holder, and also convertible into shares after the expiration of twelve months; and the remaining £1,000,000 will be issued in £20 shares. The option of subscribing for the shares is at present limited to the shareholders, but the debentures are offered to the public.

**CHINA AND JAPAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—A prospectus has been issued of the China and Japan (Coast and River) Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £300,000 in £10 shares, of which only half is to be raised in the first instance. The experience of the management of new steam companies has of late years not been favourable, but there can be no doubt that a great field exists in the quarter indicated, supposing the idea of economical administration to be not altogether hopeless. It is intended to commence with the construction of six vessels, and to "limit the operations of the company until experience shall have proved in what way they can be best extended."

**DISCONTINUANCE OF SECOND MONTHLY MAIL TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND CHINA.**—The Second Monthly Mail to Penang, Singapore, and China, viz., that now despatched via Southampton on the 20th and via Marseilles on the 26th of the month, will be discontinued after the month of June next. Commencing with July, therefore, the mails for Penang, Singapore, and China will only be forwarded via Southampton on the 4th and via Marseilles on the 10th of each month. By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. General Post-office, 11th May, 1861.

**CANTON PRIZE MONEY.**—(*Royal Hospital, Chelsea, May 9.*)—Notice is hereby given, that the distribution of the prize money for the capture of the city of Canton on the 28th and 29th of December, 1857, to the land forces present at the said capture (including those portions of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry serving on shore) under the command of Major-gen. Sir G. T. van Straubenzee, K.C.B., will commence at my office on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., to those entitled, and will be continued daily (except on Mondays and Thursdays) during the hours of 11 to 2 o'clock. The following are the regiments, &c., entitled to share, viz.:—General Staff and Medical Staff Corps, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 59th Regiment, acting Military Train, 38th Madras N.I., Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine L.I., who served on shore under the Major-gen. commanding.—*London Gazette*, May 10.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 4. Flor del Plata, Baxfield, Mauritius; Sarah Palmer, Reed, Calcutta; Mary, Silverspar, Sourabaya; Henrietta, Melin, Java.—6. Hotspur, Toybee, Calcutta; Indomitable (s), Carrew, Hong Kong; H.M.'s ship Sparrowhawk, Byng, Hong Kong; H.M.'s ship Cyclops, Pullen, Trincomalee; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, Bombay; Inkerman, Grant, Bombay; Couranto, Penrice, Ceylon; Cambala, Frazer, Shanghai; Southern Cross, Bristow, Foo-chow-foo.—7. Auguste Hillman, Niejahr, Akyab; Robert Henderson, Logan, Bombay; Ina Russell, Williams, Basscin; Pomona, Kirby, Calcutta; Haidee, Hobbs, Rangoon; Britannia, Krause, Java; Mars, Anderson, Hong Kong; Edwin Fox, Ferguson, Manila; Surinam, Andrews, Mauritius.—8. George Kidd, Coleman, Mauritius; Uncas, Boag, Bombay.—10. Arabia, Fraser, Ceylon.—11. Leopold Catteux, Mayer, Akyab; William Brown, Hemsworth, Maulmain.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from Southampton, May 12, to proceed per str. Orissa, from Suva.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. H. Burn, Mr. Hunter Capt. and Mrs. Cleeve, Ens. Davies.  
Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, May 20, to proceed per str. Orissa, from Suva.—For BOMBAY.—Maj. and Mrs. Hutchinson and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Thornhill, Ens. Jordan, Mr. A. T. Helme, Capt. J. Mickel. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bower.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

COLLINGWOOD, the wife of Lieut. W., H.M.'s I.N., of a son, at Bagdad, April 4.  
 OLIVER, the wife of Charles L., 1st Madras fusiliers, of a son, at Weymouth, May 8.  
 BOWCROFT, the wife of G. C., H.M.'s Bengal army, of a son, at 27, Kildare-terrace, Westbourne-park, May 4.

## MARRIAGES.

PETER, Capt. C. W., 42nd Bengal L.I., to Helen A., daughter of John Wood, Esq., at Colinsburgh, Fifeshire, April 30.  
 FOX, Francis R., H.M.'s Madras army, to Hester, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Bury, by the Rev. J. N. Woodroffe, rector of Rathcooney parish, May 4.

## DEATHS.

KAYE, Elizabeth, widow of the late John, Accountant-general, and Civil Auditor of the Recorder's Court, Bombay, at 15, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, aged 64, April 30.  
 LEWIS, Rosamond, widow of the late Colonel, 2nd Madras cavalry, at 22, Cadogan-place, aged 77, May 5.  
 STEVENS, Louisa, widow of the late James, Bombay C.S., at New England House, Hitchin, aged 79, May 6.  
 WAY, Lieut. George, E. G., R.I.N., at Gorey, Jersey, May 3.  
 WIGHT, Robert, late Surgeon-general, Bombay, at 39, Jermyn-street, aged 62, May 3.

## India Office,

May 13, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Mr. J. R. Best.  
 Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Vans Agnew.  
 Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. H. L. Anderson

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Hawes, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Pearson, Art.; Brev. col. C. Reid, C.B., 10th N.I.; Lieut. C. N. Judge, Engrs.; Brev. col. T. Sewell, 25th N.I.; Brev. maj. A. H. Ross, 42nd N.I.; Brev. maj. L. B. Jones, 56th N.I.  
 Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. V. Law, 14th N.I.; Surg. A. C. Macleod, Med. Estab.; Capt. T. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I.; Lieut. T. M. McDonnell, 6th Lt. Cav.; Col. T. T. Pears, C.B., Engrs. (retired).  
 Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. Oliver, Inv. Estab.; Capt. A. R. Hoskins, Art.; Lieut. Col. C. F. North, Engrs.; Capt. E. L. Taverner, 20th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. P. S. Yorke, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. E. Hill, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 68th N.I., 3 mo.  
 Madras Estab.—Cornet S. Bullock, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. J. R. Fairlie, 6th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. D. A. McNeill, 15th N.I., 6 mo.  
 Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. F. J. Oldfield, 3rd Lt. Cav., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. T. A. Scott, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. R. F. Wren, 3rd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.

## NAVAL.

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M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

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12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

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VOL. XIX.—No. 487.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 19	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	March 30
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Agra .....	" 6	Ceylon .....	" 18
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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 27th April is chiefly interesting by reason of a telegram from Calcutta which announces the publication of the Amalgamation order in the *Government Gazette* of the preceding day. The information thus received amounts to little more than the bare enunciation of the circumstance; but to those who have so long been kept in anxious suspense as to the intentions of Government concerning them, it will be a great relief to know that in a week hence their doubts will be solved, their fears dispelled. The arrangements, we are told, are equitable, and this much might fairly have been anticipated. Further than this we merely learn that no examination will be required of officers at present holding commissions in the native army preparatory to entering the general Staff Corps, and that all native regiments will gradually be organised on the irregular system. Incidentally, indeed, we gather that the question of bonus to retiring officers has been referred to the Secretary of State, with the recommendation that instead of the £50 a-year originally proposed, £100 should be offered to all who may retire within a limited period. It is likewise stated that fourteen native infantry regiments, both regular and irregular, will be entirely disbanded, and that all the so-called "levies" will be swept off at one fell swoop. The reduction will comprise 25,000 men, and nearly 300 officers—to use a French phrase—will be placed *en disponibilité*. Of the latter some will probably find their way into line regiments, and not a few may be expected to retire should Lord Canning's suggestion as to the Bonus be adopted by the Home Government. To the native commissioned officers small grants of rent-free land will be made, and they will also be allowed to retain their swords and medals and the much-prized privilege of being seated in the presence of British officers.

The same system of retrenchment is being applied on the water as on the dry land. The Bengal marine, for instance, is cut down from fourteen vessels to only one. The establishment of 1,289 men and officers dwindles away, in consequence, to about 50, and an annual expenditure of £10,000 will replace an outlay of £135,000. In short, the various reductions in the course of immediate accomplishment will save the State a million sterling per annum without in any way impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We would ask the special attention of our readers to the account of the grand durbar, at which Lord Canning received the deputation from the Talookdars of Oude. The contrast between the flowery, inflated declamation of the native chiefs, and the firm, incisive, almost haughty language of the Viceroy is very remarkable. His Excellency was evidently not disposed to mince matters, or to allow the deputation to imagine that they were the representatives of feudatories dependent only in name. They spoke of their *chosen* Queen—"who rides upon the heavens"—and of themselves as being

aided by the British troops in restoring order in the distracted province of Oude. From the lips of Maharajah Maun Sing, their spokesman, this way of putting the case must have sounded very like an impertinence. The Viceroy, however, sternly reminded them that swift punishment had overwhelmed the guiltiest among them, but that mercy had been shown to those who submitted, while favours had been showered upon the few who had remained true to their allegiance. His Excellency's speech can hardly fail to produce an excellent effect throughout India.

The famine is still undiminished, nor is there any hope of a sensible abatement of suffering for some months to come. The price of grain, however, had slightly fallen in anticipation of a favourable harvest, and it was thought that the fall would be maintained.

The Sikkim force is broken up. The Royal Artillery return to Calcutta via Rajmahal, and the native troops to their several stations. H.M.'s 6th and 19th Regiments remain at Sinchul. The 3rd Sikhs proceed to the Punjab, and of the rocket tubes and guns some go to Benares and others to Fort William, while Murray's Sappers and Miners are to be employed to make the road towards the Teesta.

Sir William Denison was about to proceed to Calcutta on a visit to the Governor-general. It appears certain that the seat of government will be removed from Madras to the Hills.

The Governor of Bombay, with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Bishop of the Diocese, was at Mahableshwar. There is some talk of the provinces of Malabar and Canara being annexed to the Bombay Presidency, an arrangement decidedly beneficial to all concerned in it. The railway line from Kurrachee to Kotree is now completed and will shortly be opened for public traffic.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Ensign William Thompson Unitt, at Gwalior, aged 52, March 5.  
MADRAS.—Lieut.-col. Russell, 3rd Madras N.I., at Ootacamund, April 15.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Rybot, Lieut. Elton, Mr. A. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bisanquet, Mr. Johnson, Lieut. Hon. E. Ware, Asst.-surg. Tarrant, Capt. Lovell, Mr. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Adet and infant, Messrs. Jamieson, Topham, Clarke, Chapman, Lucy, Lantier, Leemann, Mr. and Mrs. Wennekint and infant, and two Miss Yates's. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Carnes and two children, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Rodcanache, Mr. and Mrs. Planta and infant, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. Purdon, Mr. Orne, Mr. Davis, Capt. Hickens, Capt. Wentworth, Mr. Bates, Capt. Stirling, Capt. Soady. From MALTA.—Mr. J. Davidson, Capt. Hawkes, Capt. Orde, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Wiles, Mr. Skipsorsh, Mr. Gavay, Mr. Mourier, Mr. Mesh, Mr. Franco, Mrs. Drake.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, May 25.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Cameron and child, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mrs. Clay and two children, Lieut. McNinay, Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Pasley, Asst.-surg. Smith, Mrs. Pasley and infant, Mr. King-come, Mr. Irwin, Maj. Scott and infant, Lieut. Crispin, Mr. Mculloch, Mr. D. Hill, Mr. B. Wile, Mr. T. H. H. Campell, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Col. and Mrs. Shute, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Litchfield, Maj. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mr. Partington and Mrs. Mennie and infant. From HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Hardcastle and two children, Mr. Moore and two children and governess, Miss Steadbridge. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. ...



## BENGAL.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DURBAR.

Viewed as a spectacle, the viceregal durbar held in Government-house on Tuesday night must be pronounced a failure. Every effort had evidently been put forth to make it imposing. The large hall was brilliantly lighted. A military band was in attendance. A European regiment was drawn up in the vestibule to add dignity to the scene. Of the great officers of State who crowd the capital few were absent. From the meanest native servant to the Member of Council almost every official sparkled in livery or uniform. Some forty of the native gentry of Oude and Calcutta were present, arrayed in garments which were generally fantastic, seldom imposing. Preceded by bearers with peacock feathers and ornamented fans—the Indian substitutes for sceptre and mace—and followed by the Commander-in-chief, Members of Council, and a crowd of undistinguishable aides-de-camp, secretaries and under-secretaries, the Governor-general walked up the hall in a procession which lacked all the elements of stateliness. Among some three hundred European gentlemen sweating under heavy uniforms of all shapes, from the bishop's gown to the judge's robes, and some forty native gentlemen unaccustomed to chairs, yet forced to sit on them, unused to stockings, yet resigned to wear them, the only personage in the assemblage who manifested a seriousness or dignity in keeping with its objects was Lord Canning. He looked every inch a king, and filled, as we have so often given him credit for filling, the office of her Majesty's representative with power and grace. Otherwise the whole durbar was a ludicrous fusion of Oriental and English manners, the natives striving to accommodate their conduct to their ideas of European etiquette, the English making an attempt to ape the pompous ceremonial and barbaric splendour of an Eastern Court. Calcutta is no place for a durbar, unless the Anglicised baboos of Bengal alone are to be received. Amid the palaces of Lucknow, under the walls of Delhi, or encircled by the associations of Lahore, an English Governor-general may make a durbar imposing. But the failure of Tuesday should prevent us from again receiving the nobility of India in an English city. It was not so that the Roman Senate accepted the offerings of distant kings, and sent them back to their savage wilds impressed with a sense of the majesty, the glory and the power of the "populus." The talookdars of Oude may tremble at our armies but they must despise our capital city. Till, like Jungh Bahadoor and Dhuleep Singh, the princes of India can visit London, they should not be received in open durbar in Calcutta.

But if the durbar was a failure as a spectacle it was important as the occasion of a great political demonstration. If the address of the Talookdars of Oude to Lord Canning was a genuine Oriental effusion, it must be considered a remarkable document. In language of unmistakable boldness it condemned the policy of 1856, which, by dispossessing the ancient proprietors of the soil, caused the rebellion of Oude. It expatiated on the importance to any country of a class of wealthy landholders who so long as they are loyal can never be dispossessed; it traced all the present peace and prosperity of Oude to the very reforms for which every European in India has long been agitating—the tenure of the soil in perpetuity, the legal exercise of those rights of self-government which property confers. The expression of attachment to "our beloved Queen" came strangely from the lips of Maun Singh, a man who two years ago was in arms against her authority. We believe it to be as sincere as the words of a conquered and alien Asiatic chief can for the moment be. The reply of the Viceroy of India was still more emphatic and explicit. It will rank as the most remarkable of that series of durbar addresses which, beginning at Cawnpore in 1859, have created a new native policy for India. The manner of the Governor-general was still more impressive than his words. With arms crossed and

haughty bearing he looked down from the dais on the subject talookdars. As in sketching the eventful history of Oude during the last six years, he reminded them of the invincible power of England, his voice rose high, and his right arm waved gesticulatingly. Nor did he omit to take advantage of the presence of so many Europeans around him, indirectly to justify his policy, as he did at Rajmahal and before the Senate of the University. He closed his address with these words:—"The continued success of England's Government, as it is now administered in Oude, will be a standing proof that, in spite of bygone animosities, and of the broadest differences of race, religion, and social usage, a generous and trustful rule is the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people." Noble words! But little more than words so long as the Government of India practically does its utmost to perpetuate and widen these differences of race, religion, and social usage. The truly generous and trustful rule is that which, by an open and frank Christian policy, strives "to gather together in one the children of God that are scattered abroad."—*Friend of India.*

## TEA CULTIVATION.

Tea cultivation seems destined to occupy the same position in the north of India as indigo planting does or did in Bengal, though we hope it is not fated to suffer from such a combination against it by the ryots as the indigo interest has of late. All the members of the local Government, who are something more than mere animated lumps of prejudice, are gradually awaking to the vast importance of inducing English settlers and English enterprise and capital to find their way to India; some of them who are, and always have been, in advance of the rest, such as Sir R. Montgomery and Mr. Edmonstone for instance, have all along seen clearly the advantages of encouraging and fostering the growth of an influential independent European community, instead of taking every possible measure to disgust and bully and insult, and drive them out of the country. The stone has, however, now been set rolling; and though we are not so foolishly sanguine as to expect a sudden change—an instant removal of existing evils from the new impulse that will be shortly communicated to commerce in India, and from the changes in the administration that will necessarily accompany the influx of English capital—we are quite certain that all this will prove the beginning of the regeneration of the country, and ten or twenty years hence those of us who are alive to compare notes and talk over old times, will raise a laugh when they relate how things were managed in India but a short ten years back.

The extent to which money is to be made in this country is absolutely incalculable; and what the ordinary branches of commerce fail to do in stirring the latent energies of the people it is very certain will be effected some day, probably before very long, by the sudden discovery of gold fields; for the precious metal is known to exist in many places, and probably in as large, if not larger, quantities, than in California or Australia.

Our attention, however, at present is directed to tea cultivation, having just received Dr. Jamieson's report on the present conditions and progress of the Government tea plantations in the North-West Provinces, dated January 27th, 1861, in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette*, No. 330 B., dated 18th March, 1861.

These reports have reached us just as we had finished the perusal of the last book on China, by Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., of the Royal Navy, in which, while dealing with the subject of the Past and Future of British relations with China, he gives a good deal of information about the tea among other branches of trade.

The out-turn of tea this year in the Government plantations of the North-West, owing to the drought, has not been so good as formerly; still the result is very satisfactory, the total out-turn being 70,210 lbs., of which 16,000 lbs. have been sent home to the Secretary of State, in order to show capitalists in England the kinds of tea produced in the Government factories.

In addition to this out-turn of tea, the estates have yielded 117 tons or 3,290 maunds of seed; of this 2,057 maunds have been distributed gratis to different planters in Kamaon, Gurhwal, Deyra Doon and Kangra. Upwards of 4,500,000 seedlings have also been distributed gratis to private planters.

The number of tea plantations belonging to private individual companies, &c., which have sprung into existence lately, is perfectly extraordinary. In Kumaon and Gurhwal there are no less than ten different plantations. In Deyra Doon twelve, besides the Deyra Doon Company's; and besides seven smaller plantations belonging to natives, that are, we are told, in admirable order, and being worked with energy and vigour.

In the Pinjore valley the Maharajah of Puttiala has an estate, and at Simla General James and Major Goad are at work, and north of Simla, Mr. Berkely. In the Kangra valley we have a list of ten, besides the Hotta plantation, and that belonging to the Nassau Company; part of the Hotta plantation was waste land purchased from Mr. Atherton, C.S., for 30,000 rupees. This waste land was given to Mr. A. by Government to establish a Christian colony in, but the Christians "seeing the heavy work before them on the waste land, decamped, and left the proprietor without labourers."

The extent to which tea cultivation is extending is evident from the few details selected from the report.

Dr. Jamieson, in concluding, alludes (and it is cheering to find a servant of Government speaking out his convictions like an honest man, and not keeping them to himself as too many do, like little boys when they first go to school, who would as soon think of swallowing a live dragon, tail and all, as speak to the schoolmaster) to the very injurious result of the restrictions lately put upon officers in the services with regard to embarking in profitable speculations. He says, the Governor General's order permitting officers to hold lands anywhere out of their presidency gave a great impetus, which has been damped by the communication of the Secretary of State. He adds, it has fallen very heavily on officers who, through agents, had taken up land for tea cultivation, and will do so much more heavily if carried out. The Penal Code, however, unless altered or explained away, does much more mischief than the Secretary of State, or rather completes it; making it a criminal offence to hold property under the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State.

As we have elsewhere said, we hope this matter will be cleared up, and the foolish, illiberal and unfair strictures be removed.

Dr. Jamieson rates his tea when sold at 1-8 per lb. He does not tell us what it cost him to make it. We expect not less than 8 or 10 annas per lb., including all charges.

A few facts about the China trade may not be uninteresting.

The tea, that in England, after being adulterated, as Captain Osborn says, with every abomination under heaven, is sold at 2s. 10d. and 3s. a pound, sells on the spot where it is produced at 3d. The other 2s. 6d. goes into the hands of the tea merchants, and thus they are enabled, as Captain Osborn says, to allow a partner to retire from business every five years or so with a fortune of from £50,000 to £100,000.

In 1859 England imported 55,000,000 lbs. of tea, an increase on the former year of near 30,000,000 lbs. In the same year 1859 the United States carried off 23,250,000 lbs. Yet this trade is so elastic that for all this huge consumption the countless myriads of Chinese who all consume tea, "never missed their usual beverage" (p. 98), an assertion which we give on Captain Osborn's authority—no doubt perfectly true, but difficult of proof. But, besides this amount exported by sea, the Siberian trade has increased within the last ten years 57 1/2 per cent. In 1850 ten millions of lbs. were exported by the land route from the north-west provinces of China: these teas are of the very best quality, for such only pay the cost of land carriage.

We believe it will be very long before the In-

dian tea finds a ready market in England; it will not need to do so. For years to come there will be demand enough for the supply in India itself. And as the habit of tea-drinking spreads, as it is certain to do, among the natives, the demand will increase so as to exceed rather than limit the supply. To drive the China tea out of the English market the India tea producers must undersell it, and that they cannot do, at any rate, now. Of course a good quantity may always find a ready sale, but we are speaking of a consumption, like that of China tea, of many millions of pounds annually.

We do not believe the Indian tea manufacturers could afford to sell their tea at anything like the low figure the Chinese do, as we are told by Captain Osborn—viz., 3d. a pound on the spot. As we said before, it costs, including everything, in this country nearer 8 annas a pound; but of this, packing in wood and tin is probably a heavy item. It is obvious, however, that tea must be produced and manufactured at a steadily-decreasing figure, that is, till a certain limit is reached. All our tea plantations are new affairs of yesterday, compared to the Chinese; and in reckoning the price of tea, the price of land, and the money laid out in clearing, cultivation, rearing the shrub, &c., must be taken in. After the plantations and factories have been at work some time this item will diminish, and continue to diminish yearly till nothing more will have to be reckoned up as the price of a pound of tea than an infinitesimally small amount of the labour bestowed upon it. Tea will eventually be made at the plantations for 2 annas a pound.—*Delhi Gazette.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TUMLOONG.**—One of the conditions of the new settlement with Sikkim is that a road through the country should be constructed. The advantages of having such a road are obvious. The Sikkim Government have agreed to make the portion between the Teesta and the Thibet Frontier, provided the Government construct the portion between the River Runjeet and the Lingsing Ghaut on the Teesta. Mr. Eden is very anxious that as so much has already been done on this road, the portion remaining between Namchie and Lingsing Ghaut should be constructed at once, and has suggested to Government the expediency of employing the local sappers and miners on this work. Pending a reply, Mr. Eden has requested Colonel Gawler to direct the immediate employment of every available man of the corps on this piece of the road. If they commence at once, aided by the park coolies and Lieutenant Beavan's party, very much of the worst part of it might be finished before the whole of the troops leave the Sikkim territory. As the field force will probably be broken up as soon as it arrives, Lieutenant Beavan's party will be considerably weakened. It will, perhaps, therefore be better that the worst parts of the road should be commenced on first. The Khan-sama and his son, who are the last of the Rinchingpoon prisoners, are now on their way from Bootan and should arrive soon. The Dalimkote Sobah has replied to the Sikkim Government's demands for the fugitive criminals, to the effect that on receipt of orders from his Government he will make them over. The Paro Penlow, who is in fact the supreme authority on this side, says he has given necessary orders, and in the meantime the Dalimkote Sobah must have received our envoy's letter, urging him to comply with the requisition from Sikkim, and the special envoy hopes, therefore, that these men will also have been surrendered by the middle of next week. The Rajah of Sikkim, the other day, sent to Mr. Eden, the son-in-law of the late Dewan Namgyal, and requested that he would keep him as a hostage for the surrender of the fugitives, as it was through the connivance of himself and relatives that they escaped from Sikkim.—*Englishman.*

Mr. J. C. WILSON, C.B., who distinguished himself by his efforts to suppress the mutiny of 1857, and subsequently went to New Zealand, in

a letter to the *Englishman* describes his success as a farmer in Canterbury, and contrasts it with the encouragement held out to European capitalists in India. "In the year 1852 I had resolved to remain in the Bengal Civil Service so long as my health would permit, and then to retire to the Province of Kumaon; but about that time I discovered that the interference which is absolutely necessary on the part of the governing power, when the condition of Asiatics is to be bettered and improved, was death and destruction to an Anglo-Saxon settler, and that the same laws could not with any prospect of success be brought to bear upon the deep scheming child of intrigue and lies, and the open, honest child of truth, and hence I turned my thoughts towards New Zealand."

**HOWRAH VOLUNTEERS.**—The European residents of Howrah, now a great railway town, have established a Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the Magistrate, Mr. T. Prinsep. As the corps is 57 strong, it will have an independent organisation, and will not be required, as in Serampore, to be a part of the Calcutta regiment. Within the last ten years Howrah has increased with true colonial rapidity. The railway employes alone could raise a corps of a hundred men, but many of them are frequently absent on duty on the line. The erection of a bridge over the Hooghly below Chandernagore will check the prosperity of Howrah as well as of Serampore and Bally. But there is little prospect of that bridge for some years to come.

**GOITRE.**—Mr. Hamilton, Benares opium agent, submits to the Board of Revenue a communication on the cure of goitre. This disease is very prevalent in Goruckpore. The late Major Holmes used biniodide of mercury with great success. Mr. Nicholson, sub-deputy agent, has been in the habit of dispensing it to the diseased, and almost all the cases that he watched were successful. It is only where the goitre is old and very large that a second application of the biniodide is required.

**NATIVE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WINGFIELD.**—The *Oudh Gazette* states that the Talookdars have subscribed nearly a lakh of rupees for a memorial of Mr. Wingfield, the retiring Chief Commissioner. As Mr. Wingfield will soon return to India, the subscribers must obtain the sanction of Government, if the memorial is to be public.

**MISSIONARIES WANTED.**—Captain Magrath, Superintendent of Hill Tribes, Chittagong, lately applied to the Church Missionary Society to establish a Mission among the tribes. He describes them as sturdy, independent men, without caste-prejudice or bigotry. Similar applications from Darjeeling and Cachar have recently been made, but the committee have been obliged to decline them, and to contract their operations among the Sonthals. This is a mistake. For every Missionary sent to the Hindoos or Mahomedans two should be sent to the aboriginal tribes. We are glad to learn that the society is likely to receive an annual grant from Government of Rs. 12,000 for their educational Mission among the Sonthals.

**DEATH OF MR. JAMES MACKENZIE.**—We (*Englishman*) are sorry to notice among the many recent deaths that of James Mackenzie, of Sulkeah, formerly the editor of the *John Bull*, the original of this paper. The deceased gentleman was a man of considerable ability, and his editorial career was decidedly a successful one. He was afterwards engaged for some time in commercial pursuits, and was also at the head of the Marine Department, in which positions he earned the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died at Sulkeah at the advanced age of seventy-two years, on the morning of the 27th of March, and was buried the same evening at Howrah.

**MAJOR S. BLAINE**, H.M.'s 52nd Foot, has been appointed an Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor-general, in succession to Capt. the Hon. J. C. Stanley, Grenadier Guards, proceeded to Europe, and resigned.

**SIR A. DE H. LARPENT's** appointment by Mr. Grant as Secretary to the Calcutta Income-tax Commission is said to have been cancelled by the Home authorities.

**OPIMUM SALE.**—The following are the particulars of the opium sale held at the Exchange rooms April 10:—

	Chts.	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Behar ...	1230	2500	2485	2492 1 51	80,40,350
Benares. 600	2430	2415	2421 11 14		13,56,150

**INCURSION OF KOOKIES.**—We are likely to be again engaged in a petty war with the Kookies, the hill tribe on the skirts of Chittagong, as the one which we had with them appears not to have given a sufficient lesson, so as to make them respect the rights of our subjects. The Kookies in great number, said to be one thousand strong, came down in some three or four bodies, and simultaneously attacked and burned some ten or more villages, taking on their way back to their homes nearly one hundred, and killing as many.

**GENERAL D'ORGONI.**—A case came before the Calcutta Small Cause Court on the 9th April, in which the defendant was General D'Orgoni, who represented himself as Commander of the King of Ava's troops and first Minister at his Court, and the plaintiff a French carpenter in the service of the general. The charge was that the defendant had, in October, 1859, while at Mandalay, struck the plaintiff and kept him in stocks for seventeen days. The damages were laid at two hundred and fifty rupees. The defendant pleaded non-jurisdiction in the Court, not guilty, and justification under the law of Ava. The judge said there was jurisdiction over the defendant in the Court, and though there was legal authority for the imprisonment there was none for the striking on the part of General D'Orgoni. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

**MAHARAJAH JUDONATH BHUNG**, of Mourbhunge, in Cuttack, petitioned Government that during the late disturbances he displayed conspicuous loyalty to the State and preserved peace in his own territory. He regularly furnished contingents for the protection of the treasury and station of Chyabassa on the breaking out of the mutiny of the Ramghur battalion in that district, and he promptly attended to all requisitions made upon him by the local authorities. Both the superintendent of Tributary Mahals and the Commissioner of Chotah Nagpore expressed their opinions that he was sincerely loyal, and that his conduct throughout the disturbances was creditable to him. Mr. Cockburn recommended that the title of Maharajah Dhiraj Bahadur and a khilut should be bestowed upon him, as a suitable acknowledgment of his meritorious services. The Governor-general has approved of the recommendation.

**BENGAL MARINE.**—In looking through the official papers connected with the reduction of the Bengal Marine, we (*Englishman*) perceive that the recommendation of the Finance Commission to discharge the establishments of thirteen of the sea-going ships, which has been acted upon, effects an immediate saving to the revenue of eleven lakhs of rupees a year; and as the *Bentick* and *Armenian* are not included in the above number, a further saving has been effected by placing the former vessel "in ordinary," and selling the latter. Government should now lose no time in carrying out the reduction of the Indian navy, which has been ordered from England; and the saving effected by that measure, added to that above noticed, will relieve the Exchequer of a drain to the amount of one million sterling. These are large measures of economy, worthy the attention of commissions and statesmen.

**THE POLICE COMMISSION** has brought to the notice of Government that there are a number of surplus officers in the present military police of the North-Western Provinces, whom it may be difficult to provide for under that Government, and whom it may be inconvenient or undesirable to discharge from police employment; but the Commission remarked that whilst this surplus of officers exists in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab authorities are in want of officers to aid in the organisation of the new constabulary. Under these circumstances, they suggest whether the transfer could not be made from the N. W. Provinces to the Punjab, in order to equalise the requirements of both these Governments, instead of making fresh nominations to the police under the Government of the Punjab.

**MAJOR H. E. L. THULLIER**, of the Bengal Artillery, as surveyor-general of India, and superintendent of the Revenue Survey Department, is to draw a fixed monthly staff salary of rupees fifteen hundred, and Major J. T. Walker, of the Bombay Engineers, as Deputy and Revenue surveyor general of India, rupees thirty hundred.

**IRON IN NIMAR.**—Major Keatinge, Superintendent of Nimar, reports on the progress of the iron mines at Burwai, in that district. He visited Germany and Sweden to collect information on the subject, and last November he brought out a young Swedish gentleman, Mr. Mitander, to act as manager of the mines. Five old mines have been opened out. The Nandia mine is the largest. About 100 tons of ore have been raised of good quality. The excavation is about 50 feet long, 20 wide, and 25 deep. The ore contains 33 to 47 per cent. of iron.

**AUDIT DEPARTMENT.**—On the departure for Europe of Colonel J. C. Hannington, officiating Military Auditor General, in consequence of a recent attack of illness, his place in the audit department will be temporarily filled by Major W. S. Ferris, first examiner in that department. Major Ferris's promotion is well deserved, his long standing in the audit office, added to actual service on various occasions in independent charge of field pay accounts, entitling his claims to high consideration. Mr. Hollingberry, the late registrar of the same office, and now a member of the Civil Finance Commission, has been succeeded by Mr. A. J. Sturmer, who was lately in charge of the bill department.

**THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.**—A correspondent, writing from Cawnpore, informs the *Friend of India* that there has just been discovered a great number of European skeletons in a trench on the western side of the "Subadah Kotee," all huddled together, some eighteen inches below the surface. They were dug up, and placed in coffins. Forty-nine skulls, with numerous bones and bits of clothing, buttons, &c., have been already collected, and decently interred in the grave-yard, but without any funeral ceremony, as the chaplain declined to read the funeral service over the remains. Another sad remembrance of 1857.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—The Government of India has just opened an account current with the Bank of Bengal, in the name of the sub-treasurer of Fort William, and placed the sum of ten lakhs of rupees in paper money to his credit. This transaction is a novel thing of the kind. Whether it has been done to accommodate the bank, or is a preliminary step towards the proposed transfer of the Treasury business to the said bank, is a question which time alone can solve.

**THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.**—The *Englishman* gives the result of the decisions of the committee on the designs for the Dalhousie Institute. The first prize, of Rs. 3,000, was adjudged to a design sent in by Mr. C. G. Wray, executive engineer, Ramghur division, Hazareebaugh. The second prize, of Rs. 1,000, fell to Mr. W. S. Granville, 7, Harrington-street. A design received from England, marked "Virtus in Arduis," was considered not to have fulfilled the conditions; but as it was in other respects deserving of great credit, an extra prize was awarded for it, to Mr. J. Toner, 38, John-street, Bedford-row.

**CORONERS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The Justices of the Peace in the Punjab have been constituted coroners for holding inquests in cases of sudden or suspicious deaths among the Europeans, and the Punjab civil authorities have been directed by Government to report on the death of Europeans which may occur within their jurisdiction by other than natural causes.

**DR. SYLVESTER**, of the Bombay Medical Service, and at present in medical charge of Probyn's Horse, will succeed to the appointment of surgeon to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the room of Dr. Vaughan, who leaves for another employ.

**CAPTAIN ANDERSON**, the Revenue Surveyor, has proceeded to the Nepal frontier for the purpose of connecting with his boundary line the forest tracts that Mr. Reva may have demarcated.

**WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.**—The Governor-general has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,75,000 for improving the main line of the Western Jumna Canal between Indree and Kurmaul. A large tract of marshy land will be reclaimed, and thousands of starving poor in the neighbourhood will be employed. The canals yield a large revenue.

**JEYPORE.**—In consequence of the increased pressure of scarcity in the Jeypore territories, dacoities and robberies have spread to such an extent, that special orders have been given to the surrounding rajahs to station bodies of horse upon their borders, to assist in suppressing them.

**BHURTPUR.**—There have recently occurred some serious disturbances among the Hindoo and Mahomedan populations in Bhurtpoor, in which several lives were lost, arising out of the slaughter of cows by the latter. In consequence of this, order having been restored, Government has prohibited the slaughter of cows in that district.

**THE INCOME-TAX.**—The *Friend of India*, which probably derives its information from official sources, states that the produce of the Income-tax for the year ending 31st July next will be approximately as follows:—Bengal, £560,000; Madras, £290,000; Bombay, 310,000; North-West, £340,000; Punjab, £90,000; Pegu, &c., £50,000; Oude, £120,000; salaries and debt, £150,000; total, £1,910,000. From this total will have to be deducted the expenses of collection.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 10. Grenada, Miller, Bombay.—12. Nubia, Stewart, Suez; Daniel Sharp, Cashing, Bombay.—13. City of Calcutta, Dick, Clyde.—16. Fire Queen, Boon, Port Blair; Euphrein, Bouchard, Liverpool; Ardent, Cartin, Bourbon; Ville de Saint Pierre, Derveye, Bourbon; Clara, Santry, London; Onward, Banly, London; Bengal, Maillard, Bordeaux; Lady Canning, Galathea, Colombo; Guide, Brett, Port Blair.—17. Baltic, Greig, Madras; Panplenus, Curtois, Bourbon; City of Dublin, Adair, Greenock; Lord Clyde, Wethers, Liverpool; City of Pekin, Stobo, London; Shah Allum, Tulloch, Bombay; Ganges, Evans, Liverpool; Sebastian Cabot, Morgan, Liverpool.—18. Sultana, Rice, Bombay; Alexander John Kerr, Nanser, Muscat.—19. May Flower, Chatfield, Bombay; Oscar, Matthien, Melbourne; Sarah Chase, Evan, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Calcutta.—Mrs. A. W. Wilson.  
Per Bengal.—M. Verris.  
Per Clara.—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. A. F. D. Broughton, Mr. Mosley, cadet, Mr. Schumacker, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Gonsley, Mr. Etior, Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Clask.  
Per Lady Canning.—Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and family.  
Per str. Baltic.—A. Gray, Esq., B. Hicks, Esq., E. James, Esq., Mrs. James, Mrs. Brown and two children, J. J. Rickworth, Esq.  
Per Shaw Allum.—Mrs. Tullock and two children.  
Per Oscar.—Mr. Bailey, Mr. T. Evans, Mr. P. and Mrs. Worgaryn.

### DEPARTURES.

April 5. Jane D. Cooper, Howard, Australia; Stag, MacKenzie, Havannah; Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moule-ain; Wild Ranger, Chase, Colombo.—6. Maurice and Reunion, Langren, Bourbon.—9. Narbal, Gerard, Nantes.—11. Sagamore, Treadwell, London; City of Naukin, Taylor, London; Clarissa Bird, Bird, Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 18, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	79 12 to 80 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	79 8 to 79 12	
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94 12 to 95 0	
Dit 6, 5 do. ....	95 0 to 95 4	
New 5½ do. ....	4 an. dis.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 1
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	} Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Bill, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 90
5½ ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 96
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each (650)	
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	775 to 780
Delli Bank .....	500	540 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	1450 to 1475
Ganges Company .....	500	645 to 655
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1770 to 1780
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	620 to 630
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	" premium.
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	580 to 575
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..	10	" par
Assam Company .....	200	475 to 480
East-India Railway Company .....	230	9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) ..	75	60 nom.
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	120 to 130

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6½
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	16 0 to 16 5
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	106	0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 225	0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....	"	221 0 to 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 2s. 6d. to 2s.  
To Liverpool, £3 to £3. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### PROGRESS OF THE CINCHONA EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Markham's attempt to introduce the quinine-yielding varieties of the Cinchona plant into India and Ceylon has failed. Of the 270 plants which survived the heat of the Red Sea, not one is now alive. But the experiment has not, therefore, been abandoned. The first attempts of the Dutch in Java, about six years ago, were a failure, and success was only attained by the most painstaking experiments on the part of Youngboon and De Vrij, two eminent naturalists, who analysed each plant that died, with a view to ascertaining what chemical elements were injurious to its growth. Of the plants not one lived, and of the seedlings only one in a thousand survived. It was by carefully watching these that the successful cultivation of the Cinchona was ultimately attained in Netherlands India.

Such is the control exerted by science over nature, that in cold, cloudy England, where such a delicate denizen of the tropics would least be expected to thrive, there are at present in Kew-gardens several thousands of healthy Cinchona seedlings. In Jamaica, too, and other of our West Indian possessions, the introduction of the plant is advancing steadily. When we turn to see what has been done in this country beyond Mr. Markham's experiment, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress that has been made. In February last, Dr. Anderson, the present Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic-gardens, brought out from England three healthy plants of the *Calisaya* variety, which are at this moment growing vigorously in the Ceylon-gardens at Peradenia. He also brought with him a considerable quantity of seed which had been received at Kew immediately before he left. This is now divided between the Calcutta-gardens and those of Ceylon and the Neilgherries. The seeds sown in Calcutta have germinated freely, and there is every reason to expect that they will form the nursery from which the hilly parts of Bengal and the ranges of the Eastern Himalayas will be supplied. The sites for Cinchona plantations in the Neilgherries reported upon by Dr. Macpherson, resemble in every material respect those portions of Java and the Andes where the plant thrives best. In the woods of the Neilgherries and Coonoor have been found the ferns with which the plant is sometimes covered in Peru, and many of the forest trees are identical with those found near the plantations in Java. These encouraging facts lead us to conclude that no second expedition to America will be undertaken, and that we need not trouble ourselves with another application to our inhospitable Dutch neighbours. Even should this second experiment fail, the seedlings at Kew, where a large stove has been erected as a Cinchona nursery

will put the cultivation in India beyond the chance of failure.

The places where seedlings are now healthily vegetating are the Calcutta, Ceylon, and Ootacamund Botanic-gardens, in Coorg, and in two nurseries in the Neilgherry-hills. We would call the attention of all European settlers in the Hills of India to the cultivation of the Cinchona and the manufacture of quinine. It has by no means been proved that the plant will not flourish on the Himalayan slopes as well as in the Neilgherries. Government would do well to furnish every tea and coffee-planter in the Hills with a few seeds of the *Calisaya*, and with a statement of the mode and localities of culture and growth. The Agricultural Society of India, and the Societies of Madras, Lucknow, and Lahore, should direct their energies to the subject. The process of extracting quinine from the bark may be too difficult for even European planters, but if once a supply of bark were secured, Government could establish a manufactory at Calcutta or Madras. The failure of Mr. Markham's attempt will not be so much a cause of regret, should his report induce European settlers to enter on the cultivation:—

"I have had conversations with many coffee-planters on the subject, and I think it likely that as soon as they know that the Government experiment has been successful, they will be willing to undertake the cultivation of Cinchona plants on their own account. For this reason it is an advantage that the Government Cinchona nurseries should be in the vicinity of the coffee estates. Should this be the case, the Cinchona would soon be as important an addition to the products of the hills in a commercial point of view as coffee has already become."

Even natives, he believes, would willingly undertake the cultivation. Already coffee is so popular that there is hardly a native hut in the Wynad district which has not a coffee-garden attached to it. But we know there are not a few of the European settlers in India, who have both scientific enthusiasm and intelligence enough to experiment on the growth of the Cinchona for themselves, without waiting for the success of Government. Let the local authorities offer seed in this case, as in that of cotton, and success in the growth of a febrifuge which costs the State £50,000 a-year, will be a fact.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, April 2.—A proposal was made to Government for the erection of an electric telegraph along the railway branch to Nagpore, at an estimated cost of about one lac of rupees as the cost of the work. Under the restrictions ordered by the Government of India this expenditure has been deferred, Raichoor Doab and Dharaseo districts have been made over to the Native Government, and fresh treaties concluded. Certain military officers lately applied to the Governor-general that a tract of land in the Hyderabad assigned districts be granted to them for coffee plantations. The viceroy has declined to comply with their request, on the ground that Government servants are not allowed to hold lands in India. We have now renewed transactions, which the minister, knowing the difficulties they would one day produce, had relinquished. The Sohokars, who had made monthly advances to the Nizam's Government for its current expenses, without receiving assignments upon the country, or holding securities of any sort, in expectation that the surplus revenues of the assigned districts would on some future day pay them, have now ceased to make the advances, professing inability, from want of funds, to do so. The Nizam, notwithstanding his promise, made solemnly even to the Resident, to place the restored districts under the charge of the minister for public use, still holds them for his privy purse, and shows no inclination to part with them. The consequence of the Sohokars' refusal to advance any more money has been, under the sanction of the Nizam, a resort to the only other capitalists capable of maintaining the Government for a time, the Arabs. These people, already too powerful as large creditors of the State, will

possess predominant power, and will become formidable to the Government and the country. They will exact from the first additional military commands, and bring in a large influx of their countrymen, and they will spread over the whole country with assignments on the revenues in their hands, controlling the Government authorities, and oppressing all. Hyderabad is considered peculiarly dangerous by the English Government, as may be seen in the circumstance of its having a larger force there than in any station in India; and not content with that as its safeguard, from having also fortified its cantonments. The main strength of the Government, I should rather say of the disaffected population, are the Arabs. It cannot be prudent to permit an accession to their numbers, nor to their having liens upon the State which may make it difficult to remove them; or irritate them, in default of their obtaining justice according to their sense of it, to hazarding the issue of a battle. Their courage and their pride will not allow them to submit to what they may consider injustice; and I should not wonder, under present circumstances, if two years more brought this matter to a practical issue. The difficulties—danger I apprehended none to the English Government—which will attend a conflict with this people will produce disorders of no small amount; most probably the entire destruction of the Nizam's capital, for the Arab chiefs occupy and guard all the principal parts of the city. All this may be averted by a simple movement of the Government of India, pointing out to the Nizam the difficulties which his selfishness is bringing upon his allies, and the destruction of his sovereignty as the probable result. Lord Canning has wisely provided that if the measures of an Indian State are calculated to produce disorder, the English Government will think it expedient and necessary to step in and control that Government. I quote his lordship's words—"The proposed measures will not debar the Government of India from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in native Governments as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance." At present we may prevent the evil; hereafter we may have to lament the injuries that have been inflicted, and to repair them. In the circumstance that the Arabs can compete, by their inordinate wealth, with the bankers of the country, may be seen the manner in which they have employed their power to acquire wealth; and in the circumstance that one Badden Khan, twice ejected from high offices at the instance of the English Government and proscribed from employment, can dare to insult the Government by proposing to lend it money on condition of being restored to his former combined employments of military commander holding fiefs for the maintenance of his troops, and collection of several districts, may be found the fact how subservient to its pecuniary wants the Nizam's Government is understood to be. His proposals have been rejected, but his expectation evinces the extremity at which the necessities of the Government have arrived.—*Englishman*.

SUICIDE OF LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL.—It is with regret we see announced in the *Madras Times* that Lieut.-Col. Russell, of H.M.'s 3rd Madras Native Infantry, committed suicide, on the 15th of April, at Ootacamund, by shooting himself. Scarcely anything beyond what we have just stated was known in Madras of this sad event; but it was supposed that the delicate state of the unfortunate gentleman's health must have induced a severe depression of spirits, and have led to temporary insanity.

MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY.—The Madras Government has brought the unhappy disputes as to the works of the Madras Irrigation Company to a close. Sir W. Denison, himself an engineer officer, has adopted in all important respects the report of Major Orr who was deputed to examine the works, and who has exposed the ignorance and waste of the chief engineer. The Government has sanctioned "the commencement of such of the works as form a scheme complete in itself, and the cost of which is not likely, after making every allowance for contingencies, to exceed the sum for which a guarantee has been

allowed, namely, one million sterling." The works which are now to be rapidly carried out are, an Anicut at Sunkasala; 60 miles of canal to the great cutting; the Hindri aqueduct; and so much of the Mettacondal cutting as will bring the canal to the upper gorge above the Somaishwaram. Sir W. Denison unreservedly condemns the imperfect data and untrustworthy estimates on which the works were based. And now, the shareholders will say—whom shall we hang? Sir Arthur Cotton is now on the spot, and will, we trust, do something to retrieve the disaster caused by his brother's ignorance, which Major Orr has so mercifully exposed.—*Friend of India*.

MYSORE COTTON.—From the official correspondence on the proposed cultivation of cotton in Mysore it is evident that Manchester need not look to that quarter for aid. The cotton used in Mysore is all brought from the Southern Mahratta country and the Bellary Collectorate. The experiment of growing it has been repeatedly tried but has as often failed. The table-land is unfavourable to cotton. The only suitable soil is a patch on the frontier of the Southern Mahratta country, and on this the natives prefer cultivating grain. In Mysore they have plenty of roads and no cotton; in Bombay and elsewhere plenty of cotton and no roads.

CAPTAIN COLBORNE.—The court martial assembled at Ootacamund for the trial of Captain the Honourable John Colborne, H.M.'s 60th Rifles, and of which General Coffin was president, has been dissolved under orders communicated through the telegraph from the Governor-general. The assembling of a court martial at all upon the frivolous charge laid against the prisoner was an error. The reader may remember that Captain Colborne was charged with insulting the sub-magistrate of Ootacamund by forwarding "an old tooth brush" amongst the effects given up by him to satisfy a decree of the civil court, and on this and other charges connected with the same dispute he has been in arrest twelve months.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Harwood, Forsyth, Lyttelton.—13. Solid, Anderson, Cardiff: H.M.'s str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Bombay.—16. Nonpareil, Leonard, Singapore.—16. Warren Hastings, Gully, London.—17. Maori, Ashley, London; Queen of the Wave, Brown, London.—18. Balklava, Hobson, London; Gallant Neill, Masulipatam; Ville de Nantes, Lecompte, Calingapatam; Henriette, Martin, New York.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.M.'s str. Dalhousie.—Capt. Bruce, and Lieut. Baynes, 91st, Paymr. White, 24th, Mr. Chester, Mr. A. D'Monte. Per Nonpareil.—Apothecy. Clack and servant, two women, two children, Mr. Stuart. Per Warren Hastings.—Capt. and Mrs. Stoll, 2nd European, Miss S. Inderknow, Cornet J. D. Jackson, 17th Lancers, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Serg. Sparrow and wife, Mrs. Thompson. Per Maori.—Mr. H. O'Hara, Asst. District Engr., Mr. A. J. Shaw. Per Gallant Neill.—A. Jamieson.

#### DEPARTURES.

April 12. Gov. Higginson (s), M'Millan, Rangoon.—13. De-fiance, Daly, Mauritius; Rupsima Anne Maria, Miller Calingapatam; Cornubia, Wilson, London; Shah Jehan, Adams, Calcutta.—16. Mary Woods, Griffiths, Calingapatam.—17. Edmond, Lanchon, Calingapatam.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Gov. Higginson. Dr. Chisholm, Lieut. Standen. Per Shah Jehan.—Mrs. Adams, three Europeans.

### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR GEORGE CLERK recently invited the children of the Byculla Schools to a tea-party in Government House, where they spent a merry night. A large party was present to witness and promote their enjoyment.

KURRACHEE.—The value of the trade of Kurrachee for 1859-60 was £2,660,088, being an increase on that of the previous year of £75,228. An increase in the import of cotton goods and railway materials raised that part of the trade 10 per cent. There was a decrease in the exports to England and Bombay in oil-seeds, Cashmere shawls, and saltpetre.



**ADEN.**—A local contemporary told us the other day that Colonel H. G. Robertson was to have the Aden command, and that it was in contemplation to make Aden a lieutenant-governorship. The Aden command is not vacant at present, and in the event of Brigadier Coghlan applying for leave of absence, the acting Residency would probably be held by some experienced officer who has served in Turkey or Arabia. As to Aden becoming a lieutenant-governorship, the idea is of course ridiculous. If we are not misinformed certain reductions are contemplated in the Aden establishment instead of any enlargement of its staff.—*Bombay Times.*

**A WHALE IN THE INDIAN SEAS.**—The *Bombay Gazette* mentions the stranding of a dead whale on the coast of Rutnagherry. The villagers made use of the blubber, and disposed of the bones to a speculator in Bombay. As the bones were being carted through the streets they excited the astonishment of the natives, many of whom insisted that they were not bones, but the machinery of some wrecked screw-steamer. It will be difficult for the student of natural history to account for the presence of a whale in such a latitude, unless it were one of the herbivorous cetacea known as the dugong or halibore common to the Indian Seas. If an ordinary Greenland whale, it may have been struck in the colder latitudes of the south and floated by currents to the Indian coast.

**CHOLERA IN SIND.**—We regret to learn from the *Sindian* that cholera is prevalent at Kurra- chee, and in Sind generally. One of its earliest victims seems to have been Mr. John William Shockman, who died at Kurra- chee on the 12th April. The life of this unhappy man has been but too prominently before the public for the last seven years.

**DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.**—Some of the opium merchants of Bombay memorialized the Indian Government on the subject of the increased duty lately imposed on Malwa opium, praying that certain notice be given of any future change of duty. The Government replied that no guarantee upon this point could be explicitly given; but the memorialists might feel assured that their wishes, and the view expressed by the Bombay Government, will be carefully kept in mind and fully considered on any future occasion of altering the duty.

**JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**—Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845 the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed her Majesty's justices of the peace for the town and island of Bombay and its dependencies and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths:—Captain William Widdicombe, Lieut. Cecil David James Dodd, Lieut. Gregory Colquhoun Grant, Lieut. Francis James Thomas Ross, Commander William Bal- four.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—A special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 18th of April, at noon, in the office of the Chamber, for the purpose of electing a chairman and deputy chairman in the room of G. Hamilton and H. M. Scott, Esqrs., resigned. There were present G. Lord, J. N. Fleming, H. D. Cartwright, J. G. Volkart, R. P. Nixon, H. Scott, R. Latham, A. B. Bogle, C. D. Leggett, W. Sim, W. J. Morgan, W. C. Sillar, T. Bradley, A. F. Wallace, R. A. Robinson, J. Achenbach, H. Somerville, W. T. Roper, J. Bevis, F. A. Palmer, and J. Rich, Esqrs. On the motion of Mr. Volkart Mr. Cartwright was called to the chair. Proposed by A. F. Wallace, Esq., seconded by J. Bevis, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That George Lord, Esq., be selected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the room of George Hamilton, Esq., resigned, and that James Nicol Fleming, Esq., be elected deputy-chairman of the Chamber, in the room of Michael H. Scott, Esq., also resigned." Proposed by R. P. Nixon, Esq., seconded by J. Rich, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Cartwright for his able conduct in the chair." The meeting then separated.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and suite arrived at Mahabeshwar on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of April.

**PIRACY.**—The schooner *Good Hope*, owned by Messrs. Lawrence and Co., of Bombay, and bound to the Kooria Moorla Islands, which sailed in March, was seized by pirates off Cape Fatask; and, after dismantling and breaking up the vessel, the captain and crew were landed and left in a desolate state. The natives, however, treated them with great kindness, but they suffered much from weakness and from privations, and were conducted safely to Muscat, from which place they arrived at Bombay on the 26th of April.

**THE REV. G. P. BADGER.**—The I. N. steamer *Zenobia* is under orders to proceed to Aden, touching at Muscat on the way up, and there landing the Rev. G. P. Badger, a member of the Muscat-Zanibar Commission.

**MR. R. SPOONER.**—A deputation from the subscribers to the testimonial to R. Spooner Esq., waited upon that gentleman with a purse of Rs. 7,000, to be presented to him in token of his valuable services to the mercantile community, but he refused to accept it unless he was permitted by Government to do so. The subscribers, therefore, it is said, intend soliciting the permission of Government to allow Mr. Spooner to receive the present.

**MR. F. L. BROWN,** who has for many years filled the offices of Chief Clerk at the Fort Police Office and Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions, has been appointed Third Magistrate of Police in succession to Mr. R. H. Thomas, who retires upon his pension.

**BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.**—Thirty-nine youths have successfully passed the entrance examination of the Bombay University. Of these twenty are from the Elphinstone College, seven from the Elphinstone School, seven from the Poonah College, two from the Free Church Institution, and one from the Belgaum Sirdar School.

**CASTE.**—It is stated that the caste men of Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram, just returned from England, do not intend to excommunicate him. They, however, demand that he should undergo a certain ceremony named "Desh Paraschit," to purify his body of the influences of the strange clime and country he visited.

**THE BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS** recently closed occupied sixteen days, and comprised sixty-one prisoners, being double the number tried last December. Of these twenty-six were Hindoos, seventeen Christians, thirteen Mahomedans, three Chinamen, and two Parsees, their ages ranging from eighteen to fifty years. Thirty seven were convicted and sentenced. Three of these were sentenced to death, but sentence on two of them was afterwards commuted to transportation for fourteen years and for life respectively.

**THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS** have elected Colonel G. H. Robertson, C.B., of the 25th N. I., Commanding officer, in place of Colonel North, resigned. The following officers were elected:—Mr. W. C. Sillar, Captain, Mr. A. Langdon, Captain, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, 1st Lieutenant, Mr. J. Blair, 1st Lieutenant, Mr. J. A. Forbes, 2nd Lieutenant, Mr. T. Harding, 2nd Lieutenant. The corps is about one hundred strong. Sir W. Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief, has expressed his interest in its progress.

**MR. W. C. SILLAR,** of the firm of Sillar and Co., has been deputed by the Chamber to proceed at once to the cotton districts of the presidency to report upon the practicability of increasing the next season's supply.

**MR. ROBERT STRONG,** merchant, has been appointed a member of the Income-tax Commission for the town and island of Bombay, vice Mr. Wm. Stevens, proceeded to England.

**BOMBAY LAW ASSOCIATION.**—At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, the solicitors and attorneys of the Supreme Court are exerting themselves to form a Law Association on principles similar to the Law Associations at home. A number of attorneys met for the purpose at the Chambers of the Chief Justice on Wednesday, the 24th, when a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bowyer, Faithfull, Acland, and Bickersteth, was nominated for the purpose of framing rules for the proposed Association, which will be submitted

for approval at the next general meeting. It is said that this Association will have the power of trying native candidates as to their fitness for becoming articled clerks to attorneys.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Kertch, Coulter, Liverpool; Olimpie, Fatoome, Cardiff; Ludwig, England, Stockholm; Fattay Allum, Meckell, Hong Kong. 13. Merchant Prince, McLay, Liverpool; China, Dundas, Suez; Harold, Berystorm, Table Bay. 14. Bates Family, H. G., Minnehaha, Morgan, Liverpool. 15. Isca, Elderby, Kurrachee. 16. Star Queen, Barber, New Zealand; Kirkland, Colledge, Port Louis. 18. Fatah Shah Allum, Jeppard, Calcutta; Reflect, Leeshy, Cardiff. 19. Abyssinian, Punched, Gothenburg; Nova Kelly Clark, Liverpool; Palmerston, Seacroft, Fremantle. 20. Meteor, Lambton, Benavoli, S. Hart, London; Zenobia (a), Chitty, Kurrachee; Stamboul Towar, London; Fast, Boyd, Calcutta. 21. Crimea, Watson, Liverpool; Victoria, Gregor, London; Antelope, Wulff, Cape Good Hope; City of Agra, Ewing, West Hartlepool. 22. Anne Wilson, Duckett, Sarah Sands, Gillies, Liverpool; John Moore, Robertson, Mauritius; Zambia, Miller, London; Veteran, Duncan, Liverpool; Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell, Glasgow. 23. Singapore (s), Brooks, Hong Kong; Antonietta, Viale, Singapore; Salsette (s), Rogers, Suez; War Cloud, Mackey, Liverpool; J. L. Hall, Richardson, Newcastle; Glenroy, Laine, Liverpool. 26. Alla-dene, Rimouth, London; Lady Egedia, Curry, New Zealand; Tilly (s), James, Kurrachee; Margaret Smith, McNoble, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Eyles, Messrs. Rowlandson, Commaker, Heathcote, and Wish, Lieut. A. de Belin, Mrs. and Miss Brunton, and child, Dr. Burne, Capt. Watson, Lieut. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Ley, Mrs. Boyd, Mr. J. W. Harwood, Mrs. Stock, Messrs. Ford, Pryor, Harper, Colley, Livingstone, Douglas, Mrs. Greedy, Messrs. Eli-ton, B. own, Tripp. From MARSEILLE.—Messrs. Tristram, Mahiputram, Rupram, Rev. W. Collins, Col. Swanson, Mr. Lawson. From SUZ.—Messrs. Phillips, Howie, Browne. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. J. Hornsby, Mr. H. H. Swan, Col. G. Pope, Mrs. P. Murray, Mrs. Brown, Mr. W. C. Bayley, Mrs. J. Burgess and infant, Mr. T. Booth, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. Fulton, Asst. Surg. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Tomkins, Mr. J. A. C. Ilett, Mr. Atterden, Mr. Smith, Mr. T. Andrews, Mr. E. Wild. From MARSEILLE.—Lieut. Hogg, Capt. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mrs. Remington and two children, Mr. Lewis, Comdr. Norman R.N. From SUZ.—Mr. J. Willington, Mr. P. Williams, Mr. Renton, Mr. J. Dugan. From ADEN.—Mrs. Wat-on. Per Palmeston.—Mr. W. Irwin. Per Meteor.—Mr. T. McPherson. Per H.M.'s str. Zenobia.—Major Anderson, Lieut. G. Crispin, Lieut. Trueman, Major C. Mauger, Ensign Julius, Capt. Souly. Per Stamboul.—Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Mr. J. G.athercole, Mr. W. Vaisey, Mr. W. Odwell, Mr. G. Eads, Mr. J. Harriott, Mr. G. Holby, and several engineers of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Per East.—Mrs. Boyd. Per City of Agra.—Mrs. Ewing and two children, and Mr. H. Grant. Per John Moore.—Mr. J. Stephens, Mr. Van Wullen, and nine natives. Per Zambha.—Messrs. J. Entwistle, C. Cole, J. Applecross, J. Woodcock, R. Walker, J. Ashman, H. Moss, and J. Harrison, engineers of the Railway. Per Merchant Prince.—Lieut. and Mrs. John de Vitre, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore.—The two Misses Welch, Messrs. Graiholl, Creith, Clarke, Smith, Davis, Le Sane, S. Hanshaw, J. Hornusjee, Balour, Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Green, General Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Gubay and infant.

### DEPARTURES.

April 13. Victory, Stephens, London, via Cochin.—13. Str. Ottawa, Gribble, Suez and Aden; str. Pioneer, Gehrig, Malabar Coast; Pomogonops, Pole, Liverpool; John Cunningham, Buttrey, Kurrachee.—14. Str. Tidy, James Kurrachee; Algiers, Morris, Liverpool.—15. I. H. Boardman, Brown, Liverpool; Forsyth, Liverpool.—16. I. H. Boardman, Brown, Liverpool; str. Emen, Rennoldson, China, &c.—17. Friam, Good, Liverpool; Queen of Sheba, Henry, London; Jamaicae Jee- jeebhoy, Cottier, Hong Kong; Pauline, Lamo, Cochin.—18. Scotland, Hewison, Kurrachee; Son h Carolina, Shapcott, Liverpool; British Queen, Nott, Liverpool; str. Berenice, Robinson, Aden; Celestial Breze, Quilliamston, Calcutta; Minnehaha, Beauchamp, Liverpool.—19. William the Con- queror, McKie, Hong Kong; Rambler, Lothrop, Liverpool.—22. United Service, Betham, Liverpool; Janet Mitchell, Brown, Liverpool; Star of Peace, Hale, Calcutta; Mount Riant, Brun, Mar-elles; Turon, Cowle, Liverpool.—23. Str. Wm. Eyre, Blarney, Liverpool.—24. Earl of Balcarra, Steven- son, London; Frank Very, Hong Kong.—26. Str. Scindian, Berts, Kurrachee.—27. P. and O. str. Orissa, Farish, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Orissa.—For SUZ.—Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Nixon, Capt. Hutchins, Capt. Wentworth. For MARSEILLE.—Lieut. F. C. Elton, two Misses Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Heuchind and infant, Mr. Lauterie, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Adetard and infant, Asst. Surg. Tarrent Royal Horse Art., Lieut. Hon. R. Hare, Royal Horse Art., Maj. Johnston, Royal Horse Art., Capt. Souly, Bomb y Engineers, Mr. J. Richmond, Mr. A. H. Lee, Capt. Rybot, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. Topham, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Le van, Mr. R. Peake, Mr. J. Whit- son, Capt. Lovell, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Capt. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet. For ALEXANDRIA.—(Capt. Ribighini, Mr. Orme, Mr. Purdon, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Young. For MALTA.—Brev. Capt. T. Pierce, 34th Regt. N. I., Rev. F. Larcie, Mr. C. D. well, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. Carstairs, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Brodiehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, C. pt and Mrs. Browne, Mr. Bates, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. Bagur, Mr. John- stone, Capt. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore and infant.

No. 885.—The permission granted by the officer

comdg. in China to the underment. officer to proc. on leave, on m.c., to Eur., is conf. :—

Lieut. W. H. Brind, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., late of 11th Punjab inf., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 336.—The servs. of Asst. surg. F. W. A. De Fabeck, civ. asst. surg. of Pooree, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

*Home Dept., April 16.*—Rev. J. Coley, chaplain on Bengal estab., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv., fr. date of dep. of the vessel in which he may take his passage to England after May 5 next. This cancels the notific. in this dept. No. 578, dated 21st ult.

*Foreign Dept., April 13.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. J. P. Schneider as Consul for Bremen at Calcutta.

*April 16.*—Lieut. T. Cadel ass. ch. of the offices of dep. Bheel agent and polit. asst. in Nimar on the 1st inst.

The servs. of Capt. J. D. Dale, cantonment jt. mag. of Kamptee, are placed at disp. of Madras Govt.

#### SUPPLY AND REPAIR OF BARRACK FURNITURE.

*Public Works Dept., General Establishments.—Fort William, April 15.*—Executive officers of the public works dept. will take charge of all supply and repair of barrack furniture and all petty repairs of barracks from May 1.

The prom. of Lieut. T. C. Manderson, of the Bengal engrs., to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, is to have effect fr. Sept. 28, 1860.

*April 16.*—Appointment.—Mr. H. C. Wicks is apptd. a special asst. engr., and posted to Patna div., Bengal.

Promotion.—As a special case, Mr. J. Bennett to have temp. rank of 3rd class exec. engr. whilst acting as exec. engr. of Singapore.

To have effect from the date on which he had been 6 mos. in charge.

*ERRATUM.*—In notification No. 88, of the 12th inst., for Lieut. W. D. Champman, read Lieut. W. D. Chapman.

Transfer.—The transfer by Hon. the Lieut. gov., N.W. Prov., of Lieut. C. Fraser, 2nd class asst. engr., from Gwalior div. to Agra and Bombay Road, is confirmed.

Appointment.—Maj. R. H. Sankey, Madras engrs., exec. engr., 1st class, and garrison engr. of Fort William, to be asst. to chief engr., Mysore, retaining his grade in dept.

*Mil. Dept., April 15.*—No. 337.—The serv. of Lieut. E. Perkins, engrs., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

No. 338.—Lieut. T. W. Bridges, art., has leave for 2 mo. fr. such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, with permission to proc. thence to Eur. for 6 mo., without pay.

No. 339.—Maj. H. J. C. Shakespear, 25th N.I., comdt. of Nagpore irreg. force, and comdt. of cav. of same force, has leave fr. March 31, to Pres., prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

*April 16.*—No. 340.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c. :—

Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs. :—

No. 341.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at Pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens., the three first named fr. date assigned to them in Govt. G.O. No. 279 of March 26, 1861, leaving date of com. of last named to be adjusted hereafter :—

Inf.—Messrs. L. H. E. Tucker, J. Cook, C. McD. Skene, and C. Pakenham; date of arr. at Fort William, April 11.

#### REDUCTION OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

No. 342.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 110, of March 8 last, are published for general information :—

With reference to your letter, dated Oct. 8, 1858, I have to inform you that, consequent on the breaking up of camel corps, H.M. has been pleased to order the establishment of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the rifle brigade, to be reduced as per margin\* from Jan. 22 last.

The subalterns will be borne as supernumeraries until they shall fall into clear vacancies, or be otherwise provided for. The non-commissioned officers and rank and file will also be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed.

No. 343.—The following promotion is made :—45th N.I.—Lieut. A. A. Currie to be capt., from March 23 last, v. Capt. R. M. J. Tozer, dec.

No. 344.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. Anderson are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, with effect from March 23 last.

No. 345.—Ens. E. P. Ommamey, 49th N.I., is transf., at his own request, to 45th N.I., and prom. to rank of lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 346.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England :—

\* 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 colour-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 2 buglers, 5 corporals, 95 privates.

Lieut. G. A. Bishop, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 3.

Capt. P. Maxwell, 37th N.I., dep. comr., Punjab, on leave for 15 mos. fr. March 27, 1860; Lieut. C. S. Richardson, 58th N.I.; Lieut. J. B. Cox, 62nd N.I.; and Surg. J. T. Glover, m.d., of med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 11.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

*April 1.*—Appointment.—Mr. W. J. Ellis, med. officer of Maunbhoom, to offic. as sub asst. to comur. of Chota Nagpore at Maunbhoom.

*April 5.*—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore.

*April 6.*—Mr. L. A. Sakes to be house surg. to midwifery and female wards of the med. college hospital.

*April 8.*—Mr. H. Michel, sub asst. to the comr. of Assam at Luckimpoore, is vested with the powers of a princp. asst. comr. in that dist.

*April 9.*—Mr. E. Sandys to offic. as civil and sess. jdg. of Dinagepore.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade at Backergunge.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. R. L. Mangles to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensingh, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. W. Macpherson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. J. W. Furrell to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

*April 10.*—Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. J. Cranston to be surv. and builder in the Govt. dockyard at Kidderpore.

Leave of absence :—

*April 9.*—Mr. P. F. Bellew, civ. asst. surg. of Mymensingh, for 4 weeks, prep. to Eur. on m.c., making over charge of the med. duties of the station to the native doctor attached to the jail hospital.

Mr. E. B. Barker, superint. of the Salt Golahs at Sulkeah, for 2 mo., making over charge of his du. to Mr. A. King, as superint. of the Salt Golahs at Sulkeah, and Assessor and Dep. Coll., under Act XXXII. of 1860, in Howrah, dur. Mr. Barker's absence.

*April 10.*—Mr. H. B. Lawford, regis. of the Sudder Court, for 7 days, prep. to Eur. on fur.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, for 3 mo., under new rules.

Mr. O. S. Stack, dep. mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, for a fortnight, on m.c., under Clause 2, Sec. V. of the unconv. absentee rules.

Appointments :—

*March 26.*—Mr. A. L. McMillan to be an hon. asst. mag. in the dist. of Akyab, and to exercise the powers of a cov. asst. to a magis. in that dist.

*April 11.*—Mr. A. Money to be a member of the Board of Commiss. for Pres. town of Calcutta.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to the charge of subdiv. of Serampore, and to exer. the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Hooghly.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore.

Leave of absence :—

*April 10.*—Mr. H. C. Richardson, mag. and coll. of Backergunge, for 1 mo., under Finan. Reso. of Oct. 14, 1857, prep. to Eur. on fur.

*April 9.*—The app. of Mr. H. G. Paynter to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, on the 20th ult., is can.

Mr. H. Bainbridge app. an hon. asst. mag. on the 22nd ult., will exer. the powers of a cov. asst. in the dist. of Kamroop instead of Nowgong.

*April 16.*—The servs. of Mr. A. M. Montenth are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the home dep.

*Pub. Works Dep., April 12.*—Leave of absence.—Capt. W. S. Trevor, exec. eng. of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, has priv. leave for 3 mo., mak. over charge of the above div. to Mr. Executive Engineer Barnfather.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Rev. Dep., Allahabad, March 25.*—No. 222.—Mr. J. W. Concannon, dep. coll. of Azimgurh, is placed in ch. of the treasury at that station.

#### THE TERAI DISTRICT.

*March 26.*—No. 228.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that pergunnahs Jaspore, Kashi, and Bazzore, belonging to the dist. of Moradabad, and pergunnahs Roodpore, Gudarpore, Kulpore, Nanuck Muttha, and Bilherce, belonging to the dist. of Bareilly, will be formed into a separate dist., to be designated "The Terai District," and will be placed under the authority of a separate officer, who will be appointed to be superint. of "the Terai District," in subordination to the comur. of Rohilkund.

"The Terai District" will henceforth form part of the Rohilkund division.

*Allahabad, March 28.*—No. 398.—Capt. Pierce,

2nd asst. comr. of Beaur, has been granted 1 mo.'s leave, 12th inst., to enable him to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for 12 mos.' furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. Phillips, 2nd in com., Mhairwarra batt., is app. to offic. for Capt. Pierce, in addn. to his own duties.

*March 26.*—No. 413.—Mr. E. Colvin to be supndt. of the "Terai District" lying to the north of Rohilkund.

*Public Works Dep., Nynsee Tal, April 6.*—Lieut. C. Fraser, asst. engr., Gwalior div., Public Works, is transf. to the Agra and Bombay Road.

*Dated Nynsee Tal, April 2.*—No. 561a.—Mr. A. O. Hume, magist. and coll. of Etawah, has the usual leave, prep. to Europe, on m.c., from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. A. R. S. Pollock, offic. mag. and coll. and dep. commissioner of Humeerpore, is appt. to act as mag. and coll. of Etawah, dur. abs. of Mr. Hume.

Mr. W. Blunt, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Cawnpore, is apptd. to act as mag. and coll. and dep. commissioner of Humeerpore.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, in anticipation of the order of the Govt. of India, placing his servs. at disposal of the Gov., is apptd. to be an asst. with full powers in Allahabad div., and is posted to Cawnpore district, where he will offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll.

#### HONORARIUM TO INCOME-TAX ASSESSORS.

##### Separate Rev. (Income-tax) Dept.

*Dated Nynsee Tal, April 3.*—No. 112a.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provs. is pleased, with the sanction of the right hon. the Gov. gen. in Council, to sanction the payment of an honorarium to all non-official members of the community whom any collector or deputy collector, entrusted with the execution of the Income-tax Act, may associate with himself under Section 19 of Act XXXII. of 1860, for the purpose of making assessments. The scale to be observed in the payment of an honorarium will be limited to Rs. 16, in the case of natives, and Rs. 32, in the case of Europeans for each regular sitting.

It will be understood, however, that these allowances are of a temporary nature.

*April 4.*—No. 574a.—Appts. :—

Mr. F. M. Lind to be mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, but to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Jounpore, dur. abs. of Mr. G. H. Astell.

Mr. J. H. Bax, c.b., to be mag. and coll. of Benares. Mr. M. Brodhurst to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, v. Mr. Lind.

No. 575a.—Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, who has rep. his ret. fr. England, is appt. to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Ghazepore, dur. abs. of Mr. Becher.

No. 577a.—3 mos' priv. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. G. H. Freeling, offic. mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, fr. 1st inst., or fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 580a.—Mr. G. W. Colledge is appt. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, dur. leave of Mr. G. H. Freeling.

*April 5.*—No. 589a.—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is appt. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Mooradabad, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Hadow.

*April 6.*—No. 599a.—Rev. C. W. Cahusac, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is appt. to be chaplain of Chunar.

*Police Dept., dated Nynsee Tal, April 8.*—No. 221a.—Capt. Dickens to be a dist. superint. of police of the 2nd grade, which appeared in the notification in the police dept., No. 94, 8th ult., is can. at his own request.

No. 222a.—Notification No. 96, 9th ult., in the police mil. dept., under which Capt. C. B. Clay was apptd. to be com. of the Saugor dist. police is can.

#### THE NEW POLICE FORCE.

No. 223a.—It is hereby notified, that as a preliminary to the introduction of a reformed system of police, the military, the municipal, the cantonment, the ferry, and all other police which have hitherto existed as separate bodies, will, from April 18, be gradually incorporated with the new police force in the districts belonging to the Rohilkund div.

2nd. The native officers and men belonging to the bodies of police above mentioned, who are best fitted for service in the reformed police, will be selected and drafted into the force, the rest being discharged according to instructions which have been communicated to the superint. gen. of police in the N.W.P.

3rd. As the mil. police will thus cease to exist as a separate body in the div. and districts above-mentioned, from April 1, the appts. of 2nd in com., of divl. adj. and of dist. adj., will be abolished in the said div. and districts from the same date.

No. 224a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following appts., with effect from April 1 :—Maj. J. W. Carter to be dep. insp. gen. of police, in the Rohilkund div.

Capt. W. H. S. Earle to be a dist. superint. of police of the 1st grade, to be posted to the dist. of Bareilly.

Capt. R. Barter, to be a dist. superint. of police of the 3rd grade, to be posted to the dist. of Moradabad, Lieut. A. F. Corbett to be a district superint. of police of the 3rd grade, to be posted to the dist. of Budon.

Lieut. G. L. Smith to be a dist. superint. of police of the 4th grade, to be posted to the dist. of Shahjehanpore.

Capt. M. J. White to be a dist. superint. of police of the 4th grade, to be posted to the dist. of Bijnour.

Mr. T. J. Ryves to be an asst. insp. gen. in the Rohilkund div.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*March 28, No. 642.*—In correction of Punjab order No. 508, dated 12th inst., the servs. of Rev. C. Viret are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.F., with effect fr. April 1, 1861.

*General Dept., March 27.*—The transfer of Capt. F. R. Pollock, dep. comr., fr. Dehra Ghazee Khan to Rawulpindie, notified in *Punjab Gazette* of Oct. 19, 1859, is hereby cano.; and he is held to have offic. as dep. comr. of Rawulpindie fr. date of Capt. Cracroft's departure on leave.

#### SALT.

*Revenue Dept., March 19.*—It is hereby notified for general information, that an increase in the price of government salt, sold at the mines in the Rawul Pindie division, will be made six months from the date of this notification.

*General Dept., March 30, No. 651.*—Leave:—Capt. T. C. Darnell, cantonment jt. mag., Ferozepore, has 14 days' indulgence leave, under military rules, from April 2.

*March 30, No. 663.*—Transfer:—Capt. J. B. Smyly, asst. commissnr., fr. Dehra Ismael Khan to Bunnoo district.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE 1ST PUNJAB VOLUNTEER CORPS.

*General Dept., April 1.*—The Hon. the Lieut.-Gov. is pleased to confirm the following rules regulating the constitution of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

#### Rules.

1. The corps is called the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2. It consists of effective, supernumerary, and honorary members, and the number is unlimited.

3. It is armed with the short rifle and sword used by the rifle brigade in India.

4. The commissioned and non-commissioned strength of the corps is, for the present, as follows:—

- 1 commandant.
- 1 second in command.
- 3 captains of companies.
- 8 lieutenants—one being also adjutant.
- 3 ensigns.
- 1 sergeant major.
- 1 quartermaster sergeant.
- 8 sergeants.

5. The uniform and appointments are:—

- Khakee tunic and pantaloons.
- Helmet hat of the same colour.
- Waist belt with frog, pouch box, and cap pocket.
- Shoulder belt with large pouch box, all of brown leather.

6. The admission and expulsion of members is managed by a committee of all the commissioned officers.

7. Applications for enrolment are made to the adjutant, who brings them before the committee of officers.

8. No member is to resign the corps without giving due notice, nor until he has made over his arms, &c., to the commandant.

9. The commandant has full power in all matters connected with the discipline, drill, and internal economy of the corps.

10. Non-attendants without permission, and all breaches of discipline, can be punished by small fines not exceeding eight annas, or by extra drills, or by both, to be awarded only by the commanding officer.

11. No member of the corps is to appear on parade unless in uniform.

12. Non-commissioned officers and privates, while on parade or duty, are to salute their officers.

13. Damage done to arms, &c., when not on duty, is to be made good by the member in whose possession they may be.

14. As a general rule, members temporarily leaving Lahore shall make over their arms, &c., to the commandant, but exceptions may be granted by him when members are desirous of perfecting themselves during their absence, or when they belong to affiliated corps or companies; but in all such cases the members themselves shall be responsible for the full value of what they take.

15. For all ordinary expenses, such as cleaning and protecting the drill and practice-grounds, keeping arms, targets, butts, &c., in repair, each member pays a monthly subscription of 1 rupee.

16. A copy of these rules is to be furnished to each member of the corps. A. A. ROBERTS, Comdt.

C. F. A. KELLY, Lieut. and Adjt.

The election of A. A. Roberts, Esq., C.B., to be comdt. is hereby confirmed.

The election of the underment. gentlemen to be officers in the corps is notified for general information:—

T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.B., R. E. Egerton, Esq., and A. Higgins, Esq., to be capt.

C. F. A. Kelly, Esq., to be lieut. and adjt.

J. G. Jones, Esq., and H. E. Perkins, Esq., to be lieuts.

R. L. Davis, Esq., and J. Hearne, Esq., to be ensigns.

The Lieut. gov. has much satisfaction in publishing the foll. extract from a despatch from the Govt. of India:—

"The Gov. gen. in Council has learnt with great pleasure the marked success of the measure taken at Lahore for the formation of a volunteer corps."

R. H. DAVIES, Sec. to Govt. Punjab.

*April 2.*—Leave.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., offic. judicial comr., has 6 mo. leave to England, and the usual prep. leave fr. the date on which he may make over charge of his office.

*Police Dept., April 1.*—Appointment.—Capt. F. G. Souter, H.M.'s 51st king's own lt. inf., to be a dist. superint. of police.

*April 2.*—Maj. G. Hutchinson received ch. of the dus. of insp. gen. of police on the 4th Feb. last.

*April 3.*—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. apps:—

To be dist. superints. of police:—Capt. E. N. Perkins, 14th N.I.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, 86th N.I.

Lieut. H. M. Gibbon, 44th N.I.

Lieut. A. Tulloch, 58th N.I.

Lieut. J. J. Boswell, 69th N.I.

Ena. C. H. Garbett, unattached.

To be asst. dist. superints. of police:—Messrs. J. Woodward, W. Gouldsbury, P. A. Rattigan, and J. C. Powell.

*Mily. Dept., April 5.*—The servs. of Lieut. H. B. Hanna, do. du. officer 1st Punjab cav., are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

*Police Dept., April 3.*—The app. of Capt. J. Ross, of late 71st N.I., to be a dist. superint. of police, is cano. at his own request.

#### REPAIR OF OLD WELLS.

*Revenue Dept., April 3.*—The special and immediate attention of all revenue officers is directed to paragraph 4 of the circular of the Board of Administration, No. 44, of 1850, quoted below, regarding the repair of old wells, sinking of new ones, and the excavation of water courses:—

The board authorised the commissioners of divisions, in all cases where works of the above nature have been executed from the private funds of individuals, or where the advances of Government have been duly repaid, to grant pottah, securing to the owners of the land that nothing in excess of the ordinary unirrigated rates shall be chargeable for a term of years by Government.

For new wells twenty years.

For old wells out of use ten years.

For outa from rivers and jheels, five to ten years, with reference to the sums expended on the work, seems to be reasonable periods of exemption; but for any special case the board are prepared to accede to even longer terms, due reasons being shown for so doing.

These terms should be made generally known through the talseelders.

By order, &c.,

R. H. DAVIES,

Sec. to the Govt., Punjab.

*Gen. Dep., April 4.*—The servs. of the Rev. E. J. Tandy, chaplain of Campbellpore, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal at the request of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

*April 11.*—No. 723.—Appointments.—Mr. E. A. Prinsep dep. comr. of Sealkote, to offic. as comr. of Umrutpur div.

No. 725.—Mr. J. W. McNabb, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Sealkote.

No. 726.—Transfers.—Lieut. H. B. Urmston, asst. comr., from Sealkote to the Goordaspore dist.

Lieut. Urmston will be stationed temp. at Dalhousie, which is henceforth to form part of the Goordaspore dist.

*Mil. Dep., April 12.*—No. 87.—The brig. order, dated March 30, 1861, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, directing magazine Serg. W. Ross to offic. as sub and permanent conductor, in addn. to his other duties, dur. the abs. on leave of permanent conductor A. Stoney, or until fur. ords., is confirmed.

*April 12.*—No. 88.—Transfers.—Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney is transf. fr. 2nd to 5th Punjab inf., and Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, fr. latter to former corps, with effect fr. 31st ult.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

#### ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMANDS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 28.*—Under instructions from Government, the brigade commands at Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Jullundur, and Sealkote will cease to exist, and those stations are to be placed at once on the footing prescribed in G.O.G.G. No. 5a, dated 10th Jan. last.

With reference to this arrangement, and to G.O. No. 281, of 26th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to direct the following removals of brigadiers:—

Brigadier C. Troup, from Mooltan to Agra, v. Showers, appd. brigadier gen.

Brigdr. J. L. Dennis, from Jullundur to Delhi, v. Brown, proceeded with his regt. to England.

Brigdr. G. Burney, from Fyzabad to Dinapore, v. Welchman, removed to Gwalior.

Brigdr. R. T. Sandeman, from Ferozepore to Sind Saugor dist., v. Ferryman, appd. brigdr. gen.

#### The following postings are made:—

Brigdr. gen. St. G. D. Showers to the presidency div., with effect fr. the date of departure on furl. to Europe of Maj. gen. Sir J. B. Hearsey.

Brigdr. gen. A. H. Ferryman, to the Lahore div., dur. abs. of Maj. gen. C. A. Wyndham, to Eur.

Brigdr. gen. H. Benny, to Oude div., dur. abs. of Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Walpole, to Eur.

Brigdr. W. O'G. Haly, to Peshawur, v. Galloway, proced. with his regt. to New Zealand.

Brigdr. E. A. Holditch, to Rohilkund field force, v. Milman, proced. with his regt. to England.

Brigdr. D. Rainier, to Allahabad, v. Chute, proced. with his regt. to New Zealand.

Brigdr. A. C. Errington, to Mooltan, v. Troup, removed to Agra.

*April 1.*—The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

43rd N.L.I.—Lieut. A. G. Handcock to be adjt.

Lieut. R. W. Cox, 94th regt., is, at his own req., perm. to res. his appt. as adjt. of 2nd irreg. cav., and directed to rejoin the corps to which he belongs.

Asst. surg. G. M. Govan is app. to med. ch. of Kamroop regt., to join.

#### Pres. div. orders confirmed:—

*Dated 8th ult.*—Directing Ens. J. R. McK. Homfray, gen. list, to join and do du. with a detach. proc. to Upper Prov.

*Dated 11th idem.*—Directing Ens. W. Hopkinson, gen. list, to do du. with a detach. proc. to Upper Prov., v. Ens. F. H. Thomas, nom. to Punjab polica.

*April 2.*—The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.:—

Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, 21st N.I.

Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, 32nd N.I.

Leave of absence:—

6th B. E. Regt.—Brev. maj. E. Oakes, fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to proc. to Upper Prov., on m.c.

Gen. List.—Lieuts. F. M. Newbery, for 3 mo., fr. April 8, to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

#### April 4.—Leave of absence:—

Late 37th N.I.—Brev. maj. J. Barrett, fr. March 15 to Oct. 15, in ext., to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 46th N.I.—Capt. G. Caulfeild, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, under old rules.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. T. Mathew, fr. March 20 to April 25, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to appearing before a med. board.

#### April 8.—Appointments:—

9th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. J. R. V. Stuart, 68th foot, to be actg. adjt.

12th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. Liston, late 10th N.I., to be actg. adjt.

The underment. officers have completed a course of instruction at the school of musketry at Hythe:—

Lieut. G. V. Fosbery, 4th Europeans, 1st class certificate—perfectly qualified to instruct in musketry.

Lieut. H. R. Wintle, late 28th N.I., 2nd class certificate—qualified to assist in musketry instruction.

In cont. of G. O. of the 30th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to app. the following officers to do du. with convalescent depots during the ensuing hot season:—

Kussowlee—Lieut. G. W. Coventry, H.M.'s 79th highlanders.

Murree—Lieut. F. Beauchamp, H.M.'s 7th foot.

Lieut. H. J. Faircloth, H.M.'s 81st foot.

Lieut. G. F. Robertson, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders.

Lieut. G. T. West, H.M.'s 98th foot.

Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, late 25th N.I., do. du. with Allipore regt., is app. to do du. with depot at Barrackpore, and directed to join.

#### Leave of absence:—

2nd tr. 3rd br. Bengal h. a., Brev. maj. E. K. Money, fr. 1st April to 1st Nov., to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

2nd co. 3rd batt. Bengal art., Capt. H. R. Courtenay, fr. 25th March to 25th Nov., to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

*April 6.*—Lieut. B. E. Reade, late 67th N.I., is at his own req. dir. to join and do du. with H.M.'s 20th Foot.

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Bengal art., is rep. duly qual. to act as instruc. in the drill and practice of the Armstrong field gun.

Surg. J. Jowett is app. to med. charge of Kemaon levy, and to join.

Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond is app. to med. ch. of 2nd tr. 2nd brig. Bengal h. a., v. Asst. surg. T. Mathew, M.B.

Asst. surg. R. Mantell, M.B., is app. to med. ch. of 14th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart.

Late 12th N.I.—Lieut. A. G. Remington fr. 15th April to 15th Oct., to Murree Hills.

Gen. List.—Lieut. C. Mercer, do. du. 6th Eur. regt.,



fr. 27th March to 26th Sept., to Almorah and Nynce Tal, on m.c.

Ens. F. Jadis, do. du. 42nd Highlanders, fr. 21st March to 21st Sept., to Nynce Tal and Almorah, on m.c.

#### SERVICES OF MAJ. GEN. SIR J. HEARSEY.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 10.*

The long and brilliant services of Maj. gen. Sir J. Hearsey, K.C.B., comdg. the presidency division, extending over more than half a century, justify the C. in C. in making an exception on the occasion of his departure for England, by according to him the distinction of a special mention in a general order.

Sir Hugh Rose will not detail the numerous actions fought since 1800, in different parts of India, in which Sir John Hearsey took a most distinguished part. His successful charge and defeat of a greatly superior enemy in line, with only a squadron of the 6th Regular Native Light Cavalry, at Seetabuldee, where he was dangerously wounded, was an exploit of rare merit. This and other successes in the field are known throughout the Indian army, and chronicled in its records. Services less known, but of the greatest importance to the Government rendered by Sir John Hearsey, in the early part of the mutiny at Barrackpore, entitle him to the respect and gratitude which are due to an officer who, by his own individual fearlessness and presence of mind at a moment of the greatest danger, political as well as military, saved from anarchy and destruction interests of which the value cannot be overrated.

All rejoiced when H.M. rewarded this good service with the high distinction of the Knight Commandership of the Bath.

The C. in C. sincerely hopes that a general officer, whose career has been marked by never failing devotion to his duty, and success in every operation which he has undertaken, may long enjoy in his native country health and happiness.

The Darjeeling station order, dated 29th Jan. last, app. Lieut. H. G. Becher, 73rd N.I., to undertake the direction of the Darjeeling coolie corps, raised for serv. in Sikkim, is, with the sanc. of Government, conf.

The Peshawar div. order, dated 26th ult., app. Lieut. C. W. Riggs, gen. list, do. du. with 14th Punjab inf., to do du. with the 17th irreg. cav., is conf.

The foll. orders are, with the sanc. of Government, conf.:

Rohilkund field force order, dated 6th Dec. last, directg. Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond, in med. ch. of 3rd compy. 3rd batt. Bengal art., *en route* to Agra, to return to Bareilly to give evidence before a gen. court martial, and on the completion of that du. to rejoin his compy. at Agra at the cost of the State.

Lucknow brigade order, dated 18th Feb. last, directg. Vet. surg. D. Hinge, 11th brig., royal art., to proc. to Seetapore for the purpose of inspecting horses, prior to the assembly of the annual casting committee.

The foll. orders are conf.:

By Capt. F. Tulloh, comdg. 21st Punjab inf., dated 16th Dec., 1860, directg. Capt. H. S. Obbard, 2nd in com., to assume com. of the regt. dur. his illness.

By Capt. H. S. Obbard, comdg. 21st Punjab inf., dated 25th Feb. last, app. Lieut. R. J. Walker to offic. as 2nd in command, with effect from the 16th Dec., 1860.

Presy. div. order, dated the 15th ult., directg. Lieut. Q. D. Parsons, 6th regt. Bengal Eur. inf., to com. a detach. of Eur. soldiers proceeding to the Upper Provs.

By Brev. capt. H. N. Hodgson, tempy. comdg. 1st Gwalior inf., dated 19th ult., assg. ch. of the adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. A. D. Geddes, in com. of the right wing of the regt. procg. towards Sopree.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2nd tp. 3rd bde. Bengal h. a.—Brev. maj. E. K. Money, from April 1 to Nov. 1, to visit Nynce Tal, m.c.

2nd co. 3rd batt. Bengal art.—Capt. H. R. Courtenay, fr. March 25 to Nov. 25, to visit Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Lahore Light Horse.—Lieut. E. W. de Lousada, fr. Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at presy., to study the native languages.

Benares Horse.—Lieut. W. D. Palmer, fr. April 6 to April 15, in extn. of priv. leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 8.—Brev. col. E. R. Mainwaring, late 28th N.I., is permitted to reside at Darjeeling.

Capt. E. Tierney, dep. comy. of ordnance, is transf. fr. Allahabad to arsenal of Fort William, v. Lieut. J. R. Pearson.

Asst. surg. F. S. Sillifant, is app. to med. ch. of 9th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:

Dated 7th ult.—Directing Lieut. G. W. Cubitt, late 13th N.I., and Ens. H. P. Streatfeild, gen. list; the former to duty with the Allipore regt., and the latter to join and do duty with a detachmt. of volunteers proceeding to the upper provs.

By Capt. T. Watson, comdg. the 12th irreg. cav., dated 14th ult., app. Lieut. A. P. Palmer, doing du., to offic. as adjt. to the corps.

By Capt. H. H. Gough, comdg. 16th irreg. cav., dated 22nd ult., directing retrospectively Capt. M. Hunter, late 2nd in com., to continue to offic. in that capacity, with effect fr. Oct. 10 last, till arr. of Col. W. W. Davidson.

The foll. Dinapore station orders are confirmed:—  
Dated 11th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, arrived in med. ch. of 4th co. 8rd batt. art., and batty. attached, to return to Benares on being relieved by Surg. maj. S. H. Bateson, who will assume med. ch. thereof, in add. to his other du.

Dated 20th idem.—Directing Ens. E. C. S. Jackson, gen. list, attached to 73rd foot, to do du. with H.M.'s 38th regt.

Dated 26th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. T. Wright, H.M.'s 88th regt., to receive med. ch. of 4th co. 8rd batt. art., in add. to his own du., fr. Surg. maj. S. H. Bateson, 65th N.I.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Peshawar brigade order, dated Jan. 2, directing Asst. surg. W. Collis, H.M.'s 98th regt., to afford med. aid to 33rd N.I.

By Capt. T. Tulloh, comg. 21st Punjab inf., dated Feb. 28, making over his com. to Capt. H. S. Obbard, and directing Lieut. and adjt. E. Beddy to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other du., dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Tulloh.

Meerut div. order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, to assu. med. charge of civil station of Moradabad.

Oraia station order, dated 19th ult., directing Civil Asst. surg. C. Hatchell, to assu. med. charge of wing Shahjehanpore levy, in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. 14th idem.

Agra garrison and station order dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, 8rd troop 8rd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to warrant and non-commissioned officers attached to commissariat and public works dept. at Muttra, in add. to his other duties.

April 9.—In continuation of G.O. of the 5th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to appt. Lieut. G. C. Swiney, 5th Eurn. L.C., to do du. at Kussowile convalescent depot, during the ensuing hot season.

By Brev. col. W. E. Mulcaster, comdg. 7th irreg. cav., 1st ult., making underment. temp. appts., on his proceeding on leave:—

Lieut. H. R. Osborn, to act as comdnt.; H. D. E. W. Chester, to act as 2nd in com.; and A. G. Anderson, to act as adjt.

Fyzabad brig. order, dated 4th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. Smith, H.M.'s 84th regt., to proc. in med. charge of a detachmt. *en route* to Lucknow.

Orders confirmed:—

Muttra station ord., dated Dec. 31, appg. Lieut. and act. adjt. J. C. Lockwood, 2nd Eur. L.C., to act as station staff, v. Capt. A. W. J. Montgomerie, res.

By Maj. J. B. Thelwall, c.b., comdg. 9th Punjab inf., dated Jan. 26 last, appg. Lieut. H. Collet to act as adjt., as a temp. measure, v. Lieut. O. Menzies.

By Lieut. col. L. C. Bouchier, comdg. 89th foot, dated Jan. 26 last, directing Ens. H. P. Kirke, gen. list, to act as interp. to the corps till its arr. at Umballah, as a temp. and special arrangement.

By Maj. G. Jackson, comdg. 2nd irreg. cav., dated Feb. 23 last, directing Lieut. G. Shaw, 2nd in com., to receive ch. of the adjt.'s office, with effect fr. 18th idem., in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. R. W. Cox, res.

Cawnpore brig. ord., dated 7th ult., appg. Capt. H. E. Ellice, 1st Eur. L.C., to ch. of the horses lately made over to commissariat dept. by 6th drag. gds.

By Brev. maj. J. F. Tennant, comdg. the Bengal sappers and miners, dated 16th ult., appg. Serg. J. Davis qualified act. 3rd cl. serg. inst. of musketry, with effect fr. Feb. 1 preceding.

April 13.—Agra garr. and station ord., dated 30th ult., directing Surg. maj. T. S. Lacy to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers and miners, in add. to his other du.

Jounpore station order, dated 1st inst., appg. Civil Asst. surg. J. Fawcous to med. ch. of 47th N.I., consequent on departure on leave of Surg. A. L. S. Campbell.

By Brev. col. D. Pott, comdg. 47th N.I., dated 1st inst., directing Lieut. H. R. B. Worsley to offic. as adjt. and quar. to the corps, as a special and tempy. arrangement, v. Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab government.

Leave of absence:—

1st troop 2nd batt. Horse Art.—2nd Capt. G. R. Manderson, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla and Mussoorie, on priv. affairs.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. R. W. Clifford, fr. March 20 to April 10, in extension.

5th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. G. Cautley, fr. April 1 to Dec. 1, hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Order confirmed, directing Brev. Lieut. col. C. V. Oxenden, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to assume com. of station from Lieut. col. E. R. Priestley.

Fort William garrison order, dated 23rd ult., directing Maj. G. N. Greene, offg. fort adjt., to act as garrison q.m.r. in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. H. Bingham, dec.

Benares div. order, dated 23rd ult., appg. Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, late 67th N.I., to act as interp. to 38th foot.

Brev. maj. A. H. Bogle is removed, late 5th comp. 9th batt., to 4th troop 3rd brig. horse art.

Capt. H. Melville, 2nd Bengal Europeans, doing du. with Barrackpore depot, is directed to rejoin his regt.

In continuation of G.O. 5th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to appoint Ens. the Hon. E. Lawless, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to do duty at Nynce Tal convalescent depot during the ensuing hot season.

The leave to Lieut. L. C. de L. Daniell, late 14th N.I., doing du. with Alexander's horse, in G.O. of the 6th ult., is cancelled at his own request.

Oraia station order, dated 26th ult., directing Civil Asst. surg. C. Hatchell to assu. med. ch. of a detachment of the 1st Mahratta horse, with effect from the 25th idem., is confirmed.

Leave of absence, Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield, from March 1 to April 15, to Calcutta, on m.c.

April 11.—Lieut. col. A. Sanders, late 5th Eur. regt., is directed to do gen. duty in pres. div., and will join forthwith, making over com. of station of Dinapore to the next senior officer on receipt of this order.

Leave of absence:—

Late 51st N.I.—Lieut. B. Williams, for 8 mo., to Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages.

58th N.I.—Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, from April 20 to Oct. 20, to visit Murree.

Loyal Poorbeah Regt.—Capt. J. Marquis, 2nd in com., from April 5 to Nov. 30, to Nynce Tal, Mussoorie, and Simla, on m.c.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

April 8.—No. 78.—Capt. F. Cobbe, exec. engr., 3rd class, assu. ch. of the Nagpore div. fr. Lieut. H. D. B. Smith on March 19.

Capt. P. St. G. Graeme, asst. engr., 2nd class, rec. ch. of the Nagpore Eastern Road div. fr. Capt. H. T. Campbell, late exec. engr., on March 19.

March 19.—No. 183.—The servs. of Lieut. T. J. M. Hog, Madras art., offic. dep. comr. of Dumoh, are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India in the military dept.

March 22.—No. 56.—Appointment:—Lieut. W. Rawlins, 17th Madras N.I., to be a dist. superint. of police at Goorgaon.

Fort St. George, April 16.—Leave of absence:—Mr. A. D'Monte, dep. coll. in ch. of the salt dept., Tanjore, for 1 mo.

Mr. T. Pritchard, probat. asst. director revenue settlement, retrospectively for 25 days fr. Jan. 1 last.

Public Works Dept., April 13.—Lieut. W. C. Palmer, 4th N.I., asst. dist. engr. of Trinichopoly, has passed in Tamil the exam. prescribed.

April 16.—Capt. H. W. Hitchins, dist. engr., presy., delivered over ch. of his office to Lieut. Tulloch on the 4th inst.

April 15.—No. 134.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Surg. Maj. E. S. Tribe, on m.c. for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

April 16.—No. 185.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. H. A. Graham, 2nd Eur. L.I., on furl., under old regs.

Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, engineers, on furl. for 2 yrs., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. G. J. F. Begbie, 85th N.I.; arrived at Madras April 8.

The servs. of Asst. surg. W. H. Roberts, m.d., have been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India for employ. under Govt. of N.W.P.

Leave of absence:—

Revenue Dept.—Mr. H. Newill, director of revenue settlement, for 3 mos., to Neilgherry Hills.

Ecclesiastical Dept., April 19.—Rev. G. B. Howard, chaplain of Quilon, for 6 mos., to Neilgherry, on m.c.

Rev. E. Kilvert, chaplain of Jaulnah, prep. leave for 1 mo., fr. 22nd prox., to enable him to proceed to Bombay.

Rev. E. Kilvert, chaplain of Jaulnah, is perm. to retire fr. H.M.'s serv. fr. date of his embarkation for Eur. fr. Bombay.

Revenue Dept.—Appointments:—

April 16.—Mr. J. J. Tomlinson, probationary asst., to be a 2nd asst. superint. of rev. survey.

April 19.—Mr. R. A. Dallyell to be sub-secretary to board of rev. fr. 1st prox.

Mr. R. E. Master to act as director of rev. settlement dur. abs. of Mr. Newill on leave.

Mr. T. Pritchard, probationary asst., to be an asst. director of rev. settlement of 2nd grade.

Mr. M. H. Martin to be an asst. director of rev. settlement of 2nd grade.

Mr. W. A. Symonds to be an asst. director of rev. settlement, on probation.

**Public Dept.**—Capt. J. C. Macdonald, H.M.'s 4th N.I., to be Telugu translator to Govt. fr. 1st prox.

Mr. C. G. Master to be sec. to Board of Examiners; to have effect fr. 16th inst.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. E. B. Ford to act as civ. and sess. judge of Chingleput dur. abs. of Mr. C. J. Shubrick.

**Revenue Dept.**—The serv. of Capt. G. A. Searle, dep. superint. rev. survey, are placed at disp. of provincial C. in C.

**Public Works Dept.**—The foll. arrangements are ordered, in supercession of those made under date 11th inst.:

Lieut. F. G. Hankin, 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Madura, to have ch. of the works at Paumbem dur. abs. of Capt. Gib, on leave.

Capt. L. Paxton, 43rd N.I., 1st asst. dist. engr., to have ch. of No. 1 range of Madura dist. dur. employ. on other dn. of Lieut. Hankin. To have effect fr. date on which Capt. Ryves resumes ch. of dist.

April 19.—No. 139.—Princ. inspec. gen. med. dept. G. Pearce is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on a pension of £700 per annum fr. date of sailing of second steamer in present month.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:

Capt. H. Lock, 8rd Madras Eur. regt, 2nd in com. Ganjam Sibandis, on m.c. for 15 mos., under the rega. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. A. M. Scott, art., commissary of ordnance, Hyderabad subsid. force, on m.c. for 15 mos., under the rega. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Returned to duty:

Capt. W. G. Stoll, 2nd Eurn. L.I., arrived at Madras April 17.

The underment. gentlemen who arrived at Madras on the dates specified opposite their names, are admitted on estab. as cadets for inf., and prom. to rank of ens. respectively:

Mr. A. J. Shaw, April 17.

Mr. C. O. Campbell, April 16.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, April 18.**—Capt. R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I., is app. president of the committee for the examn. of army clothing, v. Capt. G. A. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C., relieved.

The underment. officer obtained a certificate of qualification in military engineering on March 30, 1861:

Lieut. M. E. Ford, 23rd L.I., doing du. with sappers and miners.

Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st N.I., is app. q.r.mr. and interp. of that regt. with effect fr. the date on which Lieut. Davies succeeds to the adjcy. under G.O. Feb. 23.—This cancels the app. of Lieut. C. J. Stuart, made in G.O. April 3, 1861, that officer having been nominated to another situation.

Leave of absence:

Major W. H. Freese, 37th grens., in continuation for 3 mos.; Nilgiris.

Capt. R. J. Baker, 32nd N.I., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave for 6 mos.; Ellichpore.

Ens. A. G. C. Power, do. du. 4th N.I., fr. date of dep. till June 30; Bangalore, m.c.

Capt. G. Baldock, fort adjt., Fort St. George, is app. to offic. as brig. maj., during abs. of Capt. C. S. Elliot.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

April 13.—The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:

Lieut. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I., Madras, and Ens. A. T. Woodhouse, 11th N.I., Thayetmyo; qualified for the general staff.

Lieut. E. S. Ludlow, 25th N.I., Madras, Ens. H. S. Stewart, 33rd N.I., Thayetmyo; creditable progress.

Lieut. H. J. Bell, 2nd Eurn. L.I., Trichinopoly; qualified as adjt.

The Moonshoe allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Ludlow and Ens. Stewart.

### BOMBAY.

#### CIVIL.

**Bombay Castle, April 6.**—Mr. J. R. Arthur, 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, is granted a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, from May 1. Mr. Arthur is also allowed prep. leave from May 1.

Mr. T. Weeding is app. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, from the date of dep. to Eur. on furl. of Mr. Boswell.

Mr. J. G. White, sec. asst. coll. of Kaira, is all. leave of abs. to Eur. on m.c. from May 9, from which date the unexp. portion of the leave of abs. granted to him on Feb. 4 is cancl.

Mr. A. L. Spens, act. 3rd asst. collec. and mag. of Dharwar, is allowed leave of abs. for 2 mo.

Capt. Scott, lately ret. from Eur., is app. act. civ. arch. and eng. to the dockyard.

**Polit. Dept., April 12.**—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recog. Mr. A. C. Gumpert as consul for Austria at Bombay.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recog. the app. of Mr. Julius Achenbach to act as consul for Austria, Aldenburgh, Bremen, and Hamburg, dur. abs. of Mr. A. C. Gumpert.

Capt. F. Schneider, polit. superint. of Sawant Warre, made over charge of duties of his office to Lieut. A. C. Way on 2nd April.

The servs. of Lieut. C. P. Barras, sec. in comm. of Gujerat Bheel Corps, have been placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, 3rd asst. to polit. agent in Kattywar, ret. to his duty on 31st March.

Lieut. L. C. Barton, Asst. resid. at Baroda, rec. ch. on 6th April, at his office, as bound. settlement offic. in the Rewa Kanta, fr. Capt. G. F. Hayward, H.M.'s 17th Bombay N.I.

Mr. E. Harrington has been app. 1st asst. registrar of sudder adawlut.

Under the prov. of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. J. A. G. Duff, act. 1st asst. mag. of Broach, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the excep. of the power of review.

Capt. J. Harpur, act. supt. of police, Poona, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the excep. of the power of review.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, act. regist. of Sudder Dewance and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, ass. ch. of his duties on 9th April.

Mr. C. G. Kemball, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, has leave for 1 mo.

Messrs. W. Wedderburn and G. M. Macpherson, C.S., have been directed to prosecute their studies in the Marathi lang., the former at Ahmednuggur and the latter at Sattara.

Mr. A. Baker, asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment in Guzerat, res. ch. of his appt. on April 4.

The serv. of Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I., who has been act. as an asst. dur. Mr. Baker's abs., are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Messrs. W. Wedderburn and G. M. Macpherson, C.S., passed an exam. in Hindoostanee language, on 1st inst.

The furl. to Eur., for 3 years, granted to Mr. H. B. Boswell, under date 27th ult., is to have effect fr. 12th inst., and the prep. leave granted to that gentleman on 6th inst. commenced from 9th idem.

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, ass. ch. of his du. on 9th inst.

Mr. R. Strong has been app. a member of the commission to carry out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860, in the town and island of Bombay.

Mr. H. A. Mangies, offic. sub treasurer, is app. to act as a member of the Mint Committee.

Capt. C. Scott ass. ch. of the office of civil architect and dockyard engr. on April 9.

Capt. Holland, asst. chief engr., to act as aud. of public works accounts, in add. to his present du., fr. date on which Lieut. col. North may avail himself of the furl. to England, granted to him under date March 25.

Lieut. Smith, employed under the exec. engr., Lower Narra Works, is appd. an acting 1st class asst. engr.

Capt. Holland, asst. chief engr., received charge of the office of auditor of public works accounts fr. Lieut. col. North on 12th inst.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. arrangements in the public works dept.:

Col. H. B. Turner, chief engr. in Scinde, to act as chief engr. at the pres., and sec. of Govt. in the public works dept., v. Col. W. Scott, about to proc. to Eur.

Lieut. col. Tremenheere, superintg. engr., Southn. Circle, to act as chief engr. in Scinde, making over charge of his duties as superintg. engr. to the acting exec. engr., Sattara.

Capt. Kennedy, exec. engr., Sattara, to act as superintg. engr., S. Circle.

Capt. Dickinson, exec. engr., Belgaum and Kolapoor, to act as auditor of public works accounts.

Capt. Merriman, exec. engr., Kurrachee station and port, to act as exec. engr., Belgaum and Kolapoor.

Lieut. col. Margery, acting exec. engr., Sattara, received charge of the office of superintg. engr., S. Circle, fr. Lieut. col. Tremenheere, on 12th inst.

The leave to Rev. H. Pace, on 22nd ult., is ext. for 14 days.

April 19.—Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th N.I., and Lieut. J. D. Hall, of the 4th N.I., have been employed on special duty on Toorun Mull from 1st Feb. last, and are placed under orders of the mag. of Khandaish.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Cameron to act as jdg. and sess. jdg. at Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. T. Reid, actg. first jdg. of the court of small causes, has leave for 15 days, fr. the 3rd June next.

Capt. C. O. Maude, superint. of bazars and cantonment mag. at Mhow, is invested with the civil jurisdiction contemplated.

Mr. J. B. Peile, settlement officer in Guzerat, ass. ch. of his dus. on 10th inst.

Messrs. C. B. Izon and E. H. Little, C.S., have been directed to prosecute their studies in Hindoostanee lang. at Matheran.

Mr. H. D. Rae, asst. to the superint. rev. surv. and assesmnt., Guzerat, in ext., for 6 mo., of the leave granted on 3rd Oct., 1859.

Mr. G. C. Gilder, sub-asst. supt. rev. surv., attach. to Hyderabad assigned districts, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. A. Rogers to act as coll. and magistrate o Surat.

Capt. A. H. Curtis, H.M.'s 2nd regt. Bombay N.I., has been app. a commiss. for the purposes of Act XXXII. of 1860, within the limits of the town and island of Bombay.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, actg. first asst. mag., Broach, is app. ex-officio vice-president of the Jumbooseer municipal commission.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, first asst. mag. Ahmedabad, is app. municipal commisar. and vice-president for the towns of Dholka Dundooka and Gogo, v. Mr. E. P. Robertson, transf.

Asst. surg. C. G. Mead, Eur. and Jamsatjee Jejeebhoy hospitals, and profr. of midwifery in the Grant Medical College, has been allowed 60 days' leave, of the civ. absentee rules, fr. 8th inst., to Matheran.

Capt. C. Scott is conf. in the appt. of civ. architect and engr. to the dockyard, v. Lieut. col. North.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### TRANSMISSION OF WAR-OFFICE CIRCULARS.

**Bombay Castle, April 4.**—No. 161.—The following letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 206, dated 24th Nov. last, is published for information:

"Copies of all War-office circulars, whether they apply to home service exclusively or not, will, henceforth, be sent for the information of officers commanding at the three presidencies. The instructions conveyed in these circulars are not to be considered applicable to India, unless it be specially so directed, and you will be careful to inform the military authorities to this effect, in order that commanding officers may not be led into error."

No. 162.—The following app. is made:—Brev. Col. H. Stiles, H.M.'s 3rd Eur. Regt., to be a brigadier of 2nd class on the establishment, in suc. to Brigadier C. Lucas, app. com. of Artillery.

No. 163.—Lieut. J. Murphy, Veteran Est., has a furlough to Eur. for 18 mon. on m.c., and permitted to proceed round the Cape.

No. 167.—The following proms. are made:—

Cavalry.—Lieut. Col. (brevet-col.) W. Trevelyan to be col., and Senior Maj. J. M. Taylor, fr. 2nd regt. L.C., to be lieut.-col., fr. the 6th Feb., 1861, in suc. to Col. (general) G. Delamotte, c.s., dec. on 5th idem.

H.M.'s 2nd L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. F. Hunter to be maj.; Lieut. J. A. Pyne to be capt., fr. Feb. 6, 1861, v. Taylor, prom.

Corn. C. W. Gabb, of the general list, to be lieut., fr. Feb. 6, 1861, v. Pym.

H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt.—Ens. C. P. Forbes to be lieut. fr. Feb. 9, 1861, v. T. Ryder, dec. on 8th idem.

No. 173.—The servs. of Lieut. Montriou, 25th N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India.

No. 174.—The following prom. is made:—

H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I.—Ens. A. H. Davis to be lieut. fr. March 26, 1861, v. Lieut. Grant, dec. on 25th idem.

No. 175.—The following officer, cadet of season 1846, is prom. to brev. rank of capt.:—Lieut. E. King, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), April 3, 1861.

No. 177.—The following proms. are made:—

Infantry.—Senior Lieut. col. R. A. Bayley to be col., and Senior Maj. E. Andrews, fr. 7th N.I., to be lieut. col., fr. Feb. 21, 1861, in suc. to Col. (General) J. P. Dyson, dec. on 20th idem.

H.M.'s 7th N.I.—Capt. H. T. Vincent to be major, Lieut. J. R. G. G. Shortt to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. B. Miles to be lieut., fr. Feb. 21, 1861, v. Andrews, prom.

No. 178.—Brig. maj. W. Scott, of H.M.'s 13th N.I., paymr., has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., under new furl. regs.

No. 179.—The following transfers and apps. are ordered, in connection with G.O. No. 123, dated 10th inst., and to take effect fr. that date:—

Capt. Hawkins, art., to be commy. of ordnance, Mhow div., but to act as sen. dep. principal commy. in charge of Poona arsenal, v. Capt. Kinloch.

Capt. Clarke to act as commy. of ordnance, Mhow div., remaining at Ajmere until he has effected the education of that arsenal, after which he will proceed to Mhow.

Capt. Mellersh will continue to act as commy. of ordnance, Sind div., moving to Hyderabad as soon as he has completed the arrangements for reducing the Kurrachee Arsenal.

Capt. Murray will continue to act as comy. of ordnance, N. div., on the temporary estab.

April 10.—No. 180.—Conductor and supervisor J. W. Williams, of the public works dept., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

No. 181.—Capt. Tyndall, paymr. of pensioners, Surat circle, has priv. leave for 60 days, from March 19, 1861.

No. 186.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated March 16.—By Lieut. col. Grimes, appg. Capt. S. Thacker, brig. maj. at Aden, in addn. to his own duties, to receive ch. of the commissariat and bazar depmt. at that station, on the dep. of Lieut. Keays, on m.c. to Eur.

No. 188.—Admitted to the serv. in conformity with his app. as cadet of inf. on this estab.:—Mr. W. E. Simpson.

April 18.—No. 206.—Lieut. M. W. B. S. Pasley, art., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c.

April 19.—No. 207.—Lieut. J. S. Crawford, art., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., and perm. to proc. via the Cape.

#### ABOLITION OF THE JOINT REMOUNT AGENCY.

No. 208.—The abolition of the regular native cav. regts. of this Pres., the reduction of the numerical strength of horses of the art. and Eur. cav., and the abolition of several field batteries of art., have much diminished the demand for horses on the public account. Therefore, with the concurrence of the Madras Govt., H.E. the Gov. in Council has resolved upon the abolition of the joint remount agency in Bombay, which measure will have effect fr. 30th inst.

The estab. of the remount agency will be discharged fr. the above date, and the serv. of Col. Russell placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

The remount lines will be handed over to the ch. of the commissariat dept., and a report made to Govt. by that dept. as regards the disposal of the buildings, &c.

In future, remounts for the mounted branches of the art. and for Eur. cav. will be purchased by the officers comg. those corps, under such arrangements as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to adopt.

The present rules regarding the price and description of horses for the several mounted branches of the service being strictly attended to.

April 22.—No. 209.—Capt. Pierce, late 30th Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 210.—Capt. G. O. Rybot, Bengal art., exec. engr., Nagpore, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

April 23.—No. 211.—Capt. A. R. Hoskins, art., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 212.—Maj. J. W. Schneider, 2nd N.I. (grenadiers), has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 213.—Col. W. Scott, chief engr., public works dept., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

April 24.—No. 215.—Capt. J. R. Soady, engr., 1st exec. engr. Sind Canal dept., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 218.—The servs. of Lieut. C. P. Barrae, 2nd in com. of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, have been placed at disposal of the C. in C.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, April 9.—Capt. E. McCulloch, 31st N.I., retur. to du. Nov. 15.

Staff vet. surg. A. J. Poett is att. to H.M.'s 6th inniskg. drags., during absence of regtl. vet. surg. on furl. to Eur. to join.

The foll. postings and transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Col. W. Trevelyan, new prom., to 3rd L.C.

Lieut. col. A. Prescott, fr. 2nd L.C. to 3rd L.C.

Lieut. col. J. M. K. Taylor, new prom., to 2nd L.C.

April 11.—Inf. Cadet H. T. Bulkley, recently arr. fr. England, is att. to do du. for 6 mos. with 4th (or King's Own) ft. at Kurrachee, to join.

The foll. order is conf.:—

Dated April 8.—By the officer commdg. 8th regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. Ashe to act as qrmr. and interp. to that corps from 1st April, during the indisposition of Lieut. Barker.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

8th N.I.—Lieut. and adjt. R. M. Lloyd, fr. April 5 to 30, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

Attached to 24th N.I.—Ens. J. Rutherford, from April 10 to May 10, to the sea coast, on m.c.

30th N.I.—Actg. sub-asst. comm. gen. Capt. R. F. Williams, date of relief 1st June, prep. to apply for furl. to England.

12th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Holmes, fr. March 10 to June 10, to Mount Abo, on m.c., under old regs.

Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. C. B. Fuller, fr. April 12 to June 4.

3rd L.C.—Lieut. col. J. Forbes, c.b., fr. date of departure, for 60 days.

31st N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Burnes, fr. April 8, for 60 days.

20th N.I.—Capt. G. M. B. Barnes, fr. April 1, for 60 days.

On the expiration of the leave granted to Capt. G. M. B. Barnes, 20th N.I., that officer will join the wing of his regt. at Dhoolia.

April 12.—The undermt. officer has been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native lang.:—

For staff employ.—Capt. H. H. James, 10th N.I. G.O.C. No. 410, of the 4th inst., is cane.

April 13.—1st class vet. surg. W. Lamb is placed in vet. ch. of the art. horses at Belgaum and any other veterinary dus. that may be required of him within the Belgaum command.

The undermt. ens. are att. to regts. as follows, and directed to join accordingly:—

Ens. A. R. T. McKae, fr. 1st Eur. regt. to 29th N.I., fr. 21st April.

Ens. F. A. Beville, fr. 4th foot to 1st grdr. N.I., fr. 21st April.

Ens. J. Galway, fr. 83rd foot to 29th N.I., 26th April.

That portion of G.O. of the 11th inst. which relates to Ens. H. T. Bulkley is cane, and that officer is att. to do du. with 83rd foot for a period of 6 mo.; to join.

Leave of abs.:—

1st Regt. of Southern Mahratta Horse.—Col. G. Malcolm, fr. date of dep. for 60 days on priv. leave.

April 11.—No. 189.—Brev. Capt. E. L. Taverner, of H.M.'s 20th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., under new furl. regs.

No. 190.—In consideration of the distinguished gallantry, zeal, and judgment displayed by Lieut. Probyn, dur. a service of seventeen years, H.M. has been pleased to authorise the grant to this officer of the commission of a capt. on the invalid estab., fr. March 28.

#### BUSHIRE.

No. 191.—H.M. has been pleased to permit the undermt. corps to bear the word "Bushire" on their regtl. appts. and colours:—

3rd troop horse art. 1st comp. 1st batt.

3rd comp. 1st batt. 4th regt. N.I.

3rd comp. 3rd batt. 20th regt. N.I.

3rd regt. L.C. 2nd Belooch batt.

Poona horse.

April 12.—No. 192.—Capt. and Brev. maj. L. B. Jones, late 56th regt. Bengal N.I., comdnt. 3rd Punjab cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 193.—Maj. A. Robertson, 48th reg. Madras N.I., superintg. engr., Punjab, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 194.—Capt. W. Hichens, of H.M.'s Bengal engr., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 196.—Ens. C. De S. Ogilvy, genl. list, att. to H.M.'s 2nd gren. regt. N.I., is perm. to resign H.M.'s service.

No. 198.—The servs. of Asst. surg. Boustead are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 199.—Col. Swanson having ret. to duty will assu. his office of examiner of commissariat accounts, &c.

The officers displaced will assu. the offices to which they have been respectively appointed.

April 15.—No. 200.—Order confirmed:—

Dated March 19.—By Lieut. col. Christie, appg. Lieut. La Touche, staff officer at Rajkote, to act as superint. of bazars and police at that station, v. Lieut. Phelps, proc. on duty to Neemuch.

No. 201.—Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab.:—

Infantry.—Mr. H. T. Bulkley.

Asst. surg. J. T. Mackenzie, med. estab., actg. civ. surg. Mundlaiser, passed the colloq. exam. in Hindostanee on April 11.

The right hon. the Sec. of State for India in Council has been pleased to permit Asst. surg. W. C. Browne, Bombay med. estab., to count as service for retiring pension the 15 mo.'s leave granted on m.c. on account of sickness contracted on field service.

Leave of absence:—

1st regt. Jacob's Rifles.—Capt. W. G. Mainwaring, from May 5 to July 3, on privileged leave.

Staff maj. E. A. Bacon, from April 20 to June 15, on privileged leave.

Returned to duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council on April 13:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Swanson, 19th N.I., examiner of commissariat, barrack, remount, and clothing departments.

Lieut. T. De Vitre, 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers).

April 16.—Capt. G. D. Eales, 29th N.I., and 2nd in com. 2nd Belooch regt., returned to duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India in Council on April 13.

Bombay, April 17.—The following transfer and posting of field officers is ordered:—

Lieut. col. J. R. Keilly, from 7th N.I., to 2nd gren. regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. E. Andrews (new prom.) to 7th regt. N.I.

Col. R. A. Bayle, (new prom.) and Lieut. col. E. Green, c.b., will remain unatt.

The following order is confirmed.

Dated April 6.—By Lieut. Meerey app. Asst. surg. Dick to act as interp. to 12th N.I., fr. the 10th March.

The undermentioned ensigns are attached to do du. as follows and directed to join:—

Ens. R. E. Redy and Ens. L. F. Heaton, at present do. du. with 83rd foot, are attached to 15th N.I., and to proc. by the first opportunity.

The undermentioned inf. cadets recently arrived fr. England are attached to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with corps specified opposite their respective names to join:—

M. F. Cousmaker, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

C. L. Heathcote, 95th foot.

J. T. Whist, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

J. A. Rowlandson, 83rd foot.

#### NEW FLAGS.

With reference to G. O., No. 903, Aug. 21, 1860,

Govt. have been pleased to sanction that two sets of flags be allowed to regts. Eur. cav. to facilitate the musketry instruction of those corps.

Poona, April 18.—Returned to duty, date of ar. at Bombay, April 13, 1861:—

Surg. Major A. Burn, M.D., med. est.

Asst. Surg. J. Mennie, is app. to the med. ch. of two comps. of art. at Belgaum.

Asst. Surg. N. Hopkins, general duty Scinde div. is attached to the 15th N.I., to join.

The undermentioned officer having been reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his corps, and is allowed leave as follows:—

26th N.I.—Lieut. E. R. Goode, fr. April 15 to April 22, 1861, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Lieut. F. T. Cornewall, from May 1 to June 15, on priv. leave.

Staff Brig. J. C. Heath, from April 25 for 60 days on priv. leave.

30th N.I.—Lieut. N. B. Thoys and 80th N.I., Lieut. J. M. Boyd, fr. April 2 to May 31, to remain in Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the next exam. committee.

29th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. Phillips, fr. April 16 to May 16, to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Poona, April 19.—The undermt. officers are permitted to attend the school of instruction at Poona fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, 1861, and are attached as follows:—

Lieut. G. A. Jacob, 22nd N.I., attached to 25th N.I.

Lieut. T. Trueman, 3rd Eur. regt., attached to 1st Eur. regt. fus.

Lieut. C. G. Sturt, 6th N.I., attached to 25th N.I.

Cornet D. G. Pitcher, 3rd L.C., attached to 25th N.I.

#### PENSION COMMITTEES.

Poona, April 20.—With the sanction of the Government the C.C. directs the assembly of the special invaliding committees at the head quarters of divisions and separate districts, and at stations having a sufficient number of medical officers to form a committee for the examination of such native officers and soldiers entitled to pension as may be considered unfit for further active service.

The unfit from Asseerghur, Dhoolia, and Malligaum, are to be sent for examination to Bombay, those from stations at which there are not medical officers to form a committee to the head quarters of divisions or separate districts.

The proceedings to be conducted according to the invaliding regulations and the unfit rolls on completion forwarded to the dep. adj. gen. of the army at Poona.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 28.—By Maj. McGregor, app. Lieut. M. M. Carpendale to act as adj. to the 30th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. and Adj. Thoys.

Lieut. Col. T. Maughan, 11th N.I., having been detailed for court martial du. at Poona fr. the 14th to the 28th March last, the leave granted to that officer in G. O. of the Feb. 11, No. 192, is ext., for 14 days.

4th Cl. School Mar. G. Steurt, attached to hd. qrs. Bombay Art., is directed to proc. to Bombay forthwith and assu. ch. of school of the hd. qrs. 2nd bat. art., dur. abs. on m. l. School Mar. Eaglesome.

Ens. F. C. Singleton attached to the 22nd N.I., passed Colloquial exam. in Hindostanee on the 27th March, 1861.

April 22.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), having been rep. fit for du., is directed to proc. and join his corps.

Order confirmed:—

Dated April 1.—By Lieut. col. G. B. Grimes, appg. Lieut. Fletcher, art., to act as adjt. of art., at Aden, v. Hoskins, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

Lieut. Mortimer, of the same corps, will conduct the duties of adjt. till arrival of Lieut. Fletcher fr. Perim.

Referring to G.O. No. 469, of the 17th inst., Ens. J. T. Whish is att. to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with 72nd highlanders, instead of the 1st Eur. regt. (fus.).

Leave of absence:—

Attached to 72nd Highlanders.—Ens. J. T. Whish, fr. April 22 to May 21, on priv. leave.

13th N.I.—Lieut. R. J. Crawford, fr. April 15 to June 13, on priv. leave.

Dep. asst. commy. J. Mathieson, ordnance dept., is to be directed to proc. to pres. for exam. as to his fitness for further active serv.

April 24.—Capt. W. Bannerman, 3rd Bombay N.I., is directed to proc. and relieve Capt. W. D. Dickson of com. of depot of his regt. at Malligaum.

Referring to G.O. No. 425, dated 8th inst., Capt. Groube is transf. to Ahmedabad circle as 1st cl. barrack mr., and 1st Cl. barrack mr. Barnard fr. Ahmedabad to Scinde circle.

Leave of absence:—

Attached to 29th N.I.—Ens. J. Galway, fr. April 22 to May 7, to remain within the Belgaum com., on m.c.

11th N.I.—Col. T. Maughan, fr. April 23 to May 23, to remain at Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

Med. Est.—Asst. surg. E. P. Burrows, fr. March 25 to April 25, in ext., on priv. leave.

20th N.I.—Ens. J. G. Gillmor, for 60 days fr. date of depart., priv. leave.

1st Eur. Fus.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris, fr. April 20 to May 20, for the purpose of appearing before the next Examination Committee.

April 25.—Capt. P. M. Briggs, inv. est., is perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Dapoolie.

### BIRTHS.

BEALE, wife of Maj. E. C., son, at Ahmednuggur, April 15.

BERNARD, wife of Lieut. son, at Huzara, April 1.

BROWNE, wife of Lieut. col. S., daughter, at Kohat, April 8.

COFFIN, wife of Lieut. K. D., daughter, at Trichinopoly, April 14.

COWELL, wife of Capt. Henry, daughter, at Morar, April 11.

DALT, wife of R. M., son, at Calcutta, April 11.

FARRAR, wife of John, daughter, stillborn, at Bombay, April 13.

FAULKNER, wife of G. F., son, April 5.

GRAHAM, wife of A., son, at Madras, April 16.

GREEN, wife of W. A., daughter, at Meean Meer, April 4.

HARE, wife of Lieut. Hon. Hugh H., daughter, at Barrackpore, April 8.

KELLY, wife of E. T., daughter, at Trichinopoly, April 9.

KILKELLY, wife of Charles E., son, at Allypore, April 7.

LEAFAR, wife of Rev. F. J., son, at Secunderabad, April 4.

LEONARD, wife of Thomas, at Palamcottah, April 9.

MADGE, Mrs. J., daughter, at Calcutta, April 5.

MARKELL, wife of John, son, at Madras, April 17.

MCKENZIE, Mrs. W. A. L., daughter, at Bombay, April 16.

MENESSE, Mrs. C., daughter, at Bombay, April 13.

MONTGOMERY, wife of T., daughter, at Nagpore, April 20.

NAHER, wife of Mr., son, at Bombay, April 13.

PAEIRA, wife of James, son, at Calcutta, April 14.

PRICE, wife of Capt. R. H., daughter, at Shahjehanpore, April 5.

REBELLO, wife of A. A., son, at Madras, April 15.

ROSE, wife of Capt. J., daughter, at Mahabeshwur, April 11.

ROTHNEY, wife of Maj. O. E., daughter, at Abbottabad, April 7.

SCOTT, wife of Capt. C., daughter, Malabar Hill, April 11.

SCOTT, wife of T. M., son, at Salem, April 5.

STEWART, wife of Lieut. R., son, at Silchar, April 3.

SWINTON, wife of W. B., daughter, at Madras, April 14.

TOOGOOD, Mrs. H. W., son, at Calcutta, April 13.

TRESDDER, wife of J. N., son, at Agra, April 17.

TROTTER, wife of R. H., son, at Negapatam, April 14.

WALKER, wife of Rev. A., daughter, at Bellary, April 5.

WEBSTER, wife of Henry B., daughter, at Mutra, April 12.

WIKOFF, wife of Rev. B. D., daughter, at Allahabad, April 15.

### MARRIAGES.

ABBOTT, R. T., to Eliza, daughter of the late M. Hennessey, at Rewah, March 23.

BOSANQUET, A., to Isabella M., daughter of Maj. A. Crawford, at Ahmedabad, April 16.

COLOGAN, Lieut., to Ellen, daughter of J. Trevor, at Morar, April 14.

EARNshaw, Rev. J., to Jane H., daughter of Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, April 10.

ELLIOT, W. C., M.D., asst. surg. 7th M.N.I., to Ade laide S. M., eld. daughter of Maj. J. Wilson, Inspecting Postmaster, Nagpore division, at Kanpotee, April 10.

FAUNCE, Lieut. E., 27th Madras N.I., to Mary E., daughter of Col. J. W. Coats, at Mysore, April 9.

FERGUSON, Rev. W., to Emily M., daughter of Rev. J. Newton, at Lahore, April 4.

HORAN, Capt. T., H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to Isabella M. L., daughter of the late Baron F. De Fabeck.

PAYNTER, H. G., to Annie D., daughter of J. Inglis, at Peshawur, April 9.

PRENDERGAST, Capt. M. M., H.M.'s 4th Eur. cavalry, to Eliza A., daughter of the late Col. J. Aubert, at Benares, April 4.

RULE, R. T., to Mrs. Emily Bourry, at Kurrachee, April 4.

STEPHEN, F., to Frances H., daughter of C. K. Sive-wright, at Agra, April 18.

STEVENS, T. P., to Annie, daughter of the late E. Northy, at Calcutta, April 16.

### DEATHS.

BENSLEY, Flora L., inf. daughter of J., at Covelong, March 30.

BLISS, Charles F., at Allahabad, aged 28, April 10.

CONNOLLY, Mary, widow of the late Lieut. C., at Meerut, March 23.

CREIGHTON, Agnes M., at Cawnpore, aged 17, April 5.

DAVISON, R. P. A., aged 23, April 15.

DE BRAUX, Henry K., son of J. L., Madras, April 5.

FARRELL, Charles, son of J., at Mussoorie, aged 13, April 10.

FINCH, Justin, near Monghyr, aged 46, March 7.

FOWLER, Herbert, F. T. W., inf. son of H. D., at Nainee Tal, April 10.

FRAZER, Rosa, wife of J., at Serampore, aged 23, April 12.

GIBBON, Bessie F., inf. daughter of J., at Meerut, March 28.

GOODHALL, H., at Poona, aged 64, April 20.

GRAHAM, inf. son of A., at Madras, April 17.

HYDE, Charles, son of Capt. J. F., at Calcutta, April 9.

IREMONGER, Harriet L., inf. daughter of Capt., at Peshawur, April 9.

JACOBS, Sophia, widow of the late C. B. M., at Calcutta, aged 36, March 29.

KEARNEY, J., at Lahore, aged 47, April 4.

LAWRENCE, Minnie, daughter of H. P., at Bombay, aged 7.

LEMARCHE, Henry H., son of Maj. C. S., at Landore, April 6.

LYONS, James, aged 31, April 9.

MACKENZIE, James, at Sulken, aged 72, March 27.

MAHER, Isabella M., wife of H., at Buddeena, April 6.

MCCURLEY, Francis H., inf. son of P., at Agra, April 12.

MEADE, Jane, daughter of M. A., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 11, March 28.

MILFORD, William H. M., inf. son of Capt. Sussex C., at Malligaum, April 17.

MULLENS, Kate H., inf. daughter of Rev. J., at Calcutta, April 13.

NICHOLAS, Rosa, widow of the late J., at Serampore, aged 80, April 17.

PASSANAH, Harriet A., wife of G., at Oorai, aged 31, March 29.

PEREIRA, Edmond D., infant son of J. W. N., at Rangoon, March 17.

RUSSELL, Lieut. col., 3rd M.N.I., at Ootacamund, April 15.

THOMAS, Henry H., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 25, March 26.

THOMPSON, Ens. William, unatt., at Gwalior, aged 52, March 5.

WATSON, Edward, at Aden, aged 38, April 3.

WESTROP, Henry B., infant son of M. R., at Malabar Hill, April 13.

WOODHAM, Edith S., infant daughter of C., at Bombay, April 9.

YOUNG, C., at Rangoon, March 23.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 17.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. gen. W. R. Ord to be col. comdt. of a batt., v. Gen. Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B., deceased.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Capt. C. Tower to be maj., by purch., v. Sir H. Marsh, Bart., ret.; Lieut. G. R. Rawlinson to be capt., by purch., v. Tower; Cornet T. Dawson to be lieut., by purch., v. Rawlinson; G. C. Childs, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Hockin, prom.; C. A. Davies, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Elliott, prom.

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet F. H. Maitland, fr. the 2nd drag. gds., to be cornet, v. Pulleyne, prom.; W. H. Field, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. J. G. W. Le Marchant.

Royal Artillery.—Sergeant-maj. C. Serbutt to be q.m.r.

1st Foot.—Lieut. A. W. Low to be capt., without purch., v. S. Peel, dec.; Lieut. J. W. Hassell to be capt., without purch., v. G. Taaf, dec.; Ens. W. M. Davey to be lieut., without purch., v. Low; Ens. T. A. Mills to be lieut., without purch., v. Hassell.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. A. B. Letts to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. H. A. A. Breddon, dec.

13th Foot.—Capt. G. A. Hartman, fr. half-pay, unatt., to be capt., v. A. G. B. Martin.

38th Foot.—P. E. Ditmas, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Mayo, who ret. upon half-pay.

43rd Foot.—Ens. and adjt. G. Gerland to have the rank of lieut.; Ens. E. Villiers to be lieut., without purch., v. T. C. Maguire, dec.; Ens. J. Hogarth to be lieut., by purch., v. H. Gorton, who ret.; A. C. Money, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Morley, prom. to an unatt. comp.; H. W. Cuppage, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hogarth; C. Langlands, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. C. Salmon, dec.

46th Foot.—P. J. H. A. Barne, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hincks, prom.

69th Foot.—Ens. L. J. R. Disney to be instr. of musketry, v. Ens. G. E. Brace, prom. in the military train.

76th Foot.—C. H. R. Gosset, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Pearce, prom.

77th Foot.—E. Beatty, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. O. H. Blount, app. to 24th foot.

88th Foot.—J. B. G. Jebb, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Owen, prom.

92nd Foot.—Capt. and brev. maj. C. M. Hamilton to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. R.

M. Sutherland, C.B., who retires upon full pay; Capt. A. G. B. Martin, fr. 13th foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Hamilton.

### BREVET.

Maj. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., of Bengal engr., prom. on Feb. 15, 1861, for disting. service, to be placed on the fixed estab. of gen. officers of H.M.'s Indian forces fr. April 27, 1861.

The foll. proms. to take place in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. S. Shaw, Bengal art., on April 28, 1861:—

Maj. gen. J. Eckford, C.B., Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen.

Col. A. M. Becher, C.B., Bengal inf., to be maj. gen.

The undermost officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, ret. on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Lieut. col. N. D. Barton, Bengal cav., to be col.

Lieut. col. R. Crewe, Madras inf., to be col.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin, Bombay inf., to be col.

Lieut. col. G. Fitzmaurice, Madras inf., to be col.

Lieut. col. J. Bonten, Bengal inf., to be col.

Maj. R. H. Miles, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. H. S. Grimes, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. W. Bisset, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. W. F. Cormack, Bombay inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. J. E. Verner, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. P. G. Cagalet, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. R. H. Sale, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.

Maj. C. W. Bannister, Bombay cav., to be lieut. col.

Capt. T. M. Cameron, Bengal inf., to be maj.

Capt. A. G. Tod, Madras cav., to be maj.

Capt. T. R. Teschemaker, Bombay art., to be maj.

The brevet commission as major of Capt. W. Gray, 1st Bombay fus., has been antedated to Nov. 30, 1859.

### Official Papers.

#### GRAND DURBAR AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general held a grand durbar on the 16th of April, especially for the reception of the Talookdars of Oude, whose arrival in Calcutta with Mr. Yule we noticed a few days since. The attendance was very large, and the affair went off most brilliantly, the effect of the assemblage on the entrance of the Viceroy being very striking. Of course, on a special occasion, the whole official world was present. The Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-governor, all the Legislative Council, the Judges of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, the Lord Bishop and the clergy, and every military notable now in Calcutta, were there, and all classes of Europeans were there, well represented by their leading members. By the way, we noted that if the Legislative Council should be extended instead of abolished, and the debates become discursive, the military member of Council possesses in perfection the art of sleeping soundly in a chair without snoring. *Sub rosa*, even the ladies, who were supposed to have no business there, gave evidence of their presence behind the jilms, and carried out the Eastern character of the scene. Only one element was not in full force; the loyal natives of Calcutta, not seeing their way, we presume, to any immediate advantage to be gained by the exhibition of their loyalty, were not there; only sixteen of the native gentry of Calcutta made their appearance on such an occasion. Whenever they find it convenient to appear in his presence we trust Lord Canning may speak as plainly to them as it will be seen he did to the Talookdars of Oude, though perhaps not so flatteringly.

After the formal presentation, homage, and decoration of the following Talookdars:—Maharajah Maun Singh, Maharaja of Balaunpoor, (Digbijai Singh), Raja Hunwunt Singh of Kalakunkur, Raja of Tiloll and his uncle Baboo Thakoor Prasad, Lal Shunkur Buksh of Khujoorgan, Raja Madhoo Singh of Anettee, Baboo Ujeet Singh of Tirhoul, Raja Fuzund Ali Khan, Raja Goureesunkur and his nephew Baboo Sheo Prasad, Raja Kishen Dutt of Gondou, Syud Bakir Hossen of Peerpoor, Chowdhoree Hushmut Ali of Sundella, Raja Roostum Sah, Chowdhoree Nuwab Ali of Selimpore, Maharajah Maun Singh read to the Viceroy the following address:—

"MY LORD,—We offer thanks first to the merciful and gracious God, the protector of the world and all that dwelled therein, who after causing the evil days to pass, has bestowed on us days of peace. This world (and all that it contains) is a garden created for the enjoyment of God himself the Physician. Whenever cruel rulers waste it like the summer sun by their fierceness, and strip it of its flowers and leaves, then He, through some of his chosen agents, orders the rain of mercy and compassion and makes it green and fresh. Afterwards regards he with fond interest His handiwork, and makes His chosen agents beloved and respected throughout the world. This has been exemplified in the troublous times recently gone by, in which, after innumerable calamities had been inflicted by violent and savage rulers, increased honour and renown came to our chosen Queen, who rides upon the heavens (may her Empire and power endure), and to our Excellency, her representative and our Lord, dear to the hearts of all.



"In truth your Excellency has gained elevated rank and the love of all, and we have obtained an opportunity of showing our gratitude and offering our praises to you.

"My Lord, we not only thank your Excellency for this, that for your benefit, and for the sake of pleasing God, you extinguished your anger and displeasure with compassion and mercy and justly issued in succession advantageous orders; but we are especially grateful for this, that you came in person to Allahabad to issue these orders and to see their faithful execution at all times. For the purpose of carrying out the above measures you selected officers whose appointment was efficacious in every respect, and advantageous to the people. My Lord, that physician alone can attain his object, in whose laboratory there are men who can judge of each disease.

"At that time, in one direction the pile of the fire of rebellion blazed high and consumed the plain of the citizens. On the other side the storm of the troops of the Commander-in-Chief coming in waves to extinguish the fire, turned the whole kingdom into chaos. In that time of struggle the poor people, struck with infatuation, could not protect themselves, but like animals in a forest burning all around them, and neither able to fly nor to remain, were overwhelmed in destruction.

"Praised be the late Chief Commissioner, Mr. Montgomery, and his assistants, Colonel Barrow and Col. Bruce, for their wisdom and prudence. The above officer removed the evil councillors and godless from among the people, through whose influence they were blinded and unable to distinguish friends from foes, and by the help of his assistants above named began to give hope to us half dead through fear. This was the first stage of order and peace.

"To give hope to the patients, a proclamation offering protection of life and property to all who should timely surrender and yield submission to the British Government was issued. This was a cause of confidence, and had such effect that great and small, being saved from the disease of infatuation, were restored to their former state.

"My Lord, in former times on such occasions it was considered right to subdue the people by severe measures. But in truth, God has placed a ruler over his subjects to be a father and mother to his creatures, and as it has been incumbent on the ruler to protect the people, so it is lawful for him, in return for that protection, to levy a revenue from them. But it is not proper for the father to withdraw his affection from his infatuated children and cast them into a sea of displeasure.

"On the departure of Mr. Montgomery, your Excellency, through the excellent appointment of Mr. Wingfield, connected all the arrangements which had been left unfinished, and fulfilled the duties of her Majesty the Queen, who rides on the heavens (may her Empire and power endure!) and the duties of your Excellency's office, whereby you acquired a distinguished name among the wise. We sincerely thank you for the adoption of these measures, the beneficial effects of which were such as we had read of only in history. But, although these measures gave assurance of safety to all, yet it must be remembered that they would not have removed the uneasiness and the ruin which the administration of 1856 had caused, had not your Excellency held out assurance, through Mr. Wingfield, that the rights which they had enjoyed for 800 years, but which were then in abeyance, would be confirmed to them in perpetuity, on a new and secure basis.

"My Lord, as natives of Hindostan, we do not consider our houses our own if the land on which they stand does not belong to us in perpetual right, and we do not look upon the people of the house as our own if we have no control over them. Nothing so much as this could give vigour to our mind and induce us to offer up prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity of the British Government. In following the course they did on these two points, the object of your Excellency's agents above-named was not only to consult our happiness, but also to strengthen the ties of affection which subsist between us and the British Government, and have given stability to our State.

"My Lord, a country may be conquered, and a house may be founded by the sword, but the history of centuries proves that the perpetual stability of that house depends on the love of the people. The present assembly may believe that the work of the sword is to divide, not to unite.

"Wise men consider that the basis of an Empire is strengthened by the ties of affection. Actuated by this consideration, the Emperor Jaulalooddeen Mahomed Akbar, of the house of Timour, followed that course. But it was left incomplete, in order to display the fame of her Majesty the Queen and your Excellency the Viceroy, who has re-established the English power over all India, and especially in Oude, on this foundation, and left a good example to future sovereigns.

"We cannot indeed complain that the former police, judicial, and revenue arrangements were not good; but we can undoubtedly say that the alterations made by your Excellency in these arrangements have proved highly beneficial to the people; and you have shown that the Queen of England is not the

sovereign of the English only, but is considered by the natives of Hindostan as God's Vicegerent.

"We shall specify a few of these:—

"1st. There is the talookdare settlement which has not only contributed to remove the fears of the people, but re-established peace, which is only a drop in the ocean of its good effects. On careful observation it will be found that the signs of the contentment of the people, such as the establishment of bazaars, and gardens, the erection of houses and the excavation of tanks and wells were fewer under the former settlement with the Zemindars than in the 33 months of the experiment of the present settlement. The cause is that the former petty Zemindars were not able to spend thousands of rupees on such works, and their income was sufficient only for their maintenance and the costs of suits which they used to bring against each other. By the present arrangement, on the contrary, the Zemindars live in the enjoyment of their petty rights, which are fixed by their respective Talookdars, and have no cause to incur any expense, while the Talookdars, on their part, are bent on improving their States by the construction of works from the profits of their property.

"2nd. The new arrangements which have been made in the Police Department through Colonel Bruce and other officers have not only protected the life and property of the people from the hands of thieves and robbers, but also put an instant stop to bribery. Oh! just ruler, life and property may truly be said to be safe when a man enjoys them without any one's interference.

"3rd. By the arrangements made in the Judicial Department every poor ryot, without incurring expense, without undergoing the trouble of resorting to a court at a distant place, without the intervention of the Amlah, can get his case decided by his own Talookdar, who understands his affairs.

"My Lord, in confirming the aforesaid arrangements, your Excellency has not only established a claim to our lasting gratitude, but has, beyond doubt, furthered the ends of justice.

"The territory of Oude, in freshness and beauty, was beyond comparison with any garden. But for a time, being filled with wild and ravenous beasts, it became a fearful desert. Thanks! a hundred times thanks! to your Excellency the kind and the generous. We are grateful, also, to the officers by whose unremitting exertions this thorny forest has become the envy of the garden. This place your Excellency saw on the 26th October, 1859, when he held a general Darbar at Lucknow. We shall never forget the remarkable day when your Excellency, as Viceroy, surrounded by the civil and military officers, received us, the representatives of the people of Oude, in Darbar.

"Your countenance then glowed with affection for the people of Oude. Blessed! blessed! blessed! be our beloved Queen, who rides on the heavens. Blessed be the day when our victory restored to us those rights which we had enjoyed from time immemorial, but of which we were for a while deprived, and when you thus fulfilled the will of the Almighty who is full of mercy and love for His creatures, and when you conferred on us khillats, and jagheers, and titles, which will descend as signs to our posterity. These presents not only displayed the unbounded generosity of your heart, but made every man desirous of rendering service to the British Government.

"In concluding our address we fervently pray Almighty God to continue to maintain over us the protection of her Majesty and your Excellency, and to dispose the hearts of us and of our descendants to pray, and our tongues to praise, because we can give no other return for all these favours."

His Lordship, then, in most excellent and impressive style, addressed them in reply, and we have seldom heard a more telling speech, or one more effectively delivered than the following, every tone of which filled the great Throne Room with its emphatic earnestness. He said:—

"Talookdars of Oude,—I receive your address with much pleasure.

"I am glad to acknowledge the spirit of loyalty to the Crown, and of attachment to the Government which pervades it.

"I am glad, too, that you have chosen to present it to me here, in the capital of British India, amongst a community of your fellow-subjects to whom you and your province are as yet but little known, and in the presence of the chief officers of the State assembled to receive you.

"You have referred to various incidents in the recent history of Oude. That history has indeed been an eventful one.

"Six years ago Oude was the worst governed country in India. Nowhere were life and property more insecure, or oppression and violence more flagrant.

"Two years elapsed, in the course of which Oude came under British rule, but mutiny and rebellion soon reached the new province and raged in every corner of it.

"Two years more and rebellion had been crushed and peace restored. Sharp punishment swept the guiltiest from amongst you, but mercy remained for those who made submission, and favour for those who were cordial in their allegiance.

"Again, two years and prosperity has followed so closely upon peace, that there is now no part of Hindostan more flourishing, or more full of promise for the future. The ancient system of land tenure has been restored, but has been placed upon a new and clear foundation. The preservation of the great families of the soil has been encouraged and facilitated. The rights of the humbler occupants have been protected. Garrisons have been reduced; police diminished. The country is so tranquil that an English child might travel from one end of it to the other in safety; so thriving that its people have been the most prompt and liberal of all the natives of India in responding to the cry of their famishing brethren of the North-west. While you, who are now the independent magistracy of your province, have already become, although you are the newest of the Queen's Indian subjects, the foremost of them in the practice of self-Government, and in enforcing by your example and authority an intelligent reverence for law and order.

"Such are some of the chief changes, briefly told, which have passed over your country in the last few years; and they present lessons which it behoves you—and not you alone, but your fellow-countrymen of all India—to lay to heart.

"You have seen it proved before your eyes that there is no section, or race, or multitude of you which can hope to brave the power of the English Government with impunity.

"You have seen that those who resist or cross that Government it is sure and swift to punish, although, justice satisfied, it is eager to forgive and to forget.

"You have seen that those who serve it earnestly is never forgetful to reward.

"And you have seen,—and you are yourselves the evidence of this,—that it is its wish and purpose to seek out amongst you the chiefs and great landholders of India, those in whom it may safely repose its confidence, and having found them, to place power and influence freely in their hands, and to uphold them to the respect of their fellow-subjects of every class.

"Impress these lessons upon those around you. Teach them to your children, and if you desire, as to-day you have told me that you do desire, to show your gratitude for the treatment which you have received, let it be your care, one and all, each in his sphere, to do all that in your power lies to make certain that by no act or example of yours shall the Government which has confided in you be exposed to the reproach of having misplaced its confidence, or the gentry of India be taunted with having proved unworthy of their trust. To secure this you have only to continue steadfast, as you have hitherto been, in the honest and zealous exercise of the powers which have been given you. If difficulties or perplexities should meet you, have recourse to the chief commissioner of your province for guidance. You will find him, as you have found his predecessors, Sir Robert Montgomery and Mr. Wingfield, your best adviser and your truest friend.

"I am glad to see that you appreciate at their value the services which these distinguished officers, and others associated with them, have rendered to your country.

"Talookdars, it is uncertain whether I shall ever set foot in Oude again. Perhaps not. But, though I may now be speaking to you face to face for the last time, the interest which I feel in the prosperity of your country will never cease. It is a deep interest and it will be a lasting one, not only because the prosperity of Oude involves the happiness of seven millions of people, who became subjects of the Queen of England by circumstances which made an anxious care for their well-being one of the most solemn duties that ever fell upon a Governor-general of India, but also because the continued success of England's Government, as it is now administered in Oude, will be a standing proof that, in spite of bygone animosities, and of the proudest differences of race, religion, and social usage, a generous and trustful rule is the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people."

A translation of his Excellency's speech, the tedium of which as a translation was relieved by occasional smiles at its very peculiar idiomatic style, was then read, and the orthodox *utar* and *pan* having been administered to the native visitors, his lordship left the hall. There was a general rush to the refreshment-room where cold drinks were in tremendous request for the next half-hour; and this very interesting Darbar was over.—*Englishman*, April 17.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, May 20, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£4,100	—
Ceylon.....	2,000	—
Madras.....	3,987	—
Calcutta.....	—	£179,78*
Sydney.....	—	5/0
Hong Kong.....	—	17,619
Poochow.....	—	6,600
Shanghai.....	—	£4,147
	£2,987	£237,584

\* Shipped by Government, £100,289.

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\*.\* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, May 21, 1861.

## SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

THE Indian Government seems at last to have entered with sincerity and earnestness upon the path of progress and reform. On a recent occasion we alluded, in terms of commendation, to the appointment of honorary magistrates, and augured nothing but good from the revival of the former prestige of the native gentry. We have now to advert to another excellent measure, adopted experimentally, which can scarcely fail to produce the most desirable results. During the progress of the libel trials at Lucknow, in the latter portion of last year, we more than once expressed our conviction of the urgent necessity of requiring a certain amount of legal training on the part of public servants invested with judicial functions. Not a few civilians, of late, have shown their consciousness of their deficiency in this respect by applying themselves to the study of the law while at home on furlough. This honourable devotion to duty, this conscientious determination to make every sacrifice in order to capacitate themselves for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of office, is worthy of all praise, and will certainly meet with its due reward. But, after all, these instances were exceptional, and gave no definite assurance of the righteous dispensation of justice throughout the empire. The proper administration of the law is undoubtedly a matter of the very highest importance, and is not to be confided to amateur lawyers. And yet such has been the case hitherto in India, and certainly with less detriment to the public interests than might fairly have been anticipated. It is clearly undesirable, however, that the past state of things should be permitted to continue a moment longer than is unavoidable. A different—we fear we must add, an inferior—class of men is now being sent out to conduct the civil administration of the country, and it therefore becomes imperatively urgent to separate the judicial from simply magisterial or revenue duties. The Indian Government appears to have arrived at this wholesome conclusion, and to be prepared to act accordingly; but some time must elapse before competent persons can be found to hold the new appointments thus created. The Presidency barristers are at present even in a worse plight than the civilians. The latter may not be very conversant with legal knowledge, but the former are almost wholly ignorant of any language but their own. A thorough familiarity with native idioms, and also with native peculiarities of thought and feeling, is indispensable on the part of a judge who has to rely upon native evidence, and to

adjudicate in cases arising out of a totally different system of society to any that exists in Europe. The demand will no doubt, in due time, create a fair supply of legal gentlemen properly qualified in every respect to elicit truth from untruthful witnesses, and to administer even-handed justice unto all. In the meanwhile, we have only to congratulate the people of India on the better times that are in store for them, and to recognise the beneficent intentions of the British Government on their behalf.

## INDIGO CONTRACTS.

SIR CHARLES WOOD reckoned without his host when he expressed his belief that the Legislative Council would of themselves see the impropriety of proceeding any further with the Indigo Contracts Bill. He certainly little dreamed that two Bills were actually before the Council, and had been referred to the same Select Committee. One of these, introduced by Mr. Beadon, had for its object to punish breach of contract as a criminal offence; while the other, fathered by Mr. Sconce, contemplated only civil procedure to facilitate the enforcement of contracts entered into for the cultivation of agricultural produce. The latter proceeded on the principle of awarding damages, but how those damages are to be recovered when awarded is not so clearly stated. In the opium cultivation carried on for the Government breach of contract is punished by damages to the extent of three times the amount of the advances made to the ryot, and this penalty may very likely answer the purpose with the summary means of proceeding in the power of the Government. But the indigo planter would derive little or no benefit from a penalty which he would scarcely ever be able to recover. It is proverbially said to be a difficult undertaking to rob a Highlander of his "brecks," but it would be still more difficult to extract from a Bengal ryot three times the amount of the advances made to him for the purpose of growing a crop which he failed to grow. Mr. Sconce further requires the registration of contracts relating to agricultural produce, but in such a clumsy and troublesome manner that it is obvious that neither party to the contract would ever subject themselves to the trouble and annoyance. Imagine four persons being obliged to appear before the Registrar, who may possibly live at a distance of some miles, in order to register a contract the whole value of which may not exceed ten shillings. It seems to be uncertain whether or not registration is intended to be compulsory, but in any case it would prove an illusion. *A priori*, no one will deny that the fraudulent non fulfilment of a contract of any kind should be treated as a criminal offence, and punished by imprisonment; but if the failure be involuntary, it is a case for pecuniary adjustment by civil action. A happy illustration of the latter clause was introduced by Mr. Lning in the course of the discussion that preceded the second reading of Mr. Sconce's Bill. "In the famous case," he said, "of specific performance of a contract in the *Merchant of Venice*, why did our sympathies go so strongly with Antonio? Because the failure was involuntary; his argosy had been lost at sea. But suppose that, instead of being lost at sea, the failure had arisen because Antonio, after contracting with Shylock, had sold

the cargo to some one else, who had tempted him, by a higher offer, to break with the Jew: it was by no means clear that Portia's judgment would have given us equal satisfaction." Where the moral sense erred, he continued, and a positive fraud was committed, the law ought to inflict a criminal punishment. As an abstract theory, this doctrine is incontrovertible; but, touching indigo contracts, there is one peculiarity that must not be overlooked. Is it not monstrous that a ryot should be compelled to go on year after year—perhaps generation after generation—cultivating a crop that leaves him destitute even of seed for the ensuing year? Let us consider the meaning of an advance. Is it not equivalent to a proof that if the ryot started without this burden the yield of his land would be barely sufficient to repay his labour and outlay? The really beneficent mode of dealing with him, if it be argued that in any case his thoughtlessness and want of foresight would prevent him from laying by a provision against seed time, would be to deduct a small percentage from the price agreed upon for the purchase of his indigo, and retain this in his name until the next season approached. By this system the ryot would be free to sell his plant to the highest bidder, and instead of being bound beforehand to deliver it at a stipulated price, whatever rates may be ruling in the market. The objection will, of course, be made that this proposition cannot benefit the planters who are already under advance; but we have long since regarded their case as hopeless. They may make up their mind to write off to loss all outstanding advances of longer date than one year, and in most cases the loss will be little more than nominal. They never expected to recover the amount as capital. These advances were merely the rope round the ryot's leg that bound him to such or such a planter. That rope must be cut, and the ryot allowed to become a free agent to choose his own crop and his own market. Some few planters will probably be ruined, and so will some of the landholders in Russia be by the emancipation of their serfs; but we cannot affect a pity we do not feel. Neither of them, perhaps, is answerable for the existing state of things, but as inheritors of a faulty system they must be content to suffer for the sins of their predecessors.

## AN IMPERIAL "CHIFFONIER."

THE attention and curiosity of English travellers on their first visit to Paris are generally excited in favour of the strange-looking beings who are seen in the early morning prowling about the streets with curious shaped basket on back, and carrying in their hand a stick with an iron hook at the other end. These creatures live, like town sparrows, by what they can pick up out of the refuse and garbage thrown out into the thoroughfares. They scratch among the heaps of rubbish awaiting the dust-cart, in search of bits of rag or paper, or anything else that can still be applied to human use. Now and then in the course of the twelve months they alight upon something of greater value, a coin, a ring, a brooch, or a jewel possibly both rich and rare. These are the prizes in the lottery of their life. What the marshal's baton is to the soldier, the Cardinal's hat to the village curé, or the ermined robe to the young lawyer, the chance of finding a costly gem

is to the dram-drinking chiffonier. In the hope of stumbling upon a treasure that will keep him in brandy and absinthe for a week, he ventures into the vilest sewers, and stirs up the foul, unsavoury deposits in the hope of coming upon something that may reward his unwholesome enterprise. In much the same sort of expectation does Napoleon III. trouble the political waters of the civilised world, and disturb the slumbering passions of mankind, with a view to gather into his *hotte* it may be a kingdom or a province, or, it may be, a strip of desert or a barren rock in the ocean. In the midst of the agitation something may turn up, and there is nothing too large for his ambition or too small for his covetousness. It belongs not to the province of this journal to expatiate on European politics, or to concern itself with the diplomatic contests of rival Courts, further than they may happen to influence the present or future stability of our Indian possessions. Neither the annexation of Nice and Savoy nor the occupation of Rome disturbs our equanimity, or calls forth a single anathema. It is otherwise, however, when we observe the workings of an undeviating, though insidious, policy, which aims at raising up in the Far East a rival to Great Britain. The real or imaginary grievances of some French missionaries in China sufficed to furnish a pretext for co-operating with the British forces in the late campaign, and for obtaining an influence that may possibly be exerted to our prejudice hereafter. In like manner the alleged murder of a missionary in Cochin China brought about a joint expedition of French and Spanish troops against the barbarous empire of Annam, the final result of which will be to give France a standing point in that peninsula also. Off the coast of Australia several small islets have been seized as military outposts, and in our last number we referred to the new line of steam-packets between China and Suez, which will be held to justify the maintenance of a powerful naval squadron in the Indian seas. Stations, too, have been acquired on the shores of the Red Sea, for the ostensible purpose of protecting a commerce that does not even exist. The occupation of Syria, whether a permanent or temporary measure, would probably affect us in only an indirect manner, through the reports that might be circulated by Indian pilgrims returning to their homes from the holy places of Islam, and who would naturally speak in exaggerated terms of the great sovereign of the Franks who, after subduing the Mussulmans of Northern Africa, now held in subjection those of Syria likewise. But all these schemes combined are as nothing compared with the apparently magnificent project of constructing a navigable canal to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. Scientific engineers, indeed, insist upon the impracticability of the undertaking, and commercial men deny that that route would ever supersede the old passage round the Cape. These objections, however, are only so far valid that they prevent English capital from being sunk in the sands of the Egyptian desert, for in truth it was never anticipated that the canal could be completed. The true motive has long been patent to all the world. In the first place, the Pacha would be thrown into the hands of the French; and he himself has blindly rushed into the toils spread for him by subscribing for

one-half of the entire amount of the original capital—a sum equal to more than three-fifths of the annual revenue of Egypt. Then, a tract of land three miles in width, in addition to the canal itself, has been ceded by the infuriated Viceroy—subject, indeed, to the sanction of the Porte—for the residence of the servants of the company, who shall be governed by their own laws, and exempted from native jurisdiction. If completed, the canal, moreover, would serve as a great military line of defence, severing Egypt from the Ottoman Empire, and interposing a barrier of French posts held by Frenchmen: in the words of Lord Ellenborough, another Bosphorus would be created and placed in the hands of the French. The cession of this territory, indeed, has not yet been ratified by the Porte, and there is reason to believe that the Sultan's assent will not easily be obtained. Nevertheless, the works have been commenced, excavations have been made on a large scale—only to be filled up again by the ever-shifting sands—and a small colony of Frenchmen is actually in possession. It is quite superfluous to insist upon the serious inconveniences that might arise to this country by the interception of its communication with India, and even the temporary ascendancy of France in the Red Sea. The Government is fortunately awake to the occult designs of the Imperial Chiffonier, but its hands should now and again be strengthened by the expression of public opinion.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 14.

##### INDIGO PLANTERS IN INDIA.

MR. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether a deputation of the indigo planters had not recently waited upon the Governor-general, and, if so, whether any and what orders were issued in consequence of their representations by the Governor-general; and whether he had any objection to produce copies of those orders, and of any other correspondence and papers on the subject?

SIR C. WOOD replied that a deputation had waited on the Governor-general, and, in consequence of their representations, two special commissioners had been sent to the indigo districts. He was quite willing to lay all the papers upon the table.

##### CLAIMS AGAINST OUDE.

MR. TORRENS asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the letter from him to the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 26th of May, 1860, directing that the cases of claimants against the late State of Oude, yet to be reported on, should be investigated, as desired by the late Court of Directors, in their letter to the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 17th of June, 1857, whether he intends to take any steps for the adjustment of the claims of the parties whose cases have been already reported on in the letters from the Governor-general of India in Council, dated respectively the 17th of May, and the 8th of September, 1859?

SIR C. WOOD replied that he had sent out an inquiry as to the mode of examination that had been adopted, but he had not yet received a report.

##### COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

In reply to a question from MR. DUNLOP,

SIR G. LEWIS said the Admiralty had received a letter from Sir James Hope, from which he would read an extract. The letter was dated:—

“On board the *Coromandel*, Feb. 25, 1861.

“You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I left Woosung on the 9th inst., and after some detention, occasioned by the grounding of the *Centaure* in a difficult part of the river, I arrived at Nankin on the 20th, after having located the Consul at Chin-

keang-foo on my way up. From the communications I held with the chief authorities of the Tse-pings, I have reason to expect that every point necessary for the unmolested passage of British vessels up the Yang-tse will be readily granted, but I have refrained from coming to any distinct arrangement on the subject until I should have the assistance of Mr. Parkes. On my return down the river for the purpose of taking up the *Centaure*, I was joined by Mr. Parkes, whom I forwarded to Nankin, where he will put matters in train and wait my arrival. I propose to-morrow to proceed up the river, and foresee no difficulty in completing the arrangements for opening the Yang-tse, detailed in my letter of the 2nd instant.”

##### THE MAILS TO CHINA.

MR. BAILLIE wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the fortnightly Post-office communication with China before the British troops were withdrawn from Tien-tsin?

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recommended the hon. gentleman to move for the correspondence that had taken place. The question put to the Government was as to the matter of a subsidy, and whether the fortnightly communication was to be withdrawn or not he could not say. The Government never had adopted the view that it would be necessary or desirable to prolong the double monthly subsidy upon the ground of the continued occupation of Tien-tsin.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 16.

##### CUSTOMS (INDIA).

LORD DE GREY and RIPON, in reply to a question from LORD ARLIE as to the intentions of her Majesty's Government in regard to the Customs duties imposed last year on manufactured articles imported into India, observed that the sources of the Indian revenue were so few, that in order to balance the revenue and expenditure Mr. Wilson had felt bound to impose these duties, and that her Majesty's Government, under the circumstances, had not interfered. The duties were objectionable, and ought to cease as soon as possible.

LORD GREY condemned the duties.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 17.

##### INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

LORD BERNERS, who was almost wholly inaudible, called the attention of the Under Secretary for India to the delay which had taken place in the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money. It was now three years and a half since Delhi was captured, and unless some decided action were taken by the Government of India, the prize money would not be distributed for years to come. He wished to know whether the Government have taken or would take any efficient means to enforce early payment of the Indian prize money.

EARL DE GREY and RIPON stated that the warrant for distribution had been issued at the end of last year. Some delay had arisen in consequence of the difficulty of making up the rolls of claimants, for until these were completed it was impossible to ascertain the shares payable to each, and some of the regiments engaged in the operations at Delhi and Lucknow had subsequently left India. The Government of India were making every effort to obtain the rolls, and as soon as these were complete the prize money would be distributed.

LORD LYVEDEN presented a petition from the tradesmen of Northampton, praying the House to give jurisdiction in bankruptcy to County Courts; also a petition from the inhabitants of Madras and from Madura, Bellary, and three other places in the Madras Presidency, against the system of centralisation of Government in India. He said that he would not enter into the question now, as he hoped his noble friend (Earl de Grey) would, shortly after Whitsuntide, give the House an opportunity of discussing all these important questions relating to India.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—H.R.H. the Prince Consort held a levee, by desire of the Queen, on the 15th instant, in St. James's Palace. The following were among the presentations which

took place. [The names of officers and gentlemen presented by the Secretary of State for India are given alone.] Major George Browne, on promotion and return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Browne, on return from China, and being appointed a C.B. by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Commander John Byng, on return from China, by the Hon. Frederick Byng. Major Carmichael, on promotion and return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Major-General Clemons, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Asst.-Surgeon W. F. Davis, M.D., by the Secretary of State for India. Lieut. John William Doering, on return from India, by Major-General Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett. Capt. Henry Grattan, on his return from China, by General Viscount Gough. Lieut. R. J. Hickman, on return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Lieut. J. H. Leslie, on return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Capt. T. R. A. Shakspear Lowe. Col. McCausland, by Sir Charles Wood. Col. John MacDuff, on return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Capt. G. S. Mignon, on promotion. Surgeon-Major Frederick Mount. Col. Reeves, on return from China, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Col. Charles Reed, on return from India and appointment as A. de C. to H.M. and Companion of the Bath. Col. Riddell, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath. Lieut.-Colonel Ross, on promotion and return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General. Col. T. H. Sale, on return from India, by the Secretary of State for India. Major H. T. Wilmot, Y.C., on return from India and China, by the Duke of Newcastle. Major-General Windham, on leave from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Lieut. C. E. Servanté, on return from foreign service in China, by Major-General Wesley. Lieut. G. C. Sinclair, R.N., on return from China, by his father, Vice-Admiral Sir J. Gordon Sinclair. Capt. William Squirrel, on return from India, by the Dep.-Adjt.-General.

**THE INDIAN ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.**—It is now decided that the colour of the riband is to be light blue, edged with white, in order to prevent it being confounded with the ribands of St. Patrick and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, which are both light blue. The Viceroy of India will be the Grand Master of the Order for the time being, and, whatever his rank may be nominally, he will enjoy the same power as that held by the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland in regard to the Order of St. Patrick, and have similar powers of investiture. The selection of the effigy of the Queen as a distinguishing feature of the badge of the Order is in correct taste. There would have been serious objections to dedicating this Order to any Christian saint, besides shocking the prejudices of our great Indian feudatories.

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.**—(*War Office, May 14*).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Thomas Wade, Esq., Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation in China, who acted as Secretary to the Earl of Elgin's Embassy; and of Henry Brougham Loch, Esq., who was attached to that Embassy in the capacity of Private Secretary to the Earl of Elgin; to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. —*London Gazette, May 15*.

**CENTRAL INDIA COAL.**—We have been requested by the Secretary to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited) to contradict an unfavourable statement regarding the coal of the Nerbudda Valley, which appeared in our issue of the 6th instant. To enable us to do so, that gentleman has politely favoured us with a copy of Mr. Haines's analysis of that coal as compared with Newcastle, Welsh, Scotch, and Australian coal; but, unfortunately, the analytical table in question fully corroborates the paragraph which is charged with inaccuracy. The Central India coal may not be unfit for locomotive purposes, but it is clearly inferior to that of Bengal, as well as to that from South Wales, which is all that we said on the subject.

**NEW BISHOP OF MADRAS.**—(*India-office, May 16*).—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. Frederick Gell, B.D., to the bishopric of Madras, void by the death of the Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry, D.D.

**ANOTHER INDIAN LOAN.**—Rumours have been in circulation of the probability of another Indian loan, but they are believed to be, to a certain extent, premature. It is thought that, in consequence of the disturbance to the revenue from the famine, the Government may require between this date and the 5th of April, 1862, about £4,000,000, and Sir Charles Wood is, therefore, expected before the Session closes, to take a vote authorising that amount. The negotiation of the loan, supposing it to be needed, will, most likely, not take place until toward the end of the present year. All the other arrangements connected with Indian finance will, of course, depend upon the success which the various railways may experience in supplying their respective wants.

**THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.**—A traveller who is now visiting the works of the Isthmus of Suez, sends the *Sticte* the following details, dated El Guizer, 3rd instant:—"The central service of the supplies and the administration for all the points of the isthmus is organised at Damietta. From 6,000 to 7,000 Arabs are now employed. There are upwards of 2,000 at Timsale, where the works are carried on with an intelligent activity which must secure sure results. I was surprised to see those masses of native workmen using with the greatest facility all the French tools and improved machinery. Courageous and persevering efforts were necessary to organise all these works, which are carried on with the greatest order and precision. The company advances towards its object, and it will attain it. The *matériel* employed is immense. The wheelbarrows alone are more than 14,000 in number; there are steam saw-mills, machinery for cutting metal and wood, hospitals, bakehouses, butchers' shops—in fact, nothing is wanting."

**THE CONSUMPTION OF TEA.**—A Parliamentary return issued on the 16th instant, shows the quantity of tea annually consumed in the United Kingdom, with the average rate and aggregate amount of duty collected thereon; also the average price, inclusive and exclusive of the duty, and the average quantity consumed by each individual of the population, from 1801 to 1860 inclusive. The increase in the quantity consumed has been singularly steady, fluctuating here and there, but recovering the following year with a new impetus. We take the particulars at the commencement and the end of the period covered by the return. In 1801, when the average price per lb., inclusive of duty, was 4s. 2½d., the quantity of tea consumed in the United Kingdom was 23,730,150 lbs., and the amount of duty received thereon was £1,423,000. In 1860 as much as 76,816,304 lbs. was consumed, the average price per lb., including duty, being 2s. 10½d. The average quantity consumed by each individual of the population was 2 lb. 10 oz. in 1860, and 1 lb. 8 oz. in 1801. The average rate of duty per lb. paid by the consumer was 1s. 2½d. in 1801, and 1s. 5d. in 1860.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 11. Standard, Walshaw, Macao; Eleanor, Findlay, Cape.—13. Stornoway, Watson, Ceylon; Salamanca, Livesay, Calcutta; Empress, Ferguson, Madras; Sarah Huntly, Luxton, Java.—14. Venetia, Bowen, Bombay; Saxon, Small, Madras; Moulton, Evans, Akya; Exact, Moulton, Sourabaya; Archibald McMillan, Lyle, Ceylon; Mercia, Campbell, Manila; Birch Grove, Durrant, Rangoon; Heather Bell, McKenzie, Tutuoreen.—15. Excellent, Bredie, Bombay; Simoom, Duncan, Bombay; Abeona, Sears, Madras; Virginia, Prehen, Singapore; City of Madras, Cornell, Calcutta; Columbia, M. alninin, Panama, Small, Madras; Lady Eyre, Patching, Bombay; Talavera, Blair, Calcutta; Florence Nightingale, Mauritius; Kaldston, McFarlane, Singapore; Anne Royden, Affleck, Calcutta; Xiphias, Morris, Singapore; Alfred Pope, Hong Kong; Maria, Trulon, Kurrachee; Typhoon, Fun'kner, Bombay; Toronado, Morrison, Calcutta.—16. York, Redpath, Hong Kong; Midge Wildfire, Yate, Bombay; James Smith, Calcutta, Bombay; Flying Venus, D. rs, Bombay; Mussoori, Bombay; Pallas, Wilkender, Mautmain; Khe so case (s), Hurst, China; H.M.'s ship Herard, Pacific; Rosalie, Williams, Bombay; Fanny Forsyth, Bombay; Graham, Boyd, Manila; Exponder, Knowles, Rangoon; Jane, Percival, and Twilight, McCallum, Mauritius.—18. Onthou, Holmes, Whanpoa.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from Southampton, May 20, to proceed per str. Nubia, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Lieut. col. H. W. and Mrs. Montague, Lieut. H. C. A. Brand, R.N., Lieut. H. Vaughan, R.N., Lieut. C. O. Hassall, R.N., Lieut. H. S. Hamilton, R.N., Lieut. A. J. Chatfield, R.N., Mr. S. Crampton. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. H. B. Chalmers, Capt. Robert Chalmers, Maj. E. J. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carnick, Mrs. R. Spears, Mr. T. Spears, Asst. surg. J. C. Shaw, Maj. Thomas, Mr. G. A. Richards, Mr. Cranmer, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Boul-derson, Mr. Woodworth, Mr. E. Browne, Mr. Clayton. For MADRAS.—Col. F. A. Reid, Col. Macduff, Enr. Daubuz, Ens. C. MacLeod, Ens. A. J. Campbell, Mr. G. Onslow. For CEX-LON.—Mr. W. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Pennefather, Ens. Allardice, Ens. Jobling. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Fenwick, Ens. Cotton, Mr. S. Watson, Mr. Precope, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Rundall and infant, Mrs. Skinner. For PENANG.—Mrs. Scott, two daughters, four children, and governess. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Westall.  
Per str. Massilia, from Marseilles, May 20, to proceed per str. —, from SUEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fowler. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Maule. For MADRAS.—Capt. C. G. Phillips, Mr. Ide C. Sinclair.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BLACKBURN, the wife of John J., late 80th Madras N.I., of a daughter, at Woodbrase, Chester, May 18. CUST, the wife of Robert N., Bengal C.S., of a son, at Langdown, near Southampton, May 13. DIXON, the wife of Capt. Henry, H.M.'s 22nd Madras N.I., of a daughter, at Sydenham, May 18. JENKINS, the wife of Edward S., of a daughter, at 11, Earl's-court-gardens, May 11. McNEILL, the wife of Lieut. A., H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, of a son, at Colchester, May 10. RATRAY, the wife of Maj., H.M.'s Bengal army, of a son, at Eldon House, Reading, May 12. WEBB, the wife of Allan, M.D., surgeon maj., Bengal army, of a daughter, at Seaton Villa, Clevedon, May 5.

### MARRIAGES.

BOISRAGON, Maj. Henry F. M., H.M.'s Bengal army, to Anna, daughter of the late W. Hudleston, Esq., Madras C.S., at Walcot, Bath, May 16. FAIRFIELD, Digby W. G., Bengal Artillery, to Agatha S., daughter of Gerard N. Hoare, Esq., at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, May 14.

### DEATH.

INNES, Margaret C., daughter of the late James, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal establishment, at 3, Hope-street, Edinburgh, May 9.

## India Office,

May 20, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. P. Law, 11th N.I.; Capt. G. M. Dobbin, Art.; Lieut. W. H. Warner, 1st Eur Regt.; Surg. maj. W. Jameson, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. F. C. Elwall (retired).  
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. A. Robertson, 48th N.I.; Capt. C. R. Harris, 8th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. C. J. Chambers, 19th N.I.; Surg. maj. J. C. Campbell, Med. Estab.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. C. Moore, Engrs.; Capt. C. S. Lucas, Art.; Surg. E. Mahaffie, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. E. Marshall, 48th N.I., 14 days; Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, 72nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. Phillips, 54th N.I., 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. V. C. Bertie, 1st Eur. Regt., 3 mo.; Col. C. H. Græme, 2nd Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. D. Scott, 8th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. Fletcher, Med. Estab., 1 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Ens. C. H. Coghlan, 3rd Eur. Regt., 2 mo.; Lieut. W. Merriman, Engrs., 6 mo.; Col. D. M. Scobie, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. R. De C. Peele, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, 6 mo.; W. H. Usher, Captain's Clerk, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Peter, 42nd N.I.; Capt. W. M. Gowan, Art.; Capt. D. Mocatta, 26th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Mullins, Engrs.; Maj. W. Murray, 46th N.I.; Capt. J. de C. Sinclair, Art.; Col. J. Millar, 33rd N.I.; Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. L. Macqueen, 3rd Lt. Cav.



## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling, taking Co.'s no. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 24th April, and 24th Oct. ....	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) .....	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29 .....	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33 .....	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 .....	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 .....	1 6½	78
6th 4 per Cent. 1851-55 .....	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .....	1 10½	93
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 .....	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 .....	1 10½	9½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 .....	2 0½	100 ½

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight.
Calcutta .....	2s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 9d.
Madras .....	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 9d.
Bombay .....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 9d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3d May, £

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	324 to 326	
	India Stock (5 per cent.), scrip .....	1 1½	
	India 5 per cent. .....	101½	
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct. .....	77	
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper .....	93½	
	India Stock, Encl. Paper, 5½ per cent. .....	99½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1856 .....	96½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	96½ to 97	
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	101½ to 102	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	20s to 15s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	15s.	
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	95 to 96
	India Loan .....	all	101½ to 102
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	5 to 5½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	all	7½
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	all	1 to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	99½ to 100½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. deb. 1864 .....	all	98½ to 99½
100	Ditto 1866-70 .....	all	99½ to 100½
Stock	Jubbulpore .....	all	99½ to 100½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	96½ to 97½
20	Mt. (New ditto) .....	all	1 to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	all	98 to 99
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	94 to 95
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. .....	all	94 to 95
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	all	98 to 99
20	Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin) .....	all	6 to 6½ dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	99 to 100
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	all	92 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per cent.) .....	all	1½ to 2 dis.
BANKS.			
100	Agra and United Service Lim. .....	all	82 to 84
40	Australasia .....	all	81 to 82
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18 to 19
20	Chart. Merc. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	20½ to 20¾
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	46 to 47½
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16 to 17
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	all	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	all	1½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	all	5 to 6 dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½
15s.	Ditto New .....	all	par. 1½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	all	5 to 7
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	71 to 73
20	Ditto New .....	all	11 to 13 pm
60	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	17½ to 17¾
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1½ to 2
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1½ to 2
10	Ditto ditto .....	all	5 to 7

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited) has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or Rs. 25 a share, with a bonus of Rs. 10 per share.

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DAYS OF GRACE.—In the event of the Assured dying within the Days of Grace and before payment of the Premium, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum Assured.

CLAIMS payable three months after the death of the Assured is admitted as proved.

## POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£660,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants about	1,000,000

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Rates of Premium and other particulars can be obtained on application at the Head Offices.

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No. LXX.

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- IV. The Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.
- V. The Calcutta University.
- VI. The Government of India.
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**THE MADRAS IRRIGATION and CANAL COMPANY.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, in Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at One o'clock precisely.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

No. 27, Cannon-street, E.C., London,

2nd May, 1861.

**SCINDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.** INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS of sums of not less than £100, for the unappropriated portion of the £83,000 DEBENTURES, payable in five years, about to be issued for the purposes of the Indus Steam Flotilla, bearing interest at Five per cent. Principal and interest Guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted to the Scinde Railway. The debentures are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS BURNELL, Secretary.

Scinde Railway Offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, April 23, 1861.

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**TREATISE ON FORTIFICATION AND ARTILLERY.**

By MAJOR HECTOR STRAITH.

REVISED AND RE-ARRANGED

By THOMAS COOK, R.N., F.R.S., and JOHN T. HYDE, M.A., Professors of Fortification and Artillery at Addiscombe College.

SEVENTH EDITION, ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF 300 PLANS AND CUTS. Royal 8vo., cloth, £2. 2s.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 488.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	April 16
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 27
Agra .....	" 6	Ceylon .....	May 1
China (Hong-Kong) .....	April 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 18th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 3 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 5 oz. 3s. 0d. | 6 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE may dismiss the Calcutta mail of the 22nd of April with the remark that whatever it contains of news has been anticipated in the last mail from Bombay. This deficiency of general intelligence, however, is amply atoned for by the arrival of a document long and anxiously expected by our military readers. The AMALGAMATION SCHEME is at length perfected in all its details, and has been officially published in the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, from which it has been transcribed into the *Englishman*. To the last named journal we are indebted, in common with our contemporaries, for all the General Orders, Royal Warrants, and Despatches relating to this deeply interesting subject, and which will be found faithfully and fully reproduced in another part of this paper. It is clearly impossible to give even an analysis of so bulky a document in the limited space at present at our disposal. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with a hasty glance at some of the more prominent features of the scheme, reserving for a future opportunity any critical remarks that may present themselves.

In the first place, there are to be three regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry formed out of the different regiments of Europeans formerly in the E.I. Company's service. These are to be officered by volunteers from the officers of the Indian armies. Officers of regiments ordered to serve out of India will be allowed to count such foreign service year for year, but officers volunteering hereafter for such service will be compelled to count two years abroad as one in India. Officers of the old regiments volunteering for the new will retain their present rank and all advantages they are now entitled to from the various funds. They will also rise by seniority to the rank of major, after which their further promotion will be regulated by their merit. The great mass, however, of old Indian officers will be absorbed in a general staff corps and by service with native regiments. Officers now holding staff appointments will not be displaced, but should they desire to enter the staff corps they will have the option of doing so, if under the substantive rank of colonel. Staff employ is described as embracing all civil and political appointments whatever, all military appointments on the general and personal staff, and the appointments of commandant, second in command,

adjutant, interpreter, and quartermaster. There will be two great divisions of employment, military and civil, for officers of the staff corps, with practically numerous sub-divisions. No vacancies in their respective regiments will be caused by officers joining the Staff Corps or volunteering for general service, whose names will be entered in italics, in order to regulate the promotion of the lower ranks. The Artillery and Engineer Corps will remain apparently untouched, though in reality stricken to death. They will gradually "die out," and their places be taken by the corresponding services in the Royal Army. The question of bonus for immediate retirement is alone undecided, being referred to the decision of the Secretary of State.

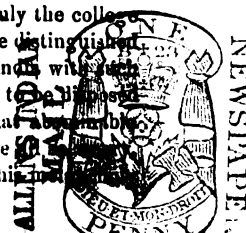
Mr. Laing's Budget was to be enunciated on the 27th of April, and is expected to be more favourable than was at one time anticipated.

We regret to observe that illness has compelled Mr. Cecil Beadon to leave the scene of his labours, at least for a time. Though sincerely wishing him an early and complete restoration of health, it will occasion us no very profound regret should he determine on not returning to India. Mr. Barnes, lately appointed Foreign Secretary, and vilely calumniated by the *Mofussilite*, has also been compelled by sickness to resign his post.

The news from China is so far satisfactory that it amounts to nothing.

Not only is the great god Pan "stone" dead, but his very habitation is about to be effaced from the memories of the sons of men. The India House is for sale! A brief advertisement in the papers invites tenders for the purchase of the august mansion whence issued the decrees that gained and governed a mighty empire. The spider that wove its web in the palace of the descendants of Timour is now indulging in a similar occupation in the hall of the Mogul's conquerors. The palace is now the barracks of British soldiers, and the hall will probably ere long be the terminus of a railway; but while the Last of the Moguls is a wretched prisoner and exile in Burmah, the worthy individuals who constituted the company of merchant rulers are living at their ease in their native land, shorn indeed of their beams, but enjoying a mild and genial twilight.

Haileybury, too, invites the attention of speculators. On the 3rd of July the collection that furnished for many years the distinguished administrators who governed India with ability, justice, and integrity, is to be passed over to the highest bidder. That distinguished New Zealander, of whom we are so fondly reminded, has thus lost two subjects for his meditation.





## THE OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Valetta*, from Marseilles 20th inst., arrived at Malta at 7 P.M. on the 22nd, and was to leave for Alexandria at 11 P.M.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. C. D. Pogson, H.M.'s 25th Regt. at Poonamallee, April 19.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From CALCUTTA.—Hon. C. Beadon and lady, Maj. Bouverie, Mr. and Mrs. Muir and four children, Mr. and Miss Burrows, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. J. Hume, Mr. P. B. Reid and two children, Mr. R. W. Willis, Dr. Ligertwood, Mr. Wigram, Lieut. Ormsby, Mr. Pardoff, Col. Green. From MADRAS.—Col. Crewe, Dr. G. Peirse, Mr. J. A. Byard, Mr. Farrand, Capt. Wilkinson, Col. Pattle, Mr. Orr, Mr. F. W. Cheney, Mr. Gladstone, Lieut. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. Beattie, Maj. and Mrs. Ward. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Ashton, Mrs. Fay and infant, Mr. R. D. Tucker, Mr. Schmidt, Capt. Ely, Don Jose Caravaca, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Mr. R. Jardine. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Short. From MALTA.—Capt. Blane, Lieut. Riad.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, May 30.—From CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Cotton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Dampier and three children, Mr. Sandeman's child, Maj. McNaughten, Qr-mr. J. Reilly and infant, Mr. McKenzie, Lieut. Ramsbotham, Lieut.-col. Rose, Capt. Barnes, Capt. Taylor, Lieut. D. Wahab, A-st.-surg. Pardey, Asst.-surg. Matthews, Mr. Duguid, Lieut.-col. King, Capt. King, Capt. Parker, Mrs. Wigram and four children. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Wingfield, Mrs. Bird and three children, Mr. Lascelles and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Graham and three children, Capt. S. M. Barlow, Lieut. Roberts, Lieut. Mackay, Miss Orr and two children. From HONG KONG.—Dep. A.C. Gen. Lewis, Dep. A.C. Gen. Winter, Mrs. Howell and child, Mr. Gibbons, Comdr. Innis, R.N., Ens. Ward, Lieut. Williams, Mr. Maxwell, From SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Knocker and infant, Mrs. McMillan and child. From PENANG.—Mrs. Roddy and two children. From POINT DE GALLE.—Miss Souleidy, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Stirling jun., Mrs. Maude, Master Rust. From ADEN.—Lieut. Ward. From SUVA.—Mr. J. Kentley. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Leese. From MALTA.—Mr. W. J. McLennan, Rev. J. H. Tenaph, R.N., Mr. J. Brown, R.N., Mrs. O'Connor, Rev. Mr. Rowe, Rev. Mr. Sister.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The annual meeting was held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the office, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Howard presided. The following report was submitted and adopted:—"The directors have the pleasure of presenting to the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the bank for the year ended 31st December, 1860, and to report that, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits of the bank amount to £51,274. 10s. 9d.; to this sum has to be added £1,070. 4s. undivided profit carried over from the preceding year, making a total of £55,014. 14s. 9d. available to appropriation. Out of the above amount the directors have paid to the shareholders £50,000, in two half-yearly dividends, free of Income-tax, making a distribution for the year 1860 at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the bank. A further sum of £3,141. 3s. 8d. has been carried to the reserve fund. The unappropriated balance of £2,803. 11s. 1d. is carried over to the credit of the profit and loss account for the current year." The ordinary vote of thanks closed the meeting.

PRINCE AGA KHAN.—An effort was recently made in Bombay to establish a school for the Khoja youth, and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was raised for this purpose. The attempt has been thwarted by the interference of Prince Aga Khan, who is considered the head of the Khoja community. This has led the *Bombay Times* to sketch the history of this singular character. He is the lineal descendant of Hasan Sabah, the Prince of the Assassins, or old man of the mountain celebrated in the Crusades. Hasan Sabah was chief of the mountainous district of Persian Irak; he died in 1124. His sect were at one time very powerful, and though but a shadow of their former influence remains the present Aga Khan is still revered by the Khojas and Bhoras. He is now an old man, and is chiefly known in Bombay as a sporting man and owner of race horses. It is said that the last high priest of the order left his mantle to him, and after uttering some wonderful predictions about him jumped into a cauldron of boiling oil. Aga Khan is accused of dissuading his followers from contributing to the Famine Fund and to the Victoria Museum, and of in other ways opposing progress.

## BENGAL.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

H.H. THE BAIZA BAEE OF SCINDIAH has applied to Government for permission to adopt an heir. The matter is now pending the decision of Government.

BUNDLECOND.—Letters received from Bundlecond mention that the rebel Makood Singh has been killed and seven of his men captured.

SEERPORE.—A rumour was lately afloat of rebel Bheels being in the jungles near Seerpore. Measures have been taken by Major Keating to secure the safety of the road.

MR. BEADON.—The *Hurkaru* states that Mr. Cecil Beadon has, in consequence of a very severe attack of liver complaint, been forced to proceed to sea in the *Nubia*.

ABOLITION OF STATIONERY OFFICE.—The Government of India has sanctioned the abolition of the Stationery Office as proposed by the Civil Finance Commission. This arrangement will effect a saving of about three lakhs of rupees a year, which had hitherto been disbursed on account of transit charges for sending stationery, &c., to various parts of the country.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Our Lieutenant-governor, Mr. Edmonstone, was warned by his medical advisers that he could not pass the hot season at Allahabad without serious risk. He accordingly, in the end of March, proceeded to Nynsee Tal, in the Kumaon Hills, with the intention of remaining there until the beginning of the next cold season. The provinces under the administration of the Government are in perfect tranquillity, and there is no reason to anticipate any interruption of it. The Income-tax Act is in full and steady operation. The reform of the police has been commenced (since the 1st January, 1861) in the three divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, and will be in progress in the Benares and Rohilcond Divisions shortly. The measures requisite for the relief of the people in the distressed districts have been fully organized, and are working more satisfactorily.

THE MYSORE FAMILY.—On the recommendation of the Civil Finance Commission the Government of Bengal have proposed to abolish the school hitherto kept up at Russapuglah for the education of the family and dependents of the Mysore princes, better education being available for them in the Madrassa. By the abolition of the school Government will save, it is believed, from twelve to fifteen thousand rupees a-year.

CAPTAIN FORREST.—The Governor-general has sanctioned the assignment rent free in perpetuity of a grant of jungle waste-land in Dehra Doon to the heirs of the late Captain Forrest for his gallant conduct at the defence of the magazine at Delhi.

ORISSA.—On the afternoon of Friday, the 25th of January last, while Captain McNeil, the agent, was at Bundasir of Kallahundy, he received a report from the Pat Rajah of Tooamool, stating that the Khoonds of Tooamool had made every preparation for the public sacrifice of a Meriah on Sunday, the 27th of January last, at the village of Puckregoodsh of Tooamool, fifty-two miles distant from Bundasir. A guard of fifty-eight Sebundies started immediately, and arrived at the village shortly before daylight on Sunday morning, and rescued the intended victim, an elderly woman, heavily ironed, just as she was being removed from the village to be sacrificed at the shrine of the Meriah deity, all the preliminary ceremonies having been concluded. The Sebundy guard (accompanied by fifty matchlocks sent by Ramchunder Singh, the Pat Rajah of Tooamool), after rescuing the Meriah, were surrounded by an enormous number of Khoonds, estimated at upwards of 5,000, who vainly endeavoured to obtain the release either of the Meriah or the six prisoners who were apprehended at the time of the rescue. After patiently waiting till past nine a.m., the guard upon attempting to leave the village, with the object of rejoining the agent's camp, were attacked by the whole of the assembled Khoonds, who not only

fired arrows but also matchlocks. Being severely pressed, the guard were obliged to fire in self-defence, when the Khoonds, instead of dispersing, only retired a little, and keeping out of musket range followed the guard for upwards of eight miles, until it arrived at the residence of the Pat Rajah of Rampoor, after which they disappeared. The Khoonds of the following districts had assembled to celebrate the sacrifice:—Tooamool, Kassepore of Jeypoor, Mohulputna of Tooamool, Koerlapant of Kalabundy, Singapore of Jeypoor, and Ryagurra of Jeypoor. It is also stated that all the Khoonds of Lunjaghur and Pengasoriah, of Kalabundy, of Bism Cuttack, and Nowrungpoor of Jeypoor were present; in fact, the whole Khoond population within a circle of fifty miles. Since our agent has arrived at Tooamool, several villages have made their submission; and Capt. McNeil entertains strong hope that the ringleaders and originators will be shortly apprehended.—*Englishman*.

DELHI, April 13.—Travelling on the Grand Trunk-road is becoming highly dangerous. Robbers have now taken to attacking dakh carriages. On the night of the 11th a traveller was compelled, in defence of his life and property, to use his revolver, unfortunately hitting the wrong man. It seems that he was awoken by a great noise, and on realising the extent of his danger, which was forced upon him in the form of a *lallee* smashing into the carriage windows, he fired a shot, as he thought over the heads of his assailants. This had the effect of putting them all to flight, but on alighting to see if his luggage was safe, the traveller learned to his dismay that he had sent the driver of the carriage to his long account. How the driver came to be in the crowd, or so as to catch the shot, nobody seems to know, but common sense points to the fact as suggestive of connivance. The gentleman reported the circumstance, on his arrival, to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, and as the accident occurred in the Boolundshuhur district, the investigation will, I suppose, be carried out by the authorities there.—*Englishman*.

RAJAH JOYKUNGUL SINGH, of Gidhore, some time back petitioned Government that a zemindary (worth 3,000 rupees a-year) the property of State, may be granted to him as an acknowledgment of his services during the Sonthal insurrection and the sepoy mutiny. The commissioner of the Bhaugulpore division supported the petition, and reported that the Rajah did good service by raising a body of men who helped to prevent the spirit of disturbance spreading to the westward. In the sepoy mutiny, too, he entertained a considerable body of men, whose presence kept Sheikpoorah and its neighbourhood quiet when the adjoining thannahs of Behar were disturbed. His men, also, had some small affairs with the mutineer sepoys of the 5th irregular cavalry and the 32nd N.I. out of this division, and also with the sepoys who came into Monghyr in 1858-59, with the view of crossing the Ganges and getting up to Nepal. During the whole of 1857 and a great part of 1858 he kept up a regular communication with the authorities by horse dakh, at his own expense, and gave the authorities the earliest information of all that went on in his own quarter; and throughout, in every way, he showed himself to the best of his opportunities an earnest, active, and energetic friend of the British Government. The Government, therefore, in consideration of his valuable services, has complied with his request.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 20. Shah Jehan, Adams, Madras; Josiah L. Hade, Graves, Mauritius; Geneva, Barnes, Boston; St. Bernard, Brown, Mauritius; Atalanta, Walker, Moulinein.—21. Mangalore, Pichard, Bourbon; Appleton, Bell, Gravesend.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shah Jehan.—Mrs. L. E. Adams.  
Per Atalanta.—Mrs. Walker and child.  
Per str. *Benzel*.—Lieut. Wilson, Ens. Montagne, Surg. Curran, Capt. Lawrence, Mr. Walker, Ens. Lee, Lieut. Hill, Mr. Forsyth, Capt. Corder, Ens. Richardson, Lieut. Beecher, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Maj. Kemp, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. Jerkin, Capt. Urquhart, Mr. Blakely, Col. Rowlandson and two daughters, Capt. Playfair, Miss Sanderson, Messrs Longmowe, Jackson, Shepherd, Reddsdale, Alcock, Twotter, Dobbs, Collitt, Cawks,

Forster, Norton, Crepton, Omirod, Smith, Duffan, Lefraud, L. Murray, N. Haley, McLean, A. Allan, Pierre, Gillot, Edmonds, wife, and three children, W. R. Joshua and daughter. For Appleton.—Messrs. Brown, Hill, Parkinson, and Davies.

DEPARTURES.

April 12. Springspatam, Brock, and Essex, Hartz, Rangoon; Nemesis (s), Weston, Suez.—13. Union, Small, Madras; Robert Palsford, Thomson, Liverpool.—15. Hazeltine, Gilkey, New York; Iuo, Eubbe, Algoa Bay and Cape Town; City of Shanghai, Smith, London.—16. Hashemy, Ross, Akyab and Moulinein.—17. Djemma, Kossel, Bourbon; Rangoon (s), Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Maulmain.—22. P. and O. str. Nubia, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Schorlieb, Lieut. D. Cowie, Mr. T. W. Cheney, Asst. surg. R. Henry, Mr. R. Bruckner. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Simpson, Mr. Bayts, Mr. Gordon. For Suez.—Capt. McAndrew, Maj. Burton, Mr. D. Murray, Capt. Wells, Mr. J. Watson, Gen. and Madame D. Orgoni and children, Mr. Braicher, Mr. C. Winfield, Mr. H. B. Riddell, Dr. Hadow. For MALTA.—Col. Paterson, For MARSKEILL.—Maj. Baverie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Muir and family, Mr. and Miss Burrows, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. A. Hume, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. P. B. Reid and two children, Mr. R. D. Willis, Dr. Ligertwood, and Col. and Capt. King. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Sandeman's child, Col. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Dampier and children, Maj. MacNaughten, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, Lieut. col. T. Ross, Capt. J. W. Barnes, Capt. R. Taylor, Qmrr. J. Reilly and infant, Lieut. G. D. Wahab, Asst. surg. T. Mathews, Asst. surg. J. R. Parefoy, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Duguid, Mr. and Mrs. Wigram and family, Mrs. Cotton and family, Capt. Carter.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 22, 1861.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	77 12 to 78 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	75 12 to 76 0	
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94 0 to 94 8	
Dit o, 5 do. ....	95 0 to 95 4	
New 5½ do. ....	100 4 to 100 8	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 1
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	} Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	" " " " 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" " " " 90
5 ditto ditto .....	" " " " 96
5½ ditto ditto .....	" " " " 98
New Treasury Bills .....	" " " " 100

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6325 to 6350
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	" 775 to 780
Delhi Bank .....	500	" 500 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	" 1400 to 1410
Ganges Company .....	500	" 645 to 650
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	" 1775 to 1810
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	" 620 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	100	" 55 to 60
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	" 575 to 580
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	" 1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...	10	" par to 8 an. p.
Assam Company .....	200	" 470 to 475
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	" 9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) ..	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	" 50 nom.
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	" 132 to 133

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6½
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	16 0 to 16 5
Silver (India) .....	"	106 0 to 106 0
Siamish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 225	0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....	"	221 0 to 222 0

FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, April 22).—Business in our market since the mail of the 10th inst. has been very depressed and comparatively less than for so ne time past. The continued unfavourable accounts of the state of the home markets, and also from America, have rendered shippers very cautious in their operation. The little business that has been done in Sugar (the Gupatta kind) and salt-petre has been principally induced by lower prices now current. Rice and Linseed are almost neglected for the home markets and America. Jute continues to be shipped to a fair extent for Great Britain, the decline in freight being perhaps an additional impetus. Hides continue in fair demand for Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 22).—Since the receipt of home news of the 3rd and 10th March of a fall in the price of Grey

Shirtings, holders here have been showing great disposition to sell, and 5 to 7½lb. 39 inches cloths have been submitted to a reduction of one to two annas, and Madras-dollars about one anna a piece. Grey Jacquets and Mulls remain unaltered in price. White Shirtings of fine quality engage a little inquiry for the Upper Provinces. White Figured Shirtings are not much sought for, and have fallen one anna per piece. White Jacquets are without change. White Mulls have fallen about one anna per piece. Lapets, Spots, Dhooties, and Sauries are in limited request at about former prices. Mule Twist has been dull, and very few sales have been reported. Metals continue to be purchased by speculators, but to a limited extent; there is still no demand for the Upper Provinces.

MADRAS.

MYSORE: ITS PRINCE AND GOVERNMENT.

Mysore is one of the few spots of Asia which for the last thirty years has, under a British administration, been able to enjoy the happiness of having no annals. Kingdoms have been annexed, dynasties annihilated, mutinies crushed, rebellions trampled out, but since 1832 the name of Mysore has never been heard. The little rocky triangle of table land which ends in the Neigherries has been a haven of peace and prosperity, while all India besides has been convulsed to its foundations. Only one circumstance has occurred to give notoriety to the name, if not prominence to the history of the province. The descendants of the dynasty which for a brief period usurped its Government, have been made the recipients of a benevolence so extravagant as to excite the indignation of India. Meanwhile that part of the country which Hyder and Tippoo caused to swim with the blood and groan with the cries of their victims, has presented to the view only smiling fields, contented agriculturists who no longer flee from the plough at the sight of the oppressor, and white settlers from a distant island who introduce new wealth. Since 1832 life has been safe, justice available, property secure; capital has been allowed to accumulate, waste lands have been brought under cultivation, the peasant has become the yeoman, and the hawker the great trader or banker, for the first time in the long and blood-stained history of Mysore. Sir Mark Cubbon, the Commissioner under whom these peaceful triumphs have been gained, has left India weighed down with years and meritorious services; the Rajah is now an old man, having enjoyed the dignity of his position since 1799, and Mysore is without an administrative head. When at the beginning of last year the Governor-General expressed the intention of removing the control of the affairs of Mysore from Calcutta to Madras, the Rajah entered so emphatic a protest that the idea was abandoned. Again, by Sir Mark Cubbon's departure, the Government of Mysore is in a critical state. Weeks pass on and still no appointment to the Chief Commissionership is made. The name of Sir Richard Birch has been freely used in official circles as an eligible candidate for the office, but still the post remains vacant. The reason is given us by the *Madras Times*; the old Rajah has applied to Lord Canning, as he has periodically applied to all his predecessors, to be allowed to govern his own territory himself, like his neighbour the Nizam, without any Chief Commissioner, and assisted only by a political resident like Colonel Davidson. Till this difficult question is settled it is obvious the present temporary arrangements must continue, and the reform of the military department must be suspended.

The application, prompted by the liberal native policy of Lord Canning, we are disposed to consider favourably. The case is so exceptional, the circumstances attending it are so peculiar, that there can be little objection to gratify the wish of an old chief who cannot now long enjoy the honour which he desires, if the rights of his subjects are protected and the cause of good government secured. With the exception of Travancore and one or two of the Rajpootana States, the present Rajah is the representative of

the oldest Hindu house in India. Colonel Wilks traces it in the Ramayan. Rajput Chiefs ruled over the whole plateau, with the seaport of Kallian as their capital. Like all other Hindu states the history of Mysore was brought into clear relief by the Mahomedan invasions. The Chief of Mysore was long subject to the Mahomedan kings who ruled the Deccan from Bejanugger, till in 1565 he asserted his independence and refused to pay tribute. Each successive chief enlarged his territories partly by conquest, partly by purchase, the famous Kanti Rao being the first to issue from his mint the coins so well known to our ancestors as pagodas. The rulers of Mysore were masters of South India till the Maharrattas supplanted them like all other native powers. Then degenerating like the descendants of Clovis they became subject to their own nobles as mayors of the palace. It was under the best of these, Nunjiraj, that Hyder Ali first obtained renown as a warrior till he distanced all rivals, pensioned the titular Rajah with a smaller sum than we now give his representative, and finally strangled him, appointing his brother in his place. On the brother's death the house became extinct, and Wilks tell us how, anxious still to keep up the shadow of sovereignty, Hyder selected another Rajah. Collecting all the children from the different branches of the royal family, he turned them into a hall filled with sweetmeats, playthings, daggers, books, ornaments and money. While the rest were scrambling for the toys and sweets one child seized a glittering dagger in his right hand and a lime in his left. Hyder at once nominated him Rajah because "his first care was military protection, his second to realise the produce of his dominions." This boy, named Cham Raj, was the father of the chief whom we restored to power in 1799, and who now asks for an increase of independence. On the fall of Tippoo he was a boy five years old. Entrusted with the government of that part of his territory which we did not divide between ourselves and the Nizam, he was guided by Purneah, a Brahmin, who had been Tippoo's financial minister. So faithfully did Purneah administer the trust, that when the young Rajah came of age, he found nearly three millions sterling in the treasury of a country of which the annual revenues were not half a million. But the money was soon squandered, the country was desolated by the rapacity of his parasites, a rebellion of the people ensued, and in 1832 the British Government took the management of the province into their own hands.

We appointed a Commission, with General Cubbon at its head. The country was saved. Population flocked in. Land long waste was cultivated, and all went so well, that in 1847 the Rajah, who had become wiser as he grew older, asked to have his sovereign power restored. In person he renewed the petition to Lord Dalhousie, when in the Neigherries, but in vain. His position has not been an uncomfortable one in itself. He receives a stipend of three and a-half lakhs of rupees annually and one-fifth of the net revenue, so that his total income in 1858-59 was about twelve and a-half lakhs of rupees. In that year the revenue had risen to £870,983, or just double of what it was in 1832, and, after paying all charges, there was a surplus of £10,214. Mysore has a population of nearly four millions, of whom only a twentieth are Mahomedans. The country is rich in iron and wood; with an elevation of 2,500 feet it is healthy and cool; and its soil offers many attractions to European capital.

Considering the advanced age of the Rajah, the fact that he is heirless, and his continued loyalty, we see no objection to granting his petition to be treated as Sindia or the Nizam. But the privilege should be given on certain conditions. These are, that the Rajah maintain the existing Commission and mode of administration; that he offer no obstruction to the introduction of Europeans; and that he pledge himself to spend a fair percentage of the revenue in roads and public works. Coorg must, of course, remain directly subject to our authority, and might be considered a non-regulation district under Madras. —*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**TABLE TALK AT MADRAS.**—The principal events in Madras during the past fortnight are the departure of the Governor for Calcutta, the discovery of a new planet, and the execution of a murderer. His Excellency Sir W. Denison left on the 23rd of April, but why he is gone to see the Governor-general, or how long he will remain absent from Madras is a profound mystery. In a small community like ours the most carefully preserved secrets generally leak out in some way or other; but in the present instance nobody knows anything of the "reason why" the Governor has gone to the City of Palaces. In fact, ever since his Excellency's arrival, the occupation of the gossipers has become a sinecure. There have been no "sayings and doings" at Government House to talk about, and altogether the Governor preserves as much mysterious silence as if he were a new edition of the Man in the Iron Mask, or the parrot that never talked because he was so uncommonly fond of thinking. Those who like to chatter about the sayings and doings of the local great one recall the past, and find the contrast between Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Loquacious, and Sir William, the Silent, almost too painful to be endured. As we are no wiser than our neighbours we must dismiss the subject.—The new planet discovered by Mr. Norman Pogson, the Government Astronomer, is to be called "Asia." This is the fourth planet which Mr. Pogson has discovered. For his first discovery, that of "Isis," the Lalande Prize Medal of the Institute of France was awarded to him in the year 1856.—The case of murder to which we alluded above was a very singular one. It appears that the murderer, who was a private in the Native Sappers and Miners, was so enraged against the Jemadar of his regiment for having taken his name off the recommendation roll for promotion, that he shot the Jemadar as the company was falling in for morning drill. The Jemadar died almost immediately after receiving the wound.—*Athenæum*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 15. P. and O. str. *Nemesis*, Weston, Calcutta.—90. Albion, Adams, Negapatam.—23. Str. Bengal, Farquhar, Suez.—25. Cesambre, Bouillon, Pondicherry; St. Louis, Billonien, Pondicherry.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Nemesis*.—Sir M. Barlow, Mr. Legarrigue, Capt. Shiell, Capt. and Mrs. Syme and children, Col. McGoun, Col. Simpson, Lieut. Tydall, Mr. Lesure, Mrs. Walker and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lushington and infant, Mr. J. Macnee, Asst.-surg. Watts.

Per str. *Benzal*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Smith, Ens. Westropp, R. Edmunds, wife and three children, Mr. Simpson. From MARSEILLES.—Col. Rowlandson, two Misses Rowlandson, Mr. C. Dobbs, Capt. Playfair, Mr. W. M. Playfair, Mr. C. Collett, Mr. Breake, Mr. Portey, Mr. J. B. Norton, Miss Sanderson, P. Gillett. From SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Traveller and two children, Miss Graham. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Ritchie. Per *Cesambre*.—Mr. Viney, Mr. Piermond.

## DEPARTURES.

April 15. *Defiance*, Daly, Mauritius; str. *Nemesis*, Weston, Suez.—21. *Jasp r*, Taylor, Ganjam.—22. Str. *Dalhousie*, Hopkins, Moulm in; *Sesostri*, Wells, Moulmein.—23. Str. Bengal, Farquhar, Calcutta.—24. Harwood, Forsyth, Akyab.—25. Alice Thompson, Andus, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Nemesis*. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lushington and infant, Mrs. J. D. Robinson and four children, Mrs. Thornhill and child, Capt. and Mrs. Syme and two children, Mr. G. H. Curtis, Lieut. J. Benwell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Forbes and child, C. Roberts, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Hamond, Col. P. Hamond, Capt. R. C. Moore, Mrs. Cornet and child, Maj. Gordon, Maj.-gen. Campbell. For ALEXANDRIA. Dr. Tripe. For SUEZ.—J. Mackie, Esq. For MELBOURNE.—G. C. Guelin, Esq. For SYDNEY.—Capt. B. Morphy. For GALLÉ.—Mr. E. Valley.

Per str. *Benzal*.—Capt. Gordon and wife, Mrs. Cortledge and five children.

Per str. *Benzal*.—Paymaster White, Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., Capt. R. C. Glover A.D.C., P. W. Heilgers, Esq., Mr. Hernandez, Mr. W. Manning, Mr. Roquerle.

The steamer *Beug* left Gallé on the 20th inst., at six p.m., with the following passengers for Madras and Calcutta:—Ens. Westropp, Lieut. Wilson, Ens. Montay, Surg. Curran, Capt. Lawrence, Mrs. Walker, Ens. Lee, Lieut. Hill, Mr. Forsyth, Capt. Corlier, Ens. B. Chardson, Lieut. Becher, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Maj. Kemp, Lieut. Cooper, Mr. Perkin, Capt. Blymir, Capt. Urquhart, Mr. Blakely, Col. Rowlandson and two daughters, Capt. Playfair, Miss Sanders, n. Messrs. Longmore, Jackson, Shipnord, Risdale, Alcock, Trotter, Dobbs, Colli, Canks, Forley, Norton, Crepon, Omrod, Smith, Dutton, Lefrand, F. Murray, T. Huley, McLean, A. Allan, Pierre, Gillet, Edmonds, wife and three children, R. Joshua and daughter.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 27, 1861.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	7 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	7 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	3 ½
Credit, at 6 months' .....	3 0
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....	3 0
" " " 3 do. ....	3 0
" " " 1 do. ....	3 0
" " " Sight .....	3 0
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	½ dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	½ dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 1½ o 1½ p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... ½ to 5½ dis.
5 per cent. ....	1852-53 ... }
" .....	1855-56 ... } 20 to 21 dis.
" .....	1854-55 ... }
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts
Tanjore Bonds .....	½ per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	11½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes .....	90 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 5 do. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica .....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	77 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. ....	per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London &amp; Liverpool, 22 to 23. 10s.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, April 15.**—The general tenor of the news for the past fortnight is of a pleasing kind. The subject that continues to engross public attention is the Yang-tze River. The expedition under Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope has done its work, and, as mentioned in our last *Overland*, the river is open to British trade, and an expedition under Commodore Sribbling is about to start with a view to making the necessary arrangements for that of America. It will be recollected that a deputation from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce accompanied our expedition by invitation of the Admiral, in order to report upon the commercial prospects of the Yang-tze. Out of much obscurity, it must be confessed that a gleam of hope shines pretty clearly for the future trading prospects of this stream, but the presence of the rebels on both of its banks throughout so large a district of country is simply unfortunate. Nothing has recently transpired to alter the opinion we expressed two weeks ago, that the rebellion was a grievous curse upon the land, possessing as it does no redeeming feature to attract the approval of an outside spectator. The navigation of the Yang-tze kiang presents comparatively few difficulties. The Poyang lake, however, has not come up to the expectations that were formed of it. It is shallow throughout, with the exception of the river's bed that traverses it, so that without an experienced pilot the waters of that lake are not very well available for trading vessels. The expedition, it is understood, found the assistance of Mr. Parkes most valuable, and this not merely owing to his knowledge of Chinese, but to his indefatigable perseverance in seeking for information.

As regards Japan, there is nothing to indicate any change in the state of affairs mentioned in last *Overland Mail*. There seems to be on all sides a desire to avoid the mistakes which, twenty years ago, we made in dealing with their neighbours the Chinese. The system of always appealing to arms is beginning to be felt as not only unjust, but also as profitless, and this last consideration is at length beginning to have its own

weight. The English public will, for some time to come, preserve their acquaintance with Japan through the medium of the illustrated press, an artist having set out on a professional tour through that pleasant land. H.M.S. *Actæon* will leave this place shortly upon a cruise of survey round about the Japan islands, and will do for those waters what the *Saracen* has done for the Malay Archipelago. The appointment of Mr. Laurence Oliphant as Japanese Secretary of Legation is likely to result in good, that gentleman's abilities and principles equally fitting him for such a situation.

The past fortnight adds little to our intelligence from Peking. The Emperor, by the last advices, was soon expected to revisit the capital.

In our last *overland* summary we gave currency to a rumour, which we said contained strong internal evidence of truth, to the effect that the Emperor had been petitioned by the inhabitants of two provinces to remove his court away from Peking, and to carry it into the province of Shensi, with a view to avoiding the humiliation of a return to Peking and of evading that clause in the treaty about the resident ambassador. The real truth, we are now informed, is, that this petition was presented in August last, before Peking was taken, with a view to prevent the court from falling into the hands of the allies, by simply removing to the mountain fastnesses of Shensi in case Peking was attacked by the Allies, and not at all for preventing friendly intercourse with the Western nations. The Emperor answered the petition in the negative. We consider it as well to correct our former statement (which we took from one of our contemporaries on its own merits), as it is calculated to weaken the confidence of the home authorities in the good faith of the Chinese Government, and of their disposition to carry out the Treaty in its integrity.

From Canton there is no particular news.

Turning to Saigon, we have, simultaneously, accounts of victory and distress. Conquerors in the field, the French have yet suffered terribly by disease,—small-pox, fever, and cholera having been prevalent among the troops for some time back. Yet their triumphs are gaily recorded—almost too gaily, which leads to a suspicion that they have been dearly bought. This is the tone in which the success, such as it is, of the French arms is reported:—

"Monsieur le Consul,

"I write in haste to inform you of the brilliant success of our arms in Cochinchina. . . . On the 25th, at daybreak, the 'armée' made an attack upon the grand fort of Ké Hoa, and after a long and severe fight, during which our troops performed prodigies of valour and energy, suffering a loss of more than three hundred men, we carried by assault the central point of resistance of the Annamese army. From this moment the enemy, terrified by the vigour of our attacks, and finding his line of retreat cut off, commenced to fly, abandoning all the defences. The mandarins and soldiers, throwing away their arms, also fled in great disorder. . . .

"To-day the populace came en masse to submit to our rule. We are establishing advanced guards to secure our conquests, and our numerous men-of-war have destroyed the line of forts situated on the banks of the Saigon River, hitherto commanding the water. Free from the tyrannic sway of the mandarins, the labouring classes of this rich country will be able henceforth, under our protection, to pursue their agriculture, and I can assure you that ere long commerce will find here a great centre of action."

From Macao there is little or no news. Endeavours have recently been made to show that the palmist days of Macao are not yet past. We hope not.

In local matters there is little to record. Like the Highlanders of Scotland two centuries back the Chinese people indulge in the dangerous game of clan fights. A clan fight was attempted to be perpetrated in Hong Kong a few days ago, but owing to the interference of the police it was a failure—only one man killed. The Caldwell case is at a kind of standstill; owing to sickness and absence the Commission cannot get up a meeting. The defence has been given in, and nothing now remains but its consideration. The feeling of the community has of late rather been in Mr. Caldwell's favour, and it is true that the Government have lost a valuable servant in his retirement. This we say, of course, without reference to the truth or falsehood of the charges

against him. In other respects the Hong Kong world goes on as usual—theatre, cricket, parade-ground, newspaper articles, and horse-riding being all in full vogue, particularly the last.

The emigration office has closed for the season, and Mr. Maxwell, its travelling agent, takes a run to England by this mail on account of his health.—*Overland China Mail.*

## CEYLON.

COLombo, April 29.—During the fortnight the curers and shippers of coffee have availed themselves to the utmost of such glimpses of sunshine as have occurred. Six ships have sailed for London with 38,326 cwt. of plantation coffee, and 6,904 native; together 45,230 cwt. One vessel has also sailed for Sydney, with 1,192 cwt. plantation and 353 native; together 1,545 cwt. The addition thus made to our season's exports consists of 39,518 plantation, and 7,257 native; in all 46,775. This brings our exports from the commencement of the season up to 372,000, against 396,000 to the corresponding period of the previous season; 421,000 in 1859-60, and 412,000 in 1858-59. The decrease is entirely on native, which shows only 82,000 against 121,000; while plantation is 289,000 against 274,000; 266,000, and 289,000 in the previous seasons.

There is a good deal of coffee yet to be shipped, if the weather will only permit its being shipped; and the large crops gathered in the Matelle districts—Kallebokka, Knuckles, &c.—are likely to compensate for the deficiency in the lower and drier districts. But on many of the estates the coffee was on the trees until March, and generally the blossom is late, and the prospects for next crop anything but cheering. In fact we must, we suspect, prepare for a very short crop of plantation. Whether native will retrieve itself remains to be seen, but we can scarcely hope so.

Meantime the financial position of the colony is better than could have been anticipated a few months ago. We yesterday published a table which shows that in the first three months of 1861 the Customs yielded nearly 10,000*l.* more than in the corresponding period of 1860.

It is also generally believed that the revenue of 1860 turned out so well and was so judiciously husbanded that the surplus cannot be much under 50,000*l.*; a sum which will enable Government, to a large extent, to carry out the directions of the Home authorities, by funding the proceeds of the export duties for the special purpose for which they were levied,—that of meeting the interest on railway expenditure. Indeed we believe that the original intention with respect to those duties has been almost if not altogether carried out, and that they have been completely severed from the general revenue.—As regards the railway we have nothing certain from this side to report. We must wait until an easier Money Market enables the representatives of the colony to borrow in London the money required to pay off the shareholders in the company. Meantime Captain Moorsom has renewed his offer of making us a railway for 1,200,000*l.*, and the gallant officer's abilities to fulfil his promise has been ably argued in our columns.

The Governor continues to have the headquarters at Kandy while he visits the various planting districts, to ascertain their wants and the best method of supplying them. We regret to say that the treasurer, Mr. Cauldfield, is seriously—we fear hopelessly—ill, from disease of the heart. It was understood that he was about to retire, and that Mr. Saunders was to act as treasurer. It is now rumoured that Mr. Pennefather is to accompany the Duke of Newcastle to India, in which case we may hope that Major Skinner's claims to be confirmed in the office of Auditor-general of the colony will be favourably considered.

Mr. Justice Sterling goes home by this mail. If not a brilliant lawyer, he was at least a painstaking and a respected judge, irreplaceable in all the relations of life. The place he leaves vacant on the bench is temporarily filled by Mr.

Thomson. The judicial and other appointments will be found noticed elsewhere.

The result of a meeting of the Planters' Association has been that they have recommended an additional penny per bushel on rice to meet the cost of steamers for immigration purposes. It is not at all likely that the idea will be entertained. The *Pearl* is, however, to be employed for immigration purposes, in breach, we suspect, of the virtual compact with the denizens of the north and east of the island. Captain Graham has reported on the north road, but neither his report, nor that of Mr. Dawson has yet seen the light. The Immigration Board are probably about to imitate the policy of that wonderful body, the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, whose members go into hysterics at the very idea of giving information to the public that is not at least six months old.

At Kandy there has been a fracas and a concert, discord and harmony succeeding each other.

It is now said that Dr. Simons is about to return to Ceylon. This will save Mr. Boake from the pain which he must have felt in taking the pay and attempting to perform the duties of two offices, each sufficient to employ the best energies of any man or Minister.

Our obituary includes the name of a well known character, Mr. Peter de Silva, clerk of the Kandy coach—the first established in India. We have also to record the death of a young European—Mr. D. Mackellar, who had been only a few months in the country.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

## THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, April 22.—Brigadier Burn left this on the 9th, in the mail steamer, on sick leave. He embarked under the salute due to his rank. Colonel Babington, now at Pinang, will take the temporary command of the troops serving in the Straits. The Rajah of Tringanu proceeded to Mecca on the 9th in the mail steamer, accompanied by several followers. From the annexed communication it will be seen that the French Naval Commander-in-Chief in the China Sea has established a strict blockade of all parts of the coast of Cochin China with the single exception of the Saigon River.

"Singapore, April 5, 1861.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency with the decision recently come to by Vice-Admiral Charner, C. in C. of the French naval force in the China Sea, relative to the blockade of the coast of Cochin China.

"In accordance with that decision the Saigon River alone is at present open to merchant vessels, and the blockade, which was formerly limited to that portion comprised between the 103 degree of longitude, a little to the east of Point Cambodge and the 106 degree near the point of Vi-Noi, is now extended to the whole coast.

"I shall be grateful to your Excellency for any publicity which you may deem it advisable to give to this decision.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) "L. COCHET, Consul for France.

"To the Governor of Prince of Wales'

Island, Singapore and Malacca."

—*Singapore Free Press.*

SAIGON.—H.I.M.'s steamer *Granada*, Mons. Haselwood, from Saigon the 14th March, arrived at Singapore on the 17th April. By this opportunity we have received the following information: "The outer forts of Mitho are already in possession of the French, and reinforcements having been sent, the fall of that very important place for rice may be hourly expected. In the meantime great quantities of cash have been sent thither, but as these, under existing circumstances, lessen the quantity in Saigon, the value thereof has considerably increased, to which fact the present very extreme rates for rice may be said to be also attributable to a large degree.—Rice was quoted 2 10 dollars, new Benares opium 1,300 dollars.—The French schooner *Magenta*, bound to Hong Kong, sunk at Cape St. James while at anchor."

DIRECT CADET.—Mr. R. A. Donn passed his examination on the 21st inst. for the Bengal Infantry.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

March 9.—The Moollas had written to the other Moollas in the neighbourhood, and were ready to cause a disturbance. Mohamed Ameen also stated in the urzee that he had begged of the Quazee of Kandahar to take some respectable Moollas with him, and to entreat them to accept the fine and to forgive. If he succeeded in this, good and well, otherwise it would be a very difficult job to quiet them. The Ameer having perused the urzee in the durbar, turned towards Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and said, "See, your brother Mahomed Shurreef Khan has caused another disturbance in Kandahar."—March 10.—The Ameer having sent for the son of Khan Moolah Khan, the Quazee of Cabool, now in Jellalabad with the camp, handed over to him the letter which he had received from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan the other day, and requested him to write a letter for the Quazee of Kandahar, to the effect that he is to try his best and to cool the Moollas' anger. The son of Khan Molla Khan sent for the few mooftees of the court, and having consulted with them about the law, wrote the following letter for the Quazee of Kandahar. "If Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan and his sepoy had insulted the Moollas while they were drunk, then in such case the Sirdar and the sepoy were not liable to punishment, and, according to the Book, if the Moollas would not forgive them they would have to answer for it in both worlds." A letter was also ordered to be written to Mohamed Ameen Khan, telling him to give the enclosed to the Quazee of Kandahar, and to desire Mohamed Shurreef Khan to go to Ghizneen quietly, and there to wait until the Ameer had returned to Cabool.—March 11.—It is ascertained by the Paishkhidmut of the Ameer that a letter was this morning received from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan, in which he informed the Ameer that the Jumshadees with some Persian troops from Mamana had made a night attack on Sirdar Ufzul Khan's troops stationed at Khanabad. The chief of the troops at Khanabad, being informed of the Jumshadees' intention, had gone into the fort, which he had previously fortified, leaving the tents, &c., outside; and, on the approach of the Persians, he had received them by opening fire from the guns. Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan, the brother of Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, who was commanding the Persians, seeing that about fifty of his men had fallen in the first fire from the fort, and finding it impregnable, had retreated towards Mamana, carrying with him eight camel-men and syces belonging to Ufzul Hakim's troops, whom he had ordered to be blown up from guns. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, having been informed of the above, had ordered four thousand sowars, one battalion and six guns to march under Auleejah Ghoolam Hussun Khan Ufshar and Mohamed Ameen Khan, the grandson of Mah-mood Khan, to Khanabad, and it was reported that Mohamed Ufzul Khan himself intended to go to Khanabad shortly. On the perusal of Ufzul Khan's urzee the Ameer ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan to Cabool, directing him to collect six thousand of Mulkeer people (mercenaries) and to keep himself ready for Toorkistan, as the moment he, the Ameer, returned to Cabool he would send a strong army to Toorkistan.—March 12.—An urzee was received from Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan, the Governor of Cabool, in which he informed the Ameer that the Ambassador of the Bookhara Court, accompanied by Shere Allee Khan, the servant of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, had arrived quite safe in Cabool on his way to Bookhara, and the following presents, as directed by the Ameer, were made over to the Ambassador in a public durbar for the King of Bookhara:—Khaleelkhanee shawls, two packages; Cashmere shawls, two packs; Cashmere turbans, two packs; one valuable sword with gold hilt, one gold handle knife, two packs of Kum-khab, two ditto of cambric, two ditto of muslin, two ditto of fine white cloth. A khillut, containing a pack of Khaleelkhanee shawls, a ditto of



Cashmere shawls, a Kumkhab cloak, and a Mahoot cloak, with six hundred rupees cash for road expenses, were also given to the Ambassador; and one chintz cloak and a muslin turban to each of his followers. The Ambassador, when taking leave, had presented to Sirdar Wullee Mohamed Khan some shawls, cloaks, &c.; and as the road via Bamean was still closed by the snow, he had left for Toorkistan via the Shaik Allee Pass.—*March 13.*—The following news was received from Kandahar about twelve o'clock at night. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan having been suddenly attacked with a fit, got up from his bed, took his sword, and killed five of his wives. The Khans and Chiefs then close to the palace having heard a noise went into the palace and brought out the Sirdar; as they were bringing him out, he killed on the door of the palace one of his Lallas, a Hindoo servant, and four furrashes (servants employed in cleaning and fitting up the house). The Sirdar was then taken to the durbar room, and hakeems were sent for to look after him. Three days after, when the Sirdar had come to his senses, he was asked how he felt when he was in the fits. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan replied, that on the afternoon of that day he had gone to see a merchant who arrived from Herat, and as he had very kindly offered him a cup of tea he could not refuse, and had accepted it thankfully. From the moment he had taken tea he had commenced feeling giddy and insane. Sowars and sepoys were sent after the merchant, but in vain, as he had left Kandahar the very same day for Herat. The Ameer handed over the news letter to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and remarked, "The enemy has left nothing in completing his scheme, but God is great; He has secured Mohamed Ameen Khan to Himself."—*March 14.*—The following account was received through an urzee from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, from Toorkistan. Shooja-ood-deen Khan, son of Meer Shah, Hakim of Buddukhsan, had lately gone to his uncle Yeosuf Allee Khan, the ruler of Ristak, who was keeping him like his own son. As Shooja-ood-deen was an insane man, Meer Shah wrote to his brother not to keep him long, fearing he might play some tricks with him. On this Yeosuf Allee told his brother in reply that it would be very unfair on his part if he were to shut the door against his own nephew, and tell him to go home. It was not very long after this that Shooja-ood-deen made one of Yeosuf Allee's sons turn against his father, and he himself joining with him and getting about two hundred sowars to join them, they laid a plot. On a certain fixed day, Shooja-ood-deen and Yeosuf Allee's son, with two hundred sowars, made a sudden rush into the palace and killed Yeosuf Allee Khan, and thus made themselves masters of Ristak. The Chief and Khans of Ristak lost no time in closing the gates of the palace, and sending the news to Meer Shah to Buddukhsan, and to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to Khanabad. Mohamed Auzim Khan, who is a great friend with the Hakim of Buddukhsan, ordered his two battalions, two hundred sowars, and two guns, to march to Ristak, with instructions to keep Ristak besieged until Meer Shah had arrived there from Buddukhsan, and if he had already reached there, then to march back to Khanabad. The moment Meer Shah was informed of this tragedy, he with his troops marched out from Fyzabad, a place in Buddukhsan, and surrounded Ristak. As Meer Shah had arrived at Ristak before the troops of Auzim Khan would reach there, he thanked them with the Sirdar's compliments and desired them to march back, as he would soon see the matter settled. At first Meer Shah wrote to his son Shoojaooddeen and his nephew to surrender; but having been told, in reply, that they would not do so until they were promised the rulership of Ristak, he issued an order to his sepoys to kill Shoojaooddeen and all his followers as soon as they had surrendered. Meer Shah sent them word that they were to rest assured that on their surrendering he would make them great men, and punish only those of their followers who had stained their hands in cold blood. Shoojaooddeen, his brother, and all their followers were nicely taken in: they surrendered themselves to Meer Shah and asked his

pardon. The moment Shoojaooddeen and Yeosuf Allee's son went to pay their respects to Meer Shah they were cut to pieces, some of their followers were taken prisoners, while the others made their escape. The bodies of the above-named rebels were sent to Buddukhsan to be buried, and the news was communicated to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan.—*March 15.*—It is ascertained from a letter received from Kandahar that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan having appointed Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan as Governor of Kandahar during his absence, had left for Gurrishk with two battalions of infantry, four thousand sowars, and four guns. It is said that Mohamed Shurreef Khan had written to his brother Mohamed Ameen Khan, that Meer Ufzul Khan has got about ten thousand Persian troops, and as every day the troops were arriving from Herat it would be advisable if troops were sent from Kandahar to check their advance from Furrah. The Ameer made over the news-letter to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and desired him to make as much haste as possible to send troops to Kandahar.—*March 16.*—A merchant, who has just arrived from Toorkistan, says that Meer Moozuffer Shah, the present King of Bokhara, has got about four hundred thousand new pice ready in his mint, and about twelve hundred thousand more are going to be coined. The present King is said to be very popular and just. From Kokan the merchant gives the following account. The King of Kokan had sent about twelve thousand of his troops under his Wuzeer, Kanait Shah, to Tushkund, to fight with the Russians if they intended to advance on Kokan, but the poor Wuzeer was suddenly taken ill and died. On this the King ordered the brother of the Wuzeer to take the command of six thousand troops, and to wait in the Huzrut Sooltan's fort, and to send the remaining six thousand to Kokan.—*March 17.*—The durbar was held as usual in the garden of Ghoolam Heider Khan. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan having consulted with Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear, stated before the Ameer that it appeared from letters received from Kandahar that troops are urgently required. Mohamed of Ghizneen and Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan were directed to send their available troops to Kandahar. The Ameer, after paying attention a little to the subject, said:—"Do as you like, but send the troops at once to Kandahar." Ubdoolrazak Khan, Moostoufee, was accordingly desired to write two letters, one for Mirza Mullik Mohamed of Ghizneen to collect as many Mulkea people (mercenaries) as possible, and to send them to Kandahar; and the other to Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, son of Mohamed Ukbar Khan at Kelat-i-Ghilzee, directing him to send as many troops as he could spare to Mohamed Ameen Khan.—*March 19.*—The following are the contents of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan's urzee received to day from Bakheel: "On my arrival at Bakheel, I was disappointed to find that Utta Mohamed and his followers had deserted the village and had gone to Mohamed Shah Khan's fort. Having left some troops at Bakheel, I made a forced march and took Utta Mohamed by surprise: here a skirmish took place, in which about twenty men on our side and nearly double the number on the enemy's side were killed and wounded. Utta Mohamed with his family effected his escape from the fort to the Kafir Seah Posh pass, leaving all his property in the fort. His son, with a number of his followers, was taken prisoner and sent to Bakheel." On the perusal of the urzee, the Ameer ordered a letter to be written to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, directing him to send the son of Utta Mohamed to Jellalabad, and after he had made good arrangements at that place, to march back to the camp.—*Delhi Gazette.*

In consequence of the increased pressure of scarcity in the Jeypore territories, dacoities and robberies have spread to such an extent, that special orders have been given to the surrounding rajahs to station bodies of horse upon their borders, to assist in suppressing them.—*Englishman.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 18.*—The serv. of Lord H. U. Browne are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal fr. 22nd inst.

Appointment:—Mr. A. M. Monteath to be under sec. to Govt. of India in the home and financ. depts. fr. 22nd inst.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit the Hon. A. Sconce and Mr. H. C. Tucker to res. the C.S. fr. 1st prox.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell, C.S., is perm. on m.c. to Eur. on furl. for a period of 3 years fr. date of embarkation.

Mr. H. J. Walton to offic. as dep. superint. of electric telegraphs, Bengal circle, v. Mr. H. P. Owen, with effect fr. Oct. 10, 1860, the date on which Mr. Owen proceeded to Eur.

Mr. M. K. Mun to offic. as dep. superint. of electric telegraphs, Indore circle, v. Todhunter, with effect fr. Jan. 12, the date on which Mr. Todhunter proceeded to Eur.

*Foreign Dept., April 17.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, 44th N.I., to offic. as adjt. of Mhairwarra local batt.

*April 18.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. S. Lilly as consul gen. of the United States of America at Calcutta.

The foll. officers of the Hyderabad commission joined their headqrs. station in East and West Berar on dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. W. Cadell, asst. commsr., on 22nd ult.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. commsr., on 21st ult.

Mr. C. Davies, extra asst. commsr., on 26th Feb. last.

Mr. C. Hordern, extra asst. commsr., on 7th ult.

The servs. of Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th Madras N.I., offic. 2nd asst. to the political agent at Rewah, are placed at disposal of the Madras Govt. fr. Dec. 28 last.

Lieut. J. Allardye, offic. dep. commsr., East Berar, has 3 mo. priv. leave fr. 1st inst., making over ch. of his office to Lieut. W. Cadell.

Maj. S. R. Tickoll, dep. commsr., 1st class, Province Amherst, has priv. leave for 1 mo., dur. which period the duties of his office will be conducted by Lieut. E. B. Sladen, asst. commsr., 2nd class.

*Public Works Dep., General Establishments, April 16.*—The servs. of Capt. R. H. Tulloh, 16th N.I., 4th cl. exec. engr., Azimghur div., are replaced at disp. of the mil. dep.

Posting.—Capt. J. R. Martin, of art., 4th cl. exec. engr., is posted to Azimghur div., v. Capt. R. H. Tulloh.

No. 349.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.:—Surg. J. D. Crawford, med. dep., for 18 mo., under new reg.

No. 350.—The foll. order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is conf.:—

No. 172, dated April 6, 1861.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. W. H. Warner, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 18 mo., under new reg.

ASST. INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

No. 351.—Under the authority of H.M.'s Govt., it is hereby notified for general information, that, in addition to the serg. instructor of musketry, a serg. in every regt. serving in India may be app. asst. serjt. instructor, with an allowance of (6d.) six-pence a day, in add. to his pay.

A serg. who is not in possession of a certificate of qualification may be temp. app., but only until an eligible serg. is available for the app.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

No. 352.—The foll. order, issued by the comr. of the province to Nagpore irreg. force, is conf. as a temp. arrang.:—

No. 3, dated March 22.—Making the foll. appts. fr. the date of the departure of Maj. H. Shakespear, comr. of the Nagpore irreg. force, and comdt. of cav. of the same force, on prep. leave:—

Capt. L. H. H. Holland, the sen. officer of the force, com. 2nd inf., to com. Nagpore irreg. force.

Capt. N. J. Morris, offic. sec. in com., to com. the irreg. cav. regt.

No. 353.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur.:—Lieut. H. L. Ramsbottom, 47th N.I., for 1 year, without pay.

No. 354.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of ens., fr. date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 279 of 26th March last:—

Inf.—Mr. J. E. P. Moaley; date of arr. at Fort William, April 16, 1861.

No. 355.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return fr. England:—

Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, 6th Eur. regt.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 16, 1861.

No. 356.—The serv. of Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 3rd Eur. regt., are pl. temp. at disp. of foreign dept.

No. 358.—Appointment:—

Lieut. col. E. L. Omannay, engrs., superin. engrs. 1st class, to be comdt. of corps of engrs., in succ. to Lieut. col. Sir A. S. Waugh, retired.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

April 11.—Appointment.—Mr. W. Wavell to be asst. to mag., coll. and salt agent of Pooree, and to exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag., and the powers of a dep. coll. in that dist.

Mr. W. Wavell to be regis. of deeds and a marriage regis. in Pooree.

April 13.—Lieut. H. Sconce to offic. as first class princip. asst. comnr. at Nowgong.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett to offic. as sec. class princip. asst. comnr. at Sibdagur.

Lieut. W. Phaire, offic. sec. class princip. asst. comnr., to ch. of Durrang div.

April 16.—The Hon. H. B. Devereux to be a mag. and coll. of the first grade in Howrah, but to cont. to offic. until further orders as junr. sec. to the board of rev.

Mr. H. C. Wake to be a mag. and coll. of the sec. grade in Patna.

Mr. H. T. Princep to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, but to offic. as mag. of Howrah.

Mr. S. S. Hogg to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. fr. 27th ult., but to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist.

Mr. W. C. Eades to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore.

Mr. J. D. Maclean to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Magoorah, and to exerc. full powers of a mag. in Jessore.

Mr. C. Patterson to be a member of the Ferry Fund Committee of Bhaugulpore.

April 19.—Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Bongong, and to exerc. the full powers of a mag. in Nuddea.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Rancegunge, and to exerc. full powers of a mag. in Bancoorah.

April 16.—Leave of abs.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Narail, for 12 mo., on m.c., and 1 mo.'s prep. leave, in supercess. of priv. leave for 3 mo. granted to him on 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., April 18.—Leave of abs.—Mr. J. A. Inlay, 2nd class sub engr., att. to Iron Bridge Yard at Allipore, has priv. leave for 3 mo., fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Gen. Dep., April 9.—Transfer.—Capt. H. Dewar, asst. comnr., fr. Dehra Ishmael Khan to Jullundur, fr. date of his dep. from former dist.

Maj. R. C. Lawrence, resu. ch. of his duties, as superint. cantonmt. police, fr. Maj. G. Hutchinson, on April 8.

Public Works Dept., Railway Dep., April 6.—The underment. having assu. ch. of the duties of undersec. to Govt. in the Railway Dep., it is requested that all communications and reports intended for the Govt. of the Punjab in that dep. be addressed to him in future.

By order, G. Sim,

Under-Sec. to Govt.,

Public Works Dept., Railway Branch.

Military Dep., April 8.—Maj. R. C. Lawrence resu. ch. of his app. as milly. sec. to the Punjab Govt. on this date.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. G. Bousfield, fr. March 1 to April 15, to Calcutta, m.c.

#### MUSKETRY IMPLEMENTS.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, April 11.—It having been brought to the notice of the C. in C. that in several instances musketry instruction implements have been taken from one station to another on the march of a regiment, officers commanding corps in H.M.'s British and Indian services are informed that this practice is directly contrary to regulations. Musketry implements are barrack, not regimental property, and are to be made over to barrackmasters, with all other barrack furniture, whenever a regiment is about to leave a station.

#### Court Martial.

LIEUT. R. G. SMYTH, BENGAL ENGINEERS.  
Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 3, 1861.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Lucknow on Jan. 3, 1861, Lieut. Ralph Graham Smyth, of H.M. corps of Bengal engineers, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances.

I. In having, at Lucknow, on the night of the 11th of October, 1860, at a public entertainment, been in a state of intoxication, and there behaved in such a manner as to lead to his personal chastisement by Mr. J. M. Scott, a resident of that place.

II. In not having taken proper and sufficient measures to obtain redress for the assault on him, as set forth in the first instance, or to clear his character as regards that circumstance with his superior or commanding officer.

Finding.—“Guilty” of the charge preferred against him in the first instance, with the exception of the words in the instance “and there behaved in such a manner as to lead to his personal chastisement by Mr. J. M. Scott, a resident of that place,” of which the court does acquit him, and is “Not Guilty” of the charge in the second instance, of which it does acquit him.

The Court would remark that though it is amply proved that Mr. Scott did strike Lieutenant Smyth, still there was no part of Lieutenant Smyth's conduct which should have “led,” or which warranted Mr. Scott to strike or assault him. It is with this impression that the Court has absolved Lieutenant Smyth from criminality on this point.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded.

(Signed) W. O'G. HALY, Colonel,  
Lieut. col., 38th regt.

Lucknow, Jan. 11, 1861.

Revised finding.—The Court having carefully considered the contents of the letter put before it, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former finding.

With reference to the second charge, the Court would now remark, that in giving its finding on that charge, it was guided by the evidence adduced thereon, by which it appears that the prisoner took as his guide the 17th Article of War, and fully complied with the provisions contained in it.

Revised sentence.—The Court now sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant Ralph Graham Smyth, of H.M.'s corps of Bengal engineers, to be severely reprimanded.

(Signed) W. O'G. HALY, Colonel,  
President.

Feb. 26, 1861.

“Confirmed but not approved.”

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General,  
C. in C. in India.

March 21, 1861.

#### REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.

The C. in C. is unable to approve either the finding or sentence of this court martial.

The evidence, which was not met by any counter evidence, proved that the prisoner aggravated his offence of being intoxicated at a public entertainment, by conduct towards two defenceless ladies, which, according to the usages of society, can only be considered as ungentlemanlike in the extreme, and of which the direct consequence was that one lady left the prisoner's society, and the other called to a stranger, and in her alarm beckoned generally for assistance.

The prisoner admits that he was so intoxicated that he retained no recollection of his misconduct on the occasion in question; and he actually made an apology for having insulted a lady.

The direct and immediate consequence of the appeal of the lady for assistance, was the assault on the prisoner, set forth in the first instance of the charge.

A disgraceful personal conflict in public then ensued.

The C. in C. is at a loss to understand the finding of the Court, that the prisoner's misconduct did not lead to the assault on him. The Court have disregarded the direct and credible evidence that it did so, which is uncontradicted by any evidence whatever.

As regards the second instance of the charge, the evidence proved that Lieut. Smyth made no report to his commanding officer that he had been grossly insulted by personal chastisement.

The C. in C. cannot agree with the Court that the prisoner complied with the 17th article of war, in the mode which he adopted for setting his character right. It was for Lieut. Smyth's commanding officer, and no one else, to judge how the disgraceful insult which he had drawn upon himself was to be atoned for.

Under these circumstances the C. in C. is constrained to state that the court martial have given a finding and sentence which neither upholds the rights of discipline, order, or gentlemanlike conduct.

The officer commanding at Lucknow will severely reprimand Lieut. Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, for having been guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having been drunk at a public entertainment at Lucknow, in accordance with the finding and sentence of the Court.

Lieut. Smyth will then be released from arrest and return to his duty.

#### Batta and Allowances to Officers R.N. in China.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

India Office, London, Jan. 30, 1861.  
MARINE, No. 12.

MY LORD,—Having considered in Council the practice now observed of paying batta and house-rent allowances to officers of the royal navy serving on the East India and China station, under the regulations founded upon the despatch of the late Court of Directors, bearing date March 10, 1852, I have come to the determination that those allowances should cease with respect to all officers hereafter appointed to, or employed with, H.M.'s squadron on that naval station.

2nd. I have therefore resolved in Council that no such batta and no such house-rent allowance shall be paid to any officer who may be appointed or may succeed, after Jan. 1, 1861, to any of the appointments, offices, or stations enumerated or comprised in the above-mentioned regulations, or to any officer, or to the ward-room, or lieutenants' mess of any ship or vessel which shall be commissioned after Jan. 1, 1861, or shall arrive within the geographical limits laid down by those regulations after the same date.

3rd. I have communicated this resolution for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and you will be careful that it is duly observed and carried into effect.—I have, &c.,  
(Signed) C. WOOD.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Financial Department for information and for communication to the civil auditor.—By order, &c.,  
(Signed) H. U. BROWNE,

Under Sec. to Govt. of India.

Home Dept. (Marine), March 9, 1861.

#### Medal for Services in China.

Mty. Dept., Fort William, April 19.—No. 347.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the foll. paras. of a military letter from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 106 of Feb. 28:—

1. H.M. has been pleased to give directions that a medal should be prepared to commemorate the successes of H.M.'s British and Indian forces, naval and military, employed in the operations in China, which terminated in the capture of the city of Canton, on Dec. 29, 1857, and also in the operations which have recently terminated in the capture of the city of Peking and the restoration of peace.

2. H.M. has also been pleased to command—  
1st.—That a clasp, to be attached to the said medal, inscribed, “Canton, 1857,” be granted to such of H.M.'s forces aforesaid as were employed in the operations undertaken against the city of Canton.

2ndly. That a clasp, to be attached to the said medal, inscribed “Taku Forts, 1860,” be granted to such of H.M.'s forces aforesaid as were employed in the capture of the Taku Forts; and

3rdly. That a clasp, to be attached to the said medal, inscribed “Pekin, 1860,” be granted to such of H.M.'s forces aforesaid as were employed in the capture of Peking.

3. H.M. has further been pleased to command that the medal be the same as that already granted by H.M. in commemoration of the operations formerly undertaken in China, omitting the date 1842 inscribed thereon, and that it be suspended from a ribbon of the same width and pattern as that worn with that medal; and that a clasp, to be attached to the medal, inscribed, “China, 1842,” be granted, in addition to the clasps already enumerated, to such of H.M.'s forces aforesaid then employed in the service of H.M. and of the E.I. Co. who have received the medal granted by H.M. in commemoration of the former operations, and have served in the operations which have recently terminated, in order that they may not lose the reward and record of their former services.

4. The requisite instructions will be issued by the Gen. Cg. in C. to officers comg. H.M.'s forces in China to enable H.E. to give effect to H.M.'s gracious intentions, by the preparation of medal rolls.

5. In the event, however, of any of the corps having returned to India before the receipt of such instructions, your Govt. should direct the preparation and transmission of the medal rolls of such corps.

6. In the preparation of these rolls care should be taken to particularise the officers and soldiers who may be in possession of the China medal of 1842, as in such case clasps only are on the present occasion to be awarded.

#### Accounts—Punjab.—Periodical Visits to Local Treasuries.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From C. E. Chapman, Esq., Offic. Accountant, Punjab, to C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., Calcutta, dated Lahore, Nov. 5, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the consi-

deration of Government, whether it would not promote greater efficiency in the general department of account, and ensure accuracy in the preparation of individual accounts, if the several accounts or local auditors, according to the arrangement, sanctioned by H.E. in Council in the Financial Department Resolution of Aug. 18, 1860, were empowered and enjoined to make periodical visits to the local treasuries in their jurisdiction.

2. The principle of departmental inspection is recognised in all other branches of the administration, and, unless the same principle is extended to the department of account, one important element of success will be wanting in it.

3. At present the accountant has no opportunity of acquainting himself with the internal arrangement of a district treasury. He can only judge of the efficiency or non-efficiency of its management by the periodical returns submitted to his office; and when these are rendered unpunctually or incorrectly, although he knows that there is something wrong in the working of the district office, he has no other remedy but remonstrance, and, as a last resource, a report to the local Government. It is most difficult to induce district officers to take any interest in this branch of their work, nor is this to be wondered at, considering how numerous and onerous are their other duties. The youngest and least experienced assistant is frequently put in charge of large treasuries like those of Delhi or Umballa, and has to gain his experience as he best may, to the occasional detriment of the interest of Government and the public. Now, without at all interfering with the direct responsibility of the district officer, the accountant might, it appears to me, exercise a more immediate control over the *personnel* of the district treasuries than he now does, and this by occasional inspections and supervision of the work. Besides this, he would thus obtain for himself a much more practical knowledge of his work, and be in a position to offer occasional suggestions for the more efficient transactions of treasury business.

4. The immediate occasion of the present recommendation is the discovery in one of the Punjab treasuries of a system under which accounts have, for a series of years, been falsified so as to mislead this office.

5. Happily no fraud has been detected, but the following extract from the Report of the Deputy-commissioner, addressed to the Commissioner of his division, will show the extent to which deception had been successfully practised:—

"When the statement above referred to had been completed, they revealed the actual state of the deposit accounts. Innumerable items were shown to have been overpaid, many of them having been repaid two or three times over. The account particulars of balances of deposit hitherto annually submitted were found to be full of errors, and to have been falsified, in order to make them tally with the balances shown in the treasury accounts. And the items on account of road fund, chowkedaree, tullubana, &c., had never been consolidated, in accordance with the standing orders."

6. This state of things, however deplorable, could never have been detected without a careful scrutiny of original records, and this the accountant has no opportunity of undertaking.

7. If the requirement of his department are complied with in respect to forms, vouchers, and authorities, he is obliged to accord his audit to the accounts which are submitted for his examination.

A copy of the letter addressed by me to the Financial Commissioner in connection with the foregoing case is annexed for your information.—I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. CHAPMAN,  
Offic. Accountant, Punjab.

From C. E. Chapman, Esq., Offic. Accountant, Punjab, to R. N. Cust, Esq., Offic. Financial Commissioner, Lahore, dated Lahore, Nov. 1, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, in reply to your letter, No. 4,406, dated 10th instant, that two of the subordinate clerks of this office are constantly employed in checking the various deposit registers, and it is their duty to see that more is not repaid on account of any particular number than is at the credit of it. When excess payments are discovered, a correspondence is immediately initiated, with the view of effecting recovery or correction. In such cases it is usually found that the payment was made on account of some other number than that originally stated. If the corrected number is at credit, the correction is admitted, and the payment passed into the accounts.

2. It is not possible for this office to determine the validity of the claim which is made. All it can require is a voucher for the charge, and if this is forthcoming, and the account shows that a balance exists against the particular number, the charge is recognised.

3. The subject of deposits has occupied much attention in this office; but it is felt that control to be efficient must be local. The accountant, as you are aware, deals only with accounts or documents which are submitted to him. These may be correctly

prepared, or they may be booked so as to pass his scrutiny. He knows nothing personally of the internal arrangements of the several treasury officers; has no opportunity of inspecting original records and treasury offices, and their establishments are generally unknown to him. If the conditions of his department are fulfilled, he must accord his audit to the public accounts.

4. I would submit, with deference, that commissioners might with advantage be required on each occasion of visiting a district personally to inspect and report on the deposit accounts of the treasury, and to apply such remedy for the correction of mistakes as he may consider necessary.

5. In the case of the Jhung accounts, it is satisfactory that, notwithstanding the confusion into which the deposit had fallen from repayments being charged against erroneous numbers, no loss has been occasioned. In the only instances in which *bona fide* excess payments had occurred, either the Government or the Local Fund were the recipients. The laborious investigation which has been effected by Mr. Blythe, originated in letters written from this office, and paragraph 5 of his communication reveals the system of booking by which the office had been so long misled.

6. Under the instructions of this office, in Circular No. 103, dated April 26, 1860, the three deposit registers (revenue, civil, and foudary), have been consolidated into a single form, and it is hoped that this concentration will facilitate supervision on the part of the Deputy-commissioner and divisional superintendent.

The enclosure of a letter is herewith returned.—I have, &c. (Signed) C. E. CHAPMAN,  
Offic. Accountant, Punjab.

Forwarded to the Accountant gen. to the Govt. of India for report.—By order, &c.,  
(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

Fort William, Financial Dep., Nov. 15, 1860.  
Fort William, Accountant gen.'s Office, General Dep., Nov. 24, 1860.  
Accountant gen.'s Report on Docket No. 1,110, dated Nov. 15, 1860, from the Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dep.

I quite concur in looking upon the occasional and regular inspection of accounts and books as a very material part of a proper system of financial control, and the local auditors will be in the best position for carrying out this duty, although the Audit Board should also itself organise some general system of inspection. It is probable that this subject will be taken up by the Budget and Audit Committee.

2. The particular mode in which the accounts have been falsified in the Punjab treasury has long been known to have been extensively resorted to in the older provinces. The treasury rules provide for it, by directing payments to be entered by the treasury office at the time of payment against the entry in the receipt register where the amount is credited; but, as observed by the Punjab accountant, if rules for the local detail of business are not attended to, the accountant has no means of ascertaining the circumstance. It is, however, the recognised duty of Commissioners on their tours personally to inspect the treasuries and books, and to see that they are properly kept, and they should be held responsible for the consequences of any omission,

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND,  
Acct. gen. to Govt. of India.

From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to Govt. of India, Financial Dep., to the Offic. Accountant, Punjab.

Fort William, April 10, 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1,796, dated Nov. 5, 1860, submitting a proposition that it would promote greater efficiency in the General Department of Account and insure accuracy in the preparation of individual accounts, if the several accountants (or local auditors according to the arrangement sanctioned by this Government on Aug. 18, 1860), were empowered and enjoined to make periodical visits to the local treasuries in their jurisdiction, I am desired to inform you that the Governor general in Council is pleased to approve of your proposal, and directs that it be acted on at once.

2. The Budget and Audit Committee will be requested to frame some general rules for giving effect to the proposal, which will be communicated to you hereafter.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR FOR CALCUTTA.  
Fort St. George, April 23.—H.E. the Governor having proceeded to Calcutta on the public service the Administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the Government. All official correspondence is to be carried on as usual, and the resolutions of the

Government will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

#### Leave of absence:—

*Judicial Dept.*, April 22.—Lieut. W. S. Drever, insp. suprint. of police and offic. superint. of police, N. Canara, for 2 mo.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*, April 23.—Rev. W. R. Capel, chaplain of Rajahmundry and Dowlaismuram, for 6 mo., fr. 1st inst., to Neilgherries, on m.c.

*Public Works Dept.*, April 20.—Mr. Cond. Bywater overseer in public works dept., is app. to ch. of the operations at Paumbam, with retrospective effect fr. Feb. 8, till rel. by Lieut. Hankin.

*Judicial Dept.*—Mr. E. W. Bird, act. civ. and sess. judge of Tanjore, delivered over ch. of the court to the subordinate judge on 7th inst.

*Public Dept.*—Mr. C. Collet, Madras C.S., has ret. to Pres. fr. furl., per str. *Bengal*.

*Mil. Dept.*, April 23.—No. 145.—Appointment and promotions:—

Dep. inspec. gen. of hospitals R. Cole to be princ. inspec. gen. med. dept. fr. date of Dr. Pearce's embarkation for Eur.

Inf.—Sen. maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. W. Dunlop, fr. 5th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Russell, dec.; date of com., April 15.

50th N.I.—Sen. capt. H. A. Thompson to be maj., sen. lieut. G. T. Hilliard to be capt., and Sen. ens. G. Thomas to be lieut., in succ. to Dunlop, prom.; date of coms., April 15.

Capt. R. C. Glover, A.D.C. to the Gov., has been directed to accompany H.E. to Calcutta.

The leave to Eur. to Capt. W. G. Stoll, 2nd Eur. L.I., in G.O. No. 1,199 of 1859, republished in Madras G.O. No. 350, dated Sept., 1859, is extended to April 16, 1861, the date of his arr. at Madras.

The undermen officer is prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. date specified against his name:—Lieut. J. R. Fairlie, 6th L.C., April 20.

The undermen officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. Featherstonehaugh, art., for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. McInroy, 19th N.I., for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Asst. Apothecary T. Roberts is to be struck off the strength of medical dept., fr. Nov. 1, 1860.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. March 19, 1861, considering Asst. surg. F. T. Bayntum as do. du. with H.M.'s 1st King's drsg. gds. from "Feb. 26, 1861," read "Jan. 26, 1861."

(From the *Calcutta Gazette*, April 6.)

No. 1611.—Capt. J. D. Dale, cantonment jt. mag. of Kamptee, has the usual leave to Bombay, prep. to further leave to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. Dale made over ch. of his office to Capt. E. M. Playfair on 7th ult.

No. 1,621.—Dr. H. C. Brodrick received med. ch. of Indoor residency fr. D. H. L. Williams on 23rd ult.

No. 1,622.—Asst. surg. W. R. Grylls assu. med. ch. of station of Chindwarrah, Nagpore, on 19th ult.

No. 1,623.—Capt. J. J. Hamilton, jun. asst. to the coms. of Mysore, reported his arr. at Bangalore on 14th ult.

No. 312 of 1861.—With reference to the notification issued by Govt. N.W.P., No. 183, dated 19th ult., the servs. of Lieut. T. J. M. Hog, Madras art., offic. dep. coms. of Dumoh, are repl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George.

April 5, No. 80.—Resignation:—Capt. C. V. Wilkieson, asst. to chief engr. of Mysore, is perm. to res. his appt. in public works dept. fr. 20th inst.

April 26.—Appointment:—*Public Dept.*, April 23.—Mr. J. W. Brecks, to be priv. sec. to H.E. the Gov.

#### Leave of abs.:

April 26.—Mr. R. G. Clarke, civ. and sess. jdg. of Negapatam, for 15 mo., and for 2 weeks additional, prep. to embarkation for Eur.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Rev. H. Barnes, chap. of Vizagapatam, 4 weeks, fr. the date of quitting his station, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

*Rev. Dept.*—Mr. J. D. Robinson, actg. coll. and mag. of North Arcot, res. ch. of his dist. fr. Mr. Blair on 18th inst.

Asst. surg. F. C. Clementson is perm., at his own request, to resg. his app. as zillah surg. of Tinnevely. Mr. J. W. Brecks, Madras C.S., ret. to presy. on 23rd inst., per str. *Bengal*.

*Public Works Dept.*, April 23.—Messrs. L. W. Pynnter, P. O. Ratigan, and J. L. Wilson are prom. to grade of probationers of 1st class, from March 26, 1861.

April 25.—Capt. O. Chambers, Madras engrs., is per. to res. his app. of dist. engr., Kistna, fr. March 9, 1861, and his servs. are placed at disp. of the provincial C. in C. fr. that date.

April 26.—No. 149.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following alterations of rank and promotion:—

Artillery.—2nd Capt. W. D'O. Kerrich, to take rank fr. Dec. 15, 1860, v. Yeoman, invalided.

2nd Capt. A. R. Glog, to take rank fr. Dec. 28, 1860, v. Stewart, res. the serv.

2nd Capt. R. A. Kaker, to take rank fr. Dec. 31, 1860, in succon. to Morton, prom.

Lieut. E. W. Childers to be 2nd capt. in succo. to Campbell, prom.; date of commission, Jan. 16, 1861.

The underment. officers of the arty. are entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank, fr. the dates specified against their names:—

Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, Dec. 15, 1860, v. Kerrich, prom.; in supersession of the date before assigned to this officer.

Lieut. P. M. Rolland, Dec. 28, 1860, v. Gloag, prom.; in supersession of the date before assigned to this officer.

Lieut. A. W. O. Whinyates, Dec. 31, 1860, v. Baker, prom.

Lieut. W. Wyndham, Jan. 16, 1861, v. Childers' prom.

The underment. officers, who arr. at Madras on April 23, have ret. to their du., by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson, art., superint. of gunpowder manufactory.

Capt. G. W. Playfair, 34th L.I., employed in the Nair brig.

The Gov. of the Straits Settlements has granted Col. G. Burn, 40th N.I., leave to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., fr. April 9, the date of his dep. fr. Singapore.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C., do. du. with 1st L.C., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

The underment. gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on April 23, are adm. upon estab. as cadets for inf., in conformity with their appt. by the Home Govt., and prom. respectively to the rank of ens.:—

Mr. W. M. Playfair.

Mr. W. H. C. Smith.

Mr. J. Simpson.

The foll. movement is ordered:—21st N.I., fr. Hong Kong to Vellore.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The following posting is ordered:—  
Surg. R. P. Linton, late prom., to 34th L.I.—to have effect from Feb. 26, 1861.

April 25.—Maj. gen. J. Fitzgerald is per. to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras pres.

April 26.—The underment. officer has been per. to count as service for retirement the period of abs. on m.c. specified against his name on account of illness contracted on field service:—Surg. maj. J. H. Orr, 15 mo.

The underment. officer has been exam. in the Hindoostance lang.:—Lieut. G. Tyndall, 1st N.I., Hoo-sungabad—creditable progress.

The moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Tyndall.

Leave of absence:—Ens. T. R. Byng, gen. list, do. du. 6th N.I., fr. April 7 to Sept. 7, Bangalore and Nilgiris, m.c.

#### The Madras Railway.

Fort St. George, April 8.—The Government concur in the opinion of the consulting engineer for railways that a "single line of railway between Arcunum and Cuddapah may be expected to meet all the requirements of the country for many years to come." In this view, looking to the very remote prospect of a double line, and to the necessity of economising expenditure in the construction of railways to the utmost, they consider that the foundations, no less than superstructure of the masonry works on the N.W. line, should be restricted to those for a single line only. The consulting engineer will take measures accordingly. It is remarked that the saving for the line from Arcunum to Cuddapah, by adopting the works above the foundation to a single line was calculated by the consulting engineer, in his letter of 11th ult., at 30 per cent. on the estimates, or at three lacs of rupees, the saving by restricting the foundations also to those for a single line will be 40 per cent., or four lacs.

#### BOMBAY.

##### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, April 13.—No. 63.—The servs. of Asst. surg. Bonstead are placed at disp. of C. in C.

April 17, No. 64.—Mr. T. Bennett, acting master I.N., is perm. to resign the service fr. 10th inst.

##### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, April 13.—The following transfers to take place on the 16th inst.:—

Asst. surg. Gould fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Berenice*, for passage to join the Indus Flotilla.

Asst. surg. McGrath fr. the *Berenice* to the *Ajdaha*.

Asst. surg. Davis fr. the *Falkland* to the *Berenice*.

Messrs. Wray, Lane, and Brown, midshipmen of the *Semiramis*, are to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* for study, and Mr. Williams, midshipman, supernu. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Semiramis*.

April 15.—Lieuts. W. L. Searle and A. Le Belin, having returned fr. England by P. and O. str. *China*,

are apptd., the former to the *Semiramis* and the latter to the *Falkland*, to fill vacancies.

Lieut. H. W. Etheredge having returned fr. the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 101, of June 4, 1860, on the 8th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy.

Messrs. McCarthy, Mickleburgh, and Warner, midshipmen superns. of the *Ajdaha*, are to be transf. to the *Semiramis*.

Lieut. Whish, supernu. attached to *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proc. to Kurrachee in the *Berenice* on 18th inst., for the purpose of relieving Lieut. Forster in the survey of the Punjab rivers.

Mr. Finlison, clerk supernu. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Berenice* for passage to Aden.

The undermentioned engineers having returned fr. England by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *China* on 13th inst., were attached to the *Ajdaha* as supernuys. from that day for duty in the *Factory*: Mr. J. E. Stock, and Mr. J. Kerr, 1st class.

April 17.—Mr. H. R. G. Salmon, acting master, having returned from leave granted to him in Squadron order of 14th Feb. last, is directed to join the *Coromandel*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Barras, acting master of the *Falkland*, is to be transf. to the *Victoria*.

April 22.—The following arrangements are to take place on the 22nd inst.:—

Lieut. Gardiner, comdg. the *Victoria*, is to be transferred to the *Zenobia* for passage to join the squadron.

Lieut. Chitty, comdg. the *Zenobia*, to com. the *Victoria*, v. Gardiner.

Commander Cruttenden, of the *Falkland*, to com. the *Zenobia*, v. Chitty.

Commander Fraser, from the shore, to the com. of the *Falkland*, v. Cruttenden.

Lieut. Feudall, from the *Falkland* to the *Zenobia*.

Lieut. Lewis, comdg. *Mahi*, was directed to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from 8th March last, in addition to his own, there being no other officer available.

Bombay Castle, April 23.—No. 66.—Mr. E. S. Litchfield, purser, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, April 23.—Mr. T. Lenaham, 1st class naval trained engr. of the Indus flotilla, supernum. on board the *Zenobia*, is to be transf. to the *Coromandel*.

The underment. engrs. and supernums. to the *Ajdaha* are to be transf. to the *Coromandel*.

Mr. P. Ward, 1st class; Mr. A. G. Patterson, 2nd class; Mr. J. Newton, 3rd class; and R. Bryson and J. Bramley, engr. apprentices.

Bombay Castle, April 23.—No. 67.—Lieut. Mason is allowed a further ext. of leave to May 31 next, to remain in Persia, on m.c.

No. 68.—Mr. D. J. Kennelly, 2nd asst. dock mast., is allowed 60 days' priv. leave fr. the 23rd inst. to proc. to Matheran.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, April 25.—Mr. J. Thomson, 3rd class engr. supernu. attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*, and Mr. J. McDonough, 4th class naval trained engr., from the *Zenobia* to the *Ajdaha*, as supernum. in the factory.

#### Application for Pensions.

##### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, dated March 28, 1861, is published for general information with reference to the Notification of April 17, 1861, published at page 679 of the *Government Gazette* of 18th idem:—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated March 28, 1861:—

Read the following:—

From A. D. Robertson, Esq., Acting Sec. to Govt. of Bombay, to C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to Govt. of India.

No. 1,114, dated March 8, 1861.

##### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—Considerable inconvenience is found to arise from the civil auditor's interpretation of the rule laid down by the Govt. of India, in the letter No. 4,500, dated Aug. 13, 1858, wherein they state that "when an officer had, on application for pension, been declared by the medical authorities to be unfit for further service, that officer should at once be discharged, and that, if a pension was subsequently granted to him, it should count from the several dates mentioned in the Resolution of the Supreme Govt. of Feb. 21, 1856, of which those quoted in the margin\* apply to the pensions granted by the local Government.

2. The civil auditor holds that, under the above-quoted instructions, he is at liberty to pass the salary of pensioned officers up to the date of the medical certificate; but, inasmuch as the nature of the medical officer's certificate cannot be foreseen, the heads of departments are precluded from making arrangements for filling up the contemplated vacancy until it is known whether the applicant for pension has been declared by the medical officer fit or unfit for further active service, and it is found frequently necessary to keep him on in the performance of the duties of his office until provision can be made for

filling up the situation. But this is never otherwise than a temporary arrangement, and made solely for the benefit of the public service, and it would save references to Govt. and correspondence, were the civil auditor directed to relax his interpretation of the instructions of Aug. 13, 1858, which have already been quoted to the above extent, and to pass the salaries of pensioned officers up to the date of their ceasing to be borne on the effective establishment.

Financial Dept., Fort William, March 28.

RESOLUTION.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Govt. of Bombay, and under the circumstances stated, to allow the salaries of pensioned officers to be passed up to the date of their ceasing to be borne on the effective establishment; but it should be understood that it is the duty of the head of an office, as a rule, to give a man his discharge when his certificate of incapacity for further effective service is rendered, exceptional cases being reported to the local Governments.

C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Sec. to Govt. of India.

\* Clauses I. and II. of paragraph 2 of Resolution.

I. In cases of pensions sanctioned by the Government of India or the local Governments, in which the parties applying for pension are still in the employment of Government, it has been usual for the pensions to commence from the date on which the pensioners may cease to be borne on the effective establishment.

II. In cases of pensions sanctioned by the Government of India, or the local Government, in which parties are not in the employment of Government at the time of applying for pension, the pensions commence from the date of the orders sanctioning the pensions.

#### BIRTHS.

BARAPULLE, Mrs. C. R., son, April 18.

CAMPBELL, wife of R. O., daughter, at Madras, April 20.

CARR, wife of F. C., son, at Ootacamund, April 14.

COWIE, wife of David, son, at Seetapore, April 20.

DAVIS, wife of S., son, at Vepery, April 22.

FLINT, wife of Captain, son, at Bellary, April 20.

FORBES, Mrs. James, daughter, at Vepery, April 24.

HALLPIKE, Mrs. J., son, at Shanghai, March 30.

PEREIRA, Mrs. F. C., son, April 17.

SPETZ, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, April 16.

#### MARRIAGES.

DRIVER, J. H., to Jemima, daughter of J. Smith, at Dacca, April 15.

JONES, C. T., to Miss Selina F. Johnson, at Shanghai, March 30.

MILLARD, J., to Miss Isabella Bodie, at Galle, March 18.

#### DEATHS.

ARGLES, Alice M., infant daughter of C. V., at Tirhoot, April 14.

COCQ, R. J. R., at Colombo, April 18.

DENNIS, Lily, wife of Lieut. col. J. B., at Fort William, aged 21, April 19.

DE SILVA, Peter, at Colombo, aged 54, April 22.

GAUMISSE, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 75, April 19.

GODLIEH, Samuel P., at Colombo, aged 15, April 18.

JONKLAAS, infant son of A. C., at Kandy, April 23.

LAEX, Maria, wife of Capt., at Hong Kong, April 5.

LOVETT, Sarah M., wife of G., at Palenacottah, aged 42, April 20.

MCKELLAR, Daniel, at Colombo, aged 42, April 20.

PALMER, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 32, April 18.

POGSON, Capt. C. D., H.M.'s 25th regt., at Poonamallee, April 19.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
May 24.

7th Drag. Gds.—G. Goodall, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Redman, prom.

1st Foot.—J. De S. Isaacson, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Davey, prom.; F. R. Stanton, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Mills, prom.

7th Foot.—Lieut. C. Bagnall, fr. 53rd foot, to be lieut., v. W. L. Geddes, who exch.

38th Foot.—Lieut. A. A. Von Beverhoudt, fr. 87th foot, to be lieut., v. A. M. Grote, who exch.

42nd Foot.—Lieut. M. Macleod to be capt., by purch., v. W. C. Ward, ret.; Ens. S. G. McDakin to be lieut., by purch., v. M. Macleod; E. P. Hicks, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. McDakin.

43rd Foot.—W. J. Denton, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Villiers, prom.

51st Foot.—Ens. D. V. Stuart to be lieut., by pur., v. R. W. Oldham, ret.; S. J. Dyer, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Robertson, prom.; J. R. Lunley, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Stuart.

79th Foot.—A. H. Turner, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Murray, prom.

82nd Foot.—A. Reamsbottom, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. C. H. Marchant, ret.

98th Foot.—A. H. H. Jesse, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Thorp, prom.



## Official Papers.

## THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

*Fort William, Milly. Dept., April 10.*—1. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council publishes, for general information, H.M.'s warrant, dated the 16th of January last, for the formation of staff corps in each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the subjoined despatches, recently received from H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, announcing the Queen's gracious intentions regarding the officers and men of H.M.'s Indian forces.

2. H.M.'s Govt. have laid down the general principles of this important measure; but, considering that various questions and points of detail, affecting the interests of the army, might arise, which could be best considered in India, have entrusted the Gov. gen. of India in Council, in communication with H.E. the C. in C. in India, with full discretion to act as may be deemed best for the public service, and have authorised him to frame such orders as may be necessary to give full effect to the intentions of H.M.'s Govt.

3. The Gov. gen. in Council has now the satisfaction of announcing to the European officers and men of the Indian forces the conditions prescribed and the offers made to them upon their amalgamation with H.M.'s general forces; whereby two armies will be united, which severally have rendered the most signal services to their Queen and country.

4. [Despatch 28, para. 3.] H.M.'s Govt. have expressed an anxious desire to preserve the proud recollections of distinguished service which belong especially to the older regts. of each Presidency, and to incorporate with H.M.'s army corps which have so greatly contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of H.M.'s dominions in the East.

5. [Non-commissioned officers and men. Despatch 27, para. 11. Despatch 28, paras. 1, 7, 10, 19, 22, 23, 26. Despatch 29, para. 10.] In order to effect these measures consistently with the determination which has been previously made known to the army, that no man shall have his present terms of service altered except with his own consent, the Gov. gen. in Council, under the authority of H.M.'s Govt., hereby offers to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, without exception, belonging to the Eur. art., inf., and sappers and miners, of the three Presidencies, to the Eur. cav. in Bengal, inc. the Lahore Lt. horse, to the German soldiers of the 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., and to all men in the depots of the Indian forces at Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and other stations, the option of accepting general service on the ordinary conditions of soldiers enlisted for the art., inf., and cav. of H.M.'s line army, with a bounty to all who are not of warrant rank, at the rates to be presently stated.

6. Soldiers who now volunteer will have the option of choosing whether their future pensions shall be reckoned according to the regulations of H.M.'s army, or according to those of the Indian forces. Their choice may be declared at any time within three months of the date of volunteering.

Soldiers who now volunteer will have the privilege of counting their past service towards completion of their contract service and for pension, under whichever regulation they may choose.

7. [Despatch 29, Paras. 2, 10, 12.] The non-com. officers and soldiers of the artillery of each Presidency, who, under the above conditions, may be willing to transfer their services absolutely to the royal regts. of artillery of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will be formed into new troops and batteries composed of men serving under the same conditions as those of the royal artillery. The soldiers who may decline to accept the offer now made will be formed into batteries, which will remain under their original conditions, and, as the numbers of the men diminish by casualties, the batteries will be gradually diminished in number, and will finally disappear.

8. [Despatch 30, para. 14.] Non-com. officers and men who have been transferred from other corps to the corps of sappers and miners, and who may now volunteer under the conditions of H.M.'s general service, will receive the rates of bounty stated in paragraph 20. The acceptance of bounty will not involve their removal from the sappers and miners. Those who decline to accept the offer now made may continue with that corps on their present conditions.

9. [Despatch 28, para. 19.] The European cavalry will be formed into three regts. of Light Dragoons of H.M.'s general army, to consist of the men who may now volunteer on the conditions of general service, and these men will have the option of joining any one of the three regts. of Light Dragoons to be now formed. These will be designated respectively the 19th, 20th, and 21st Regts. of Light Dragoons.

10. [Despatch 28, paras. 10, 21.] The non-commissioned officers and men of the European cavalry and the Lahore light horse, who may prefer the existing conditions of Indian service, will be placed in a regt. of cavalry to be formed for that purpose as a local regt., with officers selected from those who may not volunteer for line service.

11. [Despatch 28, paras. 10, 11, 17, 23, 26.] It is desired by H.M.'s Govt. to maintain as integral regts. the three oldest European inf. regts. of the Bengal Presidency, and all of the three regts. of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, and to keep the men who are now in each of those corps, and who may volunteer for H.M.'s general service in the regts. which, when transferred to the line, will represent those to which they now respectively belong.

12. [Despatch 28, para. 10.] The men of the 4th and 6th Bengal European regts. and the men of the Bengal European inf. of the depot at Barrackpore will be allowed to volunteer for any one of the three new regts. of the line in Bengal. The men of the Bengal European light cavalry of the depot at Barrackpore will be allowed to volunteer for any one of the three new regts. of the cavalry of the line. The men of the cav. and inf. arm of the depot at Barrackpore, who do not volunteer, will join the local regt. of their arm.

13. H.M. having graciously determined to mark her estimation of the services of her Indian armies by conferring the designation of "royal" upon three of the European regts., and by selecting for this honour one regt. from each Presidency,—the selection of which has been left by H.M. to the judgment and discretion of the Gov. of India—the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has much gratification in announcing that the following regts. will henceforward bear the honourable designation of "royal" regts. :—

The 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

The 1st Madras Fusiliers.

The 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

14. [Despatch 28, paras. 17, 23, 26, 29.] The three older regts. in the several Presidencies will thus be converted into regts. of H.M.'s general army, and will be numbered and designated as follows :—

The 101st Regt. of Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers).

The 102nd Regt. of Foot (Royal Madras Fusiliers).

The 103rd Regt. of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers).

The 104th Regt. of Foot (Bengal Fusiliers).

The 105th Regt. of Foot (Madras Light Infantry).

The 106th Regt. of Foot (Bombay Light Infantry).

The 107th Regt. of Foot (Bengal Infantry).

The 108th Regt. of Foot (Madras Infantry).

The 109th Regt. of Foot (Bombay Infantry).

15. [Despatch 28, paras. 17, 23, 26.] The corps transferred to H.M.'s service will retain all honorary distinctions which they have won. These will be borne on appointments, and colours, or in the army list, in such manner as H.M.'s Govt. may think best suited to the arm of the service to which the corps belongs.

16. [Despatch 28, paras. 10, 12, 24, 27.] The non-commissioned officers and men of the infantry, who may prefer the conditions of Indian service, will be placed in one or more regiments of infantry to be formed as local regiments in each presidency, with officers selected from those who may not volunteer for line service.

17. [Despatch 28, para. 10; despatch 29, para. 10.] In the artillery, cavalry (including the Lahore Lt. horse), and infantry of the Indian forces, there are many men who volunteered from regiments of the line. To these men the Gov. gen. in Council allows the option of returning to the regiments, whether of cavalry or infantry, from which they volunteered, if those regiments are now in India; or of transfer to other regts. of British cav. or infantry serving in India, or to the regiments to be now retained of the arm to which such men belong. The men of this class electing to be transferred to British regiments serving in India will not receive bounty, having received it on entering the Indian service. To those who accept the conditions of H.M.'s general service now offered, bounty will be given on the same terms as to the other men in the Indian service. The volunteers here alluded to will be further allowed the option of discharge, if unwilling to remain in the service. Those who prefer the existing conditions of the Indian service will be allowed to remain with a local regiment.

18. The non-commissioned officers of artillery, of the 4th and 5th Bengal European cav., and of the 4th and 6th Bengal European inf., who volunteer for the new regts. of the line, will carry their rank with them, and be supernumeraries in the regts. for which they volunteer; being made effective in their respective ranks, as vacancies occur, in the proportion of three appointments to four vacancies.

19. [General tenor of Despatch 28.] To the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men employed in the several depots of the army, to the non-commissioned officers serving with native regts., and to all other men borne on the unattached list in Bengal, and the list of effective supernumeraries in Madras and Bombay, the Gov. gen. in Council offers the option of accepting the conditions of H.M.'s general service, according to the arm of the service to which they belong; with bounty to all men not of warrant rank, who under the usual conditions of service would be entitled to bounty; or of remaining on the conditions of the Indian service if they prefer to do so.

20. [Despatch 28, para. 10.] The rates of bounty to be issued will be as follows :—

	Rs.
To men who have more than 4 years to serve from Feb. 18, 1861	50
To men who have more than 3 and less than 4 years to serve from same date	40
To men who have more than 2 and less than 3 years to serve from same date	30
To men who have more than 1 and less than 2 years to serve from same date	20
To men who have 1 year or less to serve from same date	10
Any expense caused to a man by his transfer will be reimbursed to him. No kit, or compensation in lieu of kit, will be given.	

21. The immediate issue of bounty to men volunteering is hereby authorised, on their making the declaration appended to this G.O. before a justice of the peace or magistrate.

22. [Despatch 28, para. 9.] The earliest measures will be taken in the three presidencies, under the orders of their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief, to ascertain the wishes of the men; and the result will be reported to the Govt. of India without delay. The C. in C. in India may take the necessary measures for carrying out the final arrangements for the new constitution of the European forces of H.M.'s Indian army, and for the disposal of the men who do not volunteer.

23. [Commissioned officers. Despatch 27, para. 3.] In the execution of the measures to bring about the proposed amalgamation, it is the intention of H.M.'s Govt. that the pledge that due regard shall be paid to the rights and claims of the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces shall be scrupulously adhered to.

24. [Despatch 31, para. 2, 4.] H.M. has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give to every officer of her Indian armies a Royal Commission under the Sign Manual, conferring rank and command in H.M.'s army in any part of the world. Nominal rolls of all the officers of the armies of the three Presidencies will be immediately transmitted by the several Govts. of India to H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, in order to the preparation of the new commissions.

25. [Despatch 29, para. 2, VI.] In order to carry out to the full extent the plan which has been determined upon by H.M.'s Govt. for the assimilation and ultimate consolidation of the Indian regiments of artillery with the royal artillery, the organisation of the Indian regiments will be as follows :—The Bengal artillery will be formed into seven brigades, the Madras artillery into four brigades, and the Bombay artillery into three brigades, in all fourteen brigades, each with the strength of officers detailed in the margin.\* Regimental promotions in the artillery requisite to complete the formation of brigades on the new organisation will be made without delay, with effect from the 18th Feb., 1861, the date of the receipt of the despatches by the Govt. of India.

26. [Despatch 27, para. 9.] The officers of artillery holding appointments in the ordnance department, including superintendents of ordnance manufacturing establishments, will be seconded, and the promotions consequent thereupon will be made from the same date.

27. [Despatch 29, paras. 4, 5.] Under the royal artillery organisation, the colonel's allowance is drawn by colonels commandant, and of these there will be seven only under the new organisation in place of twelve, who now draw colonels' allowance in Bengal; in Madras four in place of seven; and in Bombay three in place of five.

Eventually, the assimilation will be carried out in this respect also. The five officers who will be supernumerary in Bengal, the three in Madras, and the two in Bombay, will continue to receive colonel's allowance, and the necessary reduction will be gradually carried out by promoting only three officers to every four vacancies in the number of those receiving colonel's allowance, until the supernumeraries shall have been absorbed.

28. The colonels now to be made colonels commandant, and the colonels in excess of the new establishment, who are also in receipt of the colonel's allowance, will take regimental rank, as colonels commandant, from the date on which they respectively received the colonel's allowance. All general officers not being on the new fixed establishment of colonels commandant, and not drawing colonel's allowance, will be supernumerary or unattached, as at present.

29. [Despatch 29, para. 6.] Colonels of artillery under the new organisation, who, not being colonels commandant, will not draw colonel's allowance, will be permitted to draw in India the pay and allowances fixed for the rank of regimental colonel (except the colonel's allowance). On furlough, they will receive the furlough pay of colonel, viz., 25s. a day, and they will enjoy the privileges of regimental colonels in being permitted to reside in England, if not required in India, without forfeiting their position on the effective list.

\* 1 colonel commandant, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 9 2nd captains, including an adjutant, 24 lieutenants.

Also note that F, an officer of 12 years' service, by joining the staff corps, passed over I, his senior in the army, and in his former *cadre*.

The general list will then stand thus:—

Cpts.	B	Lieuts.	H
	D		L
	&c.		N
	I		O
	K		P
	J		&c.
	M		
	Q		

61. [Despatch 27, paras. 4, 5, 13.] It is intended by H.M.'s Govt. that the regular N.I. regts. in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the regular N.C. regts. in Madras, shall eventually be officered on the irregular system, and therefore that the number of their Eur. officers shall eventually be fewer than at present. This change will be effected gradually, and each regt., after the change shall have been made in it, will be officered from the general lists, and from the staff corps, and as far as may be practicable, officers will be allowed to continue to serve with the regts. to which they have been attached.

62. It will be the anxious desire of the Govt. of India to carry out this important change with due regard to the interest and claims of all officers now serving with the regular native regiments of the army; and, meanwhile, officers commanding regiments, and all officers serving with them, will continue to draw the allowances they now receive.

63. The position and claims of the field officers of the army who are now unemployed, and for whom it may be difficult to find suitable employment, under the new system, are also under consideration by the Governor-general in Council.

64. [Despatch 27, para. 4.] It is intended that the irregular regiments of cavalry and infantry in the three presidencies shall each have six officers, besides the medical officers.

65. [Despatch 27, paras. 12, 34. Despatch 28, para. 14.] It will be observed that in the despatches No. 27, paras. 12 and 34, and No. 28, para. 14, it is distinctly announced that the present and prospective advantages which officers now in the service derive from the military and orphan funds will be secured to them; and further, that retiring pensions, under the Indian regulations, will be scrupulously preserved. Officers ordered to serve out of India with their regts. will be allowed to count such service, in completion of the period required under the Indian regulations for the several rates of pension. Officers who may serve out of India under any other conditions, will be allowed to count for pension, in addition to their service in India, one year for every two years of their service out of India.

66. [Staff Corps; Royal Warrant Clause 1, Despatch 27, para. 6.] The organization and regulations of the staff corps to be formed in the several presidencies are given in full detail in the Royal Warrant and the Despatch No. 27, now published. The object of forming the staff corps is to supply a body of officers for service in India, by whom various officers and appointments, hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps of Indian forces, shall in future be held: it having been resolved that the practice of withdrawing officers for such employment, while remaining on the strength of their regiments, be discontinued, and that ultimately all officers selected for such employment be transferred to staff corps.

67. [Royal Warrant, clause 1.] These corps will be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay staff corps respectively, and will consist of such officers as may be required for employment therein, and may be selected by the Govts. of the several Presidencies with the approbation of the Sec. of State for India in Council.

68. [Royal Warrant, clause 2; despatch 27, para. 6.] Officers of the British and Indian armies, now in staff employ in India, not having the substantive rank of colonel, are eligible for admission to the staff corps; and officers of either service under the rank of field officer, not now on the staff, may now or hereafter become candidates.

69. Officers at present holding civil and political appointments of every description, and appointments in all public offices and departments; officers holding military appointments on the general and personal staff; and the appointments of comdt., second in command, and adjt. of irregular and local corps; of adjt. and interpreter and quartermaster of existing local European and Native regts.—will be held to be now on staff employ, and will be eligible, under the conditions hereafter noted, to have their names placed on the list of this staff corps; but officers doing duty with irregular and local regts. will not be regarded as being now in staff employ.

70. So soon as the proposed changes in the organization of the regular native regts. shall have come into operation, the whole of the officers who will be permanently attached to them will be held to be on staff employ.

71. [Despatch 27, para. 6.] There will then be, as at present, two great divisions of employment for officers of the staff corps:—

1st. Purely military, as in regts. of the native army.

2nd. Various civil appointments, as political, public works, &c.

There will also be practically many sub divisions of employment, for each of which there will be, as at present, separate departmental lists.

72. [Royal Warrant, clause 2, Despatch 27, paras. 13, 17.] Officers of the Indian army now holding staff appointments of any description will have the option of joining the staff corps if they do not possess the substantive rank of colonel, or of continuing in staff employment whatever their regimental rank, without joining the staff corps; and in the latter case they will not, as heretofore, be required to vacate their appointments on the attainment of a certain regimental rank. This paragraph does not affect the provisions of paragraph 45.

73. [Royal Warrant, clause 2. Despatch 27, para. 26.] Officers of the Indian army, not now on the staff, not having the substantive rank of colonel, but who within the last three years, or who at the commencement of their present unexpired furlough, may have served permanently on the staff, and who may make application within the next six months, will be considered eligible to join the staff corps on the same terms as those now on staff employ, provided always that they have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostance, and that they did not lose their appointments through misconduct, and are not otherwise disqualified.

74. [Despatch 27, para. 16.] Officers of the British army, now in staff employment, will have the option of declaring their desire to be transferred to the staff corps, with the consent of the C. in C. in India, within six months from the date of the notification of the Royal Warrant in India; or of retaining their appointments on their present footing, if their services are required by Govt., for the unexpired portion of a period of five years from the date of their appointment, unless the regts. to which they belong shall be previously removed from the Indian establishment.

75. [Royal Warrant, Clause 2, Despatch 27, paras. 18, 19.] Those whose tenure of staff appointments at the time of transfer to the staff corps shall have exceeded one year, will not be subjected to probation or to any introductory test, other than those already prescribed for any department in which they may be serving; but officers who may have held their appointments for less than one year will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps, unless they possess the requisite qualifications to be hereafter laid down, and shall have completed the period of probation to be prescribed. The option of joining the staff corps will be open to those officers only who may be considered by the Govts. under which they are serving to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

76. [Despatch 27, para. 15; Adj. gen's Dept.; Qr.mr. gen's Dept.; Brigade majors and fort adjutants; Personal staff.] Appointments on the general staff of the army can only be held for five years; they may be held by officers of the staff corps, or by other officers of either army, but will be subject henceforward to the limitations as to rank which are laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in clauses 30 to 33 of the section entitled "Duties of General and other Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army."

77. Officers now holding such appointments will not be required to vacate them for a period of two years from this date, or for a period of seven years from the date of their appointment.

78. [Despatch 27, para. 26.] Officers not having the substantive rank of colonel, now holding appointments on the staff, as defined in paragraph 69, will at once be called upon to declare whether or not they desire to join the staff corps. To enable such officers to avail themselves of the advantages in the way of promotion notified in paragraphs 84 and 85, they must communicate their decision to the Adjutant-general within six months of the date of the publication of the Royal Warrant in India.

79. [Despatch 27, para. 20.] The selection of officers hereafter, for the staff corps, will rest with the Governments in India, but no officer serving with any regiment will be admitted on probation without the consent of the C. in C., or without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment, that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the period prescribed in paragraph 80.

80. [Royal Warrant, clause 2. Despatch 27, paras. 19, 20.] For the future officers not on the staff will not be eligible for the staff corps unless they be below the rank of regimental field officer, and have served three years with a regt., of which two must have been in India, and have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostance. They will not be permanently appointed to the staff corps, unless, after due probation, they shall pass the prescribed tests for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. This rule applies equally to officers of the British and Indian armies.

81. [Despatch 27, para. 20.] A subsequent notification will prescribe the period of probation and the tests of qualification in the several departments.

82. [Despatch 27, para. 21.] The promotion of officers, while on probation, will go on in their respective regts.

83. [Despatch 27, para. 21.] Officers of the British army, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will be removed from the strength of the regt. to which they belonged.

84. [Royal warrant, clause 3, paras. 1 and 2.] The promotion of officers of the staff corps will be regulated as follows:—

Ensigns when permanently transferred to the staff corps will have the rank of lieut. Other officers will have the rank which they may hold in their regiments.

Officers of twelve years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, will become captains. After twenty years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, they will become majors. After twenty-six years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, they will become lieut.-colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps as lieut. col. will entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of colonel.

85. [Royal Warrant, clause 8, Despatch 27, para. 26. Despatch 27, para. 3.] Officers now in staff employment will be allowed to count, to the extent laid down in the Royal Warrant, as noted in the preceding paragraph, their past service towards promotion, as if it had been performed in the staff corps. One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it according to the above rules. An interval of two years at least must intervene between each succeeding step. But these privileges will be restricted to those officers who, whether now in India or on leave out of India, may declare their desire to be transferred to the staff corps, within six months of the date of the notification of the warrant in India.

86. [Royal Warrant, clause 2.] The officers referred to in paragraph 73 will also be allowed this privilege, should they be permitted to join the staff corps.

87. [Despatch 27, para. 26. Royal Warrant, clause 3, para. 3.] The past service on the staff counting for promotion in the staff corps, will include any service of a permanent nature which an officer now on the staff may, from the date of his first arrival in India, have passed on the staff.

88. [Despatch 27, para. 27; Royal Warrant, clause 3, para. 6.] Officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer, will be allowed to exchange with regimental officers of the line of the same rank, on the recommendation of the Governments of the several Presidencies, with the concurrence of the Govt. of India and the C. in C. in India, and subject to the confirmation of her Majesty. But it is to be understood that the regimental officer entering the staff corps by exchange will not necessarily assume the staff appointment held by the officer with whom he exchanges. He will merely enter the staff corps on being found qualified for the department of the staff on which the Govt. may desire to employ him. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank.

89. An officer of the staff corps whose name is borne on the *cadre* of an Indian regt., exchanging from the staff corps with an officer of a British regt., other than the new line regts. about to be formed, will give an effective step in the *cadre* of his former regt.

90. [Despatch 27, para. 22.] It will be discretionary with the Govts. in India, as at present, to employ the officers of the staff corps in such manner as they may think best, in the situations for which their respective qualifications may render them most fitted. The appts. and proms. in the several departs. will rest, as at present, with the Govts. in India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which the officer may hold in the staff corps. Those appts., proms., and recommendations now in the gift of the commanders in chief remain as heretofore.

91. [Despatch 27, para. 28.] Officers of the staff corps of one Presidency may, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, be employed in any other Presidency.

92. Unattached officers of the Indian service are eligible for the staff corps on the same terms as other Indian officers.

93. [Royal Warrant, clause 8. Despatch 27, para. 32.] Officers of the staff corps while on furlough will draw the pay of their rank, as laid down in the clause of the Royal Warrant for officers out of India, and in case of sickness will have the privilege of drawing for six months the allowances of officers on sick leave in India. They will be allowed to retain their appointments during short periods of leave, not exceeding twenty months, during which time they will only receive the unemployed pay of their rank. With the above exceptions, the officers of the staff corps will be under the new furlough regulations of the Indian army.

94. [Despatch 27, para. 30.] A certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance. Eventually, the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every thirty officers on the staff corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number

of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each presidency.

95. [Royal Warrant, clause 3, para. 9. Despatch 27, para. 29.] Officers of H.M.'s Indian forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service. Officers of the British army, entering the staff corps, will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps:—

SCALE.	£.	s.	d.
After 20 years' service in India	191	12	0 per annum.
" 24 " " " "	292	0	0 "
" 28 " " " "	365	0	0 "
" 32 " " " "	456	5	0 "

These periods of service will include the proportions of leave of absence in India or elsewhere, laid down in the new furlough regulations, viz.:—

2 years in 20 years' service.	3	25	"
" " " "	4	30	"

96. [Royal Warrant, clause 3, para. 10. Despatch 27, para. 31.] All officers of the staff corps in England, who may not wish to retire, but are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list of the staff corps, who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, may, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps, be placed on a half-pay list on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in the British army. Officers belonging to the India forces, who may avail themselves of this privilege, will give an effective step in the *cadres* of their regiments. Officers placed on half-pay will be eligible to return to effective service either in the staff corps or in regiments of the line. In the former case their names will not be restored to their old *cadres*.

97. [Despatch 27, para. 33.] No unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the Governments in India to remain there, will be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. At the expiration of that period he will be restricted to the pay fixed for officers of his rank "out of India." This rule in no way affects the colonel's allowance.

98. [Despatch 27, para. 33.] Officers of the staff corps under the rank of major-general, whom the Government of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity, will not be allowed to draw pay for more than four years, of which one year may be on the Indian scale, and three years on the scale fixed for officers "out of India," after which period they will be placed on half-pay, or on pension, according to the scale of their rank, if entitled thereto.

99. [Royal Warrant, clause 8. Despatch 27, para. 23.] The pay of officers of the staff corps whilst unemployed has been fixed at the following rates:—

	Whilst required to remain in India.	Out of India.
General officers	Rs. 1,295 5 0	£1 5 0
Brevet colonel and		
Lieut. col.	827 14 0	1 0 0
Major	640 14 0	0 16 0
Captain	374 1 6	0 10 6
Lieutenant	225 12 0	0 6 6

100. [Despatch 27, para. 23.] The pay and allowances to be established for the several staff appointments in all departments of staff employ, will be announced in a subsequent notification, and meanwhile the staff salary and other allowances of all appointments will remain unchanged.

101. [Royal Warrant, clause 3, para. 4, 5.] Officers of the staff corps are eligible for brevet rank, and will take their places on the general gradation list, in common with the rest of the army. Those holding military appointments will take military command according to their army rank, but officers whilst holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such command. Civil appointments are those in any civil branch of the army, or under the civil administration of Government.

102. Officers of the staff corps will succeed to colonel's allowance according to their seniority as lieut.-colonels in the staff corps. Lieut. colonels entering the staff corps on its first establishment will take rank for colonels' allowance according to the dates of their commissions as substantive lieut.-colonels. All officers entering the staff corps will take with them the substantive rank they held at the time of joining it. Should two officers of the same rank enter the staff corps and be promoted on the same day, they will stand in the corps according to the dates of their previous substantive commissions. But officers of the staff corps will take precedence, and exercise command among each other according to their army rank.

103. All promotions in the staff corps, in the case of officers who may join the staff corps, within six months of the publication of the Royal Warrant, will take effect from Feb. 18, 1861, the date of the receipt of the warrant in India.

104. [Royal Warrant, clause 7.] The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by H.M. through the Secy. of State for India.

105. The provisions of para. 90 are also applicable to appointments in the ordnance, survey, and public works departments.

106. [Despatch 81, paras. 5, 6.] The promotion of officers of the Indian armies, on the occurrence of vacancies, will be notified, as heretofore, by the Govts. of India in the *Official Gazette*, and will be stated to be "subject to H.M.'s approval." Periodical lists of these promotions will be submitted to the Sec. of State for India, that measures may be taken for the preparation and signature of corresponding commissions. Pending the receipt of these commissions, the officers provisionally promoted by the Indian Govts. will enjoy the pay, provision, and privileges of the rank to which they may have been advanced.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

DECLARATION is made by a soldier, volunteering from her Majesty's Indian forces to regiments of her Majesty's general army.

I, A. B. do declare, that I have been till now a (private, or corporal, or sergeant, as the case may be) in the Regiment of \_\_\_\_\_ in her Majesty's Indian military forces:—That I enlisted on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ for a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years, of which \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ months remain unexpired: that I am of the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years; that I am willing to be transferred from the infantry, (or as the case may be) of her Majesty's Indian forces to the 101st regiment Royal Bengal fusiliers, (or as the case may be) of her Majesty's army, for the unexpired residue of my term of service; and to accept, according to the terms of a general order of his Excellency the Governor-general of India in Council, No. 332, of the 10th day of April, 1861, the bounty of rupees \_\_\_\_\_ upon such transfer: And that I will serve her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for the said unexpired term of \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ months from this date, provided my services should so long be required, and also for such further term, not exceeding two years, as shall be directed by the commanding officer on any foreign station.

Signature of soldier.

Signature of witness.

Declared before me

(Signature of justice of the peace or magistrate.)

#### ROYAL WARRANT.

##### VICTORIA R.

[G.O., paras. 66, 67.] Whereas it is expedient to provide a body of officers for our service in India, by whom various offices and appointments hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps or regiments of our forces in India shall in future be held; and whereas our Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved to charge upon the revenues of India the sum necessary to provide the pay, half-pay, and pensions of such body of officers on the scale hereinafter contained, our will and pleasure is, that a corps be formed in each of the presidencies of our Indian dominions, to be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay staff corps, respectively, to consist of such officers as may be required for such employment, and are selected for such purpose by our Governments in India, with the approbation of our Secretary of State for India in Council.

[G.O., paras. 68, 72, 73, 75, 80, 86.] It is also our will and pleasure that all officers now holding, or who immediately before the commencement of their present unexpired furlough may have held such appointments, and in future officers belonging to any of our land forces serving in India, under the rank of regimental field officer, who shall have served three years with a regiment, of which two shall have been in India, shall be eligible to enter such staff corps, but such officers will not be permanently transferred to the staff corps, unless fully qualified, and until they shall have passed such periods of probation as may be determined on for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. Officers will receive commissions in the staff corps on their names being submitted to our Secretary of State for India.

It is our further will and pleasure, that the proportion and pay of the staff corps shall be regulated as follows:—

1. [G.O., para. 84.] Ensigns when permanently transferred to the staff corps to have the rank of lieutenant. Other officers to have the rank which they may hold in their regiments.

2. Promotion in the staff corps to be governed by length of service.

[G.O., para. 84.] Officers after twelve years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, to become captains.

After twenty years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, to become majors.

After twenty-six years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, to become lieutenant-colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps as lieutenant-

colonel to entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of colonel.

3. Officers now in staff employment in India, joining the staff corps on its formation, shall count their previous staff service towards promotion to the following extent:—

[G.O., para. 85.] One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it, according to the above rules. An interval of two years at least must intervene between each succeeding step.

4. [G.O., para. 101.] Officers in the staff corps will be eligible for brevet rank in common with the rest of the army.

5. [G.O., para. 101.] Officers of the staff corps holding military appointments will take military command according to their army rank, but officers whilst holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such command.

6. [G.O., para. 88.] Exchanges may be allowed between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer and regimental officers of the same rank on the recommendation of the Indian Governments. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank.

7. [G.O., para. 104.] The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by us through our Secretary of State for India.

8. [G.O., paras. 93, 99.] Officers of the staff corps will receive pay according to the following scale:—

	Whilst required to remain in India.	Out of India.
	R. A. P.	£ s. d.
General Officers	1,295 5 0	per mensem. 1 5 0 p. diem.
Bt. col. & Lt. col.	827 14 0	1 0 0 "
Major	640 14 0	0 16 0 "
Captain	374 1 6	0 10 6 "
Lieutenant	225 12 0	0 6 6 "

[G.O., para. 99.] Every officer when in active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned by the Govts. in India, with the approval of the Sec. of State for India in Council, as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold. Eventually, a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance.

9. [G.O., para. 95.] Officers of the staff corps will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps:—

SCALE.	£	s.	d.
After 20 years' service in India	191	12	0 per annum.
" 24 " " " "	292	0	0 "
" 28 " " " "	365	0	0 "
" 32 " " " "	456	5	0 "

Officers of H.M.'s Indian forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service.

10. [G.O., para. 96.] Officers of the staff corps in England who may not wish to retire, but who are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, will be placed on a half-pay list, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps, on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in our army.

11. It is also our will and pleasure that this warrant shall be administered and interpreted by our Sec. of State for India in Council, who shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters therein contained.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this sixteenth day of January, 1861, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command,  
(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

DESPATCH No. 27.  
India-office, London, Jan. 18, 1861.  
Military, No. 27.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward for your information and guidance copies of a Royal Warrant authorising the formation of staff corps for each of the three Presidencies in India. You will cause the institution of these corps to be notified in such manner as may seem to you best calculated to make the provisions contained in the Warrant generally known, and to afford to such officers as may wish to join the new corps the opportunity of doing so.

2. I proceed, at the same time, to communicate to your lordship the general views of H.M.'s Govt. as to the measures to be adopted in reference to the officers of H.M.'s Indian army.

3. [G.O., para. 23.] In the execution of those measures the pledge that due regard shall be paid to the rights and claims of the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces will be scrupulously adhered to.

4. [G.O., paras. 61–64.] The events of the late mutiny have impressed upon H.M.'s Govt. the absolute necessity of a large reduction of the native



army, and, with a view to that economy which is imperatively called for by the state of Indian finance, it appears to them that the number of officers hitherto attached to the native regts. organised on what is called the regular system, may be considerably reduced. Your lordship has recommended that six European officers should be employed with those regts. which are formed on the irregular system, and your lordship has already received the sanction of H.M.'s Govt. to this arrangement. I am of opinion that a very considerable saving will thus be effected, as nearly one-half the charge of a regular regt. consists of the pay and allowances of its officers. I am inclined to believe also that the efficiency of the regts. will in no respect suffer, whilst an opportunity will be given of raising the character and position of the native officers, and probably of affording an opening for the employment of natives of higher position, which I consider to be an object of considerable importance.

5. [G.O., para. 61.] The irregular native regts., both of infantry and cavalry, have hitherto been officered by officers specially appointed to them. There is also a large number of appointments of different kinds—political, civil, &c., held by officers, and comprehended under the general name of staff employment. For both these descriptions of employment, officers, though borne on the strength of their regts., have been taken. Indeed, the number of officers borne on the strength of regts. has been increased beyond that required for regimental duty, expressly in order to allow of their being so taken away. In addition to this, application was some years ago made by the Government in India to the Home Government that officers in the regts. of the line stationed in India might be similarly employed, and arrangements were made as to the number and rank of the officers of such regiments in order to allow of this being done.

6. [G.O., para. 66.] This system of withdrawing officers for such employment while permanently remaining on the strength of their regiments has been condemned by various high authorities as impairing the efficiency of the regiments; and it is the intention of H.M.'s Government that it should be discontinued, and that, ultimately, all officers selected for such employment should be transferred to staff corps, which will be formed expressly for this service. There will be, as at present, two great divisions of employment for officers of the staff corps:—

1st. [G.O., para. 71.] Purely military, as in regiments of the native army.

2nd. Various civil appointments, as political, public works, &c.

There will also be practically many subdivisions of employment, for each of which there may be, as at present, separate departmental lists.

[G.O., para. 68.] The staff corps will be drawn from the two classes of officers which at present furnish officers for staff employment, viz., the officers of H.M.'s general army serving in India, and those of her Indian army.

7. [G.O., para. 46.] The list of general officers of the Indian army and their promotion will remain exactly as at present. It will be desirable to provide for the early consolidation of the list of officers attaining this rank in the general and Indian branches of H.M.'s service; but this subject requires further consideration, and will form the subject of a separate despatch.

8. [G.O., paras. 47, 48.] The promotion of field officers will go on as usual, in separate lists of "majors," "lieutenant-colonels," and "colonels regimentally" of cavalry and infantry, but a gradual reduction will be made in the number of regimental colonels entitled to colonels' allowances, in due proportion to the reduction in the number of regiments. The extent to which this reduction is to be carried will be determined hereafter; but it must be commenced at once in Bengal, by promoting only three lieutenant-colonels for every four vacancies in the rank of colonel regimentally.

9. [G.O., paras. 26, 45.] Officers of the Royal or Indian corps of engs. who may be employed in the public works or survey depts., and officers of the Royal or Indian regts. of art. doing duty with batteries of native art., or employed in the ordnance dept., or as superintendents ordnance manufacturing establishments in India, will not be required to relinquish their regimental position, but art. officers holding appointments in the ordnance dept. will be seconded, and officers of either of these regts. accepting any other description of staff employ than those above specified will be subject to the same rules as officers of inf. or cav. of the line or local services respectively.

10. [G.O., para. 11.] The Act 23 & 24 Vict., cap. c., of the last session of parliament, prohibits the further enlistment of troops for the local European army of India, and under the operation of that Act the European regiments of the local army would, in course of time, be extinguished. But it is the desire of H.M.'s Govt. to preserve in the ranks of the British army the names and traditions of certain of the older European regiments of the late East India Company's service, and to convert these regiments at once into regiments of H.M.'s line army.

11. [No. 28; G.O., para. 5.] The details of the measures by which this object is to be effected are communicated to you in a separate despatch of this date; and it is sufficient to state here that no soldier of the local army will have the conditions of his service altered without his own consent, and that the proper establishment of officers for the converted regiments will be filled up with officers of the local army who may volunteer to transfer their services to the line, and who will thenceforth rise by seniority in the regts. to which they may be posted.

12. [G.O., para. 65.] The present and prospective advantage which these officers derive from the Military and Orphan Funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed retiring pensions under the present rule (2 years' future service out of India counting as 1 year in India in completion of the service required for the several grades of pension).

13. [G.O., paras 50, 58, 61; G.O., paras. 49, 59, 60, 72.] In my Despatch No. 31, of this date, you are informed that commissions from her Majesty, conferring rank and command in her armies, will be given to all the European commissioned officers of H.M.'s Indian army; but these commissions, like those which they now hold from the C. in C. in India, will not contain an appointment to particular regiments. The European commissioned officers of cavalry and infantry will be placed on two general lists of cavalry and infantry for each Presidency. Those officers who may not join the staff corps or regiments of the line will be available for any duty to which they may be appointed, either continuing to serve with the regiments to which they have been attached, or in staff employment or otherwise, at the discretion of the Governments of India. The promotion of officers who have been posted to regiments will go on to the rank of lieutenant colonel, in conformity with the usages of the Indian army, by regimental seniority, and that of unposted officers in the manner specified in my despatches, Nos. 343 of 30th Sept., 1859, para. 5, and 287 of 31st July, 1860.

14. [G.O., paras. 58, 59, 60.] Officers of the local army who may be transferred to the staff corps will, thenceforward, be promoted under the rules of that corps. Their names, however, (which may be printed in italics in the Army List), will remain on the rolls of the Indian army, and the promotion of the officers who do not join the staff corps will be unaffected by their removal, and will be made in the same manner as if these officers had not joined the staff corps. The same rule will apply to promotion in the general lists of field officers, on which the names of officers so transferred will be placed in the same position which they would have held had they not joined the staff corps. Thus, until the death or retirement of such officers, their names will remain on the rolls of the Indian army to regulate the promotion of their juniors.

15. [G.O., para. 76.] Appointments on the general staff of the army, specified in the margin,\* can only be held for five years, either by officers of the staff corps or by other officers, and will be subject to the limitations as to the rank of the officers holding them, which are laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in clauses 30 to 33 of the section entitled "Duties of General and other Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army."

16. [G.O., para. 74.] Officers of regiments of the line now in staff employment other than the appointments specified will have the option of joining the staff corps with the consent of the C. in C. in India, within six months from the date of the notification of the warrant in India, or of retaining their appointments on their present footing, if their services are required by your Government for the unexpired term of a period of five years from the date of their appointment, unless the regiment to which they belong shall be previously removed from the Indian establishment.

17. [G.O., para. 72.] Officers in the local army holding such appointments, if they do not join the staff corps, may be allowed to continue in staff employment without vacating their appointments on the attainment of a certain rank, or will be at the disposal of Government for such other service as they may be competent to perform.

18. [G.O., para. 75.] Officers now holding staff appointments, who have held them for short periods only, will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps unless they shall possess the requisite qualifications, and until they shall have completed the period of probation that may be prescribed for the department in which they may be serving.

19. [G.O., paras. 75, 80.] The option of joining the staff corps referred to in the foregoing paras. will be open to those officers only who may have fulfilled the conditions prescribed for original appointments previously to their being transferred to it, and who may be considered by your Govt. to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

20. [G.O., paras. 79, 80, 81.] The selection of officers for the staff corps will rest with the Governments in India. No officer, however, should be ad-

\* Adjutant-general's department. Quartermaster-general's department. Brigade majors and fort adjutants. Personal staff.

mitted on probation without the consent of the C. in C., and without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period. I desire that, after communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, your Government will prepare a scheme of the tests and periods of probation suitable for the several departments of military and civil staff employment.

21. [G.O., paras. 82, 83.] The promotion of officers, while on probation, will go on in their respective regiments. Officers of the British army, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will be removed from the strength of the regiment to which they belonged.

22. [G.O., para. 90.] It will be discretionary with the Govts. of India to employ the officers of the staff corps in such manner as they may think best, in the situations for which their respective qualifications may render them most fitted. The appointments and promotions in the several departments will rest with the Govts. in India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which the officer may hold in the staff corps.

23. [G.O., paras. 99, 100.] Officers of the staff corps, whilst employed, will receive, in addition to the pay of their rank, such a sum as will make up the salary and allowances which may be assigned to the office which they hold. When unemployed, they will receive pay or half-pay on the scale fixed in the Warrant, according to their military rank. It is desirable that you should at once prepare a list of all officers in staff employ, and of the situations filled by them, with the amount of salary which you consider suitable for each appointment respectively.

24. The aggregate number of officers of the staff corps will be strictly limited, with a due allowance for furlough and sick leave, to the number of appointments which the Govts. of India require to be filled by officers of that corps.

25. In these, as in all other matters, the proceedings of the Govts. in India will be subject to the approval of the Secy. of State for India in Council.

26. [G.O., paras. 78, 87, 83.] It is provided in the Warrant that officers now in staff employment in India, on joining the staff corps on its formation, may count, to a certain extent, their past staff service towards promotion only, as if it had been performed in the staff corps. This privilege will be restricted to those officers who may join the staff corps within six months of the date of the notification of the Warrant in India.

27. [G.O., para. 88.] The exchange permitted by the 6th Rule of the warrant between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officers and regimental officers of the same rank can only be made with the sanction of the Govt. and Com-in-Chief in India, and will be subject to confirmation by her Majesty. No officer will be allowed to exchange into the staff corps unless he be duly qualified for the department of the staff on which the Govt. desire to employ him.

28. [G.O., para. 91.] Officers of the staff corps of one Presidency may, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, be employed in any other Presidency.

29. [G.O., para. 95.] The periods of service specified in the 9th rule as a title to pensions of various amounts, will include the proportions of leave of absence in India or elsewhere, laid down in the new furlough regulations, viz.:—

2 years in 20 years' service,
8 " in 25 "
4 " in 30 "

30. [G.O., para. 94.] The 9th rule provides that a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps shall receive colonel's allowance. Eventually, the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every thirty officers on the staff corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each Presidency.

31. [G.O., para. 94.] The 10th Rule specifies the circumstances and conditions under which an officer of the staff corps may be placed on a half-pay list, analogous to that of a regiment of the British army. Such officers will be eligible to return to the effective service, either in the staff corps or in regiments in the line, and will enjoy all the privileges of officers on the half-pay of the British army.

32. [G.O., para. 93.] Officers of the staff corps, while on furlough, will draw the pay of their rank, as laid down in the clause of the Royal Warrant, for officers out of India, and in case of sickness will have the privilege of drawing for six months the allowances of officers in India. They will be allowed to retain their appointments during short periods of leave, not exceeding twenty months, during which time they will only receive the unemployed pay of their rank. With the above exceptions, the officers of the staff corps will be under the new furlough regulations of the Indian army.

33. [G.O., paras. 97, 98.] No unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the Govts. in India to remain there, will be allowed to

receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. No unemployed officer of the staff corps under the rank of maj. gen. will be allowed to draw pay for a longer period than one year on the Indian scale, and three years on the lower scale, after which period he will be placed on half-pay.

34. [G. O., para. 65.] The best method of dealing with the Military and Orphan Funds of the three Presidencies is now under the consideration of H.M.'s Govt. The Governments of India will be prepared to assume the liabilities of the Funds, as far as may be requisite to maintain existing pensions, and to secure to the subscribers and their families the benefits to which they are entitled under the present system.—I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

DESPATCH No. 28.\*  
India Office, London, 18th January, 1861.  
Military, No. 28.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—In my military despatch, No. 348, dated 5th Sept., para. 15, I communicated to you the intention of H.M.'s Govt. that "the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have enlisted for the Indian forces up to the present time will continue to serve in India during the term of their engagement, on precisely the same conditions and with the same privileges in regard to pension as they now enjoy, and that at the expiration of their contract period of service they will, if fit, be permitted to re-enlist for general service, with the privilege of counting their past service for pension under the regulations of H.M.'s army." And in reiterating that pledge in my despatch, No. 414, of 31st October, I added that it is not contemplated by H.M.'s Govt. to transfer any soldier of H.M.'s Indian forces without his own consent, to a regiment of the line. [G.O. para. 5.]

2. At that time it was the intention of H.M.'s Government to retain, for the present, the existing designations of the European regiments of H.M.'s Indian army, to recruit such of them as are to be retained permanently with men raised for general service on the ordinary conditions of infantry and cavalry soldiers enlisted for H.M.'s line army, and when all the soldiers engaged for local service had been replaced by general service men, to complete the assimilation of these regiments with the regiments of infantry and cavalry, respectively, of the British service.

3. [G.O., para. 4.] Her Majesty's Government were anxious to preserve the proud recollections of distinguished service which belong especially to the older regiments of each presidency, and to incorporate in H.M.'s army those corps which have so greatly contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of H.M.'s dominions in the East.

4. They were not unaware that some difficulties might have been found from placing in the same regiment men under different conditions of service; but, fully relying on the steady behaviour of the men, they felt confident that by judicious conduct on the part of the officers any bad result might be avoided.

5. They were of opinion that, in this manner, the discontinuance of a local force might gradually be effected with the least disturbance of the existing positions and relations of officers and men.

6. Objections, however, have been raised to this course on legal grounds, and her Majesty's Government have consequently determined on the adoption of the plan which I shall now proceed to explain to your lordship.

7. [G. O., para. 5.] They are unwilling, by allowing the local corps to die out, which would be the necessary consequence of merely ceasing to fill up their numbers by recruits, that the names of such corps as the three older regts. of each Presidency should cease to be borne on the rolls of H.M.'s army, whilst they feel it to be indispensable that no man, except with his own consent, should have his present terms of service altered.

8. The first object will be attained by maintaining these regiments as regiments of the line, the second by retaining in a local corps such men as prefer to continue their service only in India.

9. [G. O., para. 22.] Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the necessary increase of the establishment of her army; and orders are transmitted herewith from H.R.H. the Gen. Com-in-Chief to his Excellency the Com-in-Chief in India, who will take the necessary measures for this purpose which depend on him.

10. The plan which they have determined upon is as follows:—

[G. O., paras. 5, 12, 17, 20.] To offer to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bengal fusiliers the usual bounty given to a man volunteering from one regt. to another, if they are willing to accept service on the terms of H.M.'s line forces, and to form a regt. of the line from such volunteers, with the addition of such men of good character of the

\* This Despatch has already appeared in our issue of the 6th instant.

4th and 6th regts. of Bengal European inf. as may volunteer to be transferred to it on similar terms and with similar bounty.

[G. O., para. 16.] The men who may not volunteer on these terms will be transferred to the 4th regt. of European inf., which will remain a local corps.

[G.O., paras. 11, 17.] To make to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Bengal fus. and of the 3rd Bengal Eur. inf. a similar offer to that made to the 1st Bengal fus., and to pursue a similar course in forming from them two new regiments of the line.

11. [G.O., para. 11.] The men of the 1st and 2nd Bengal fus. and of the 3rd Bengal regt. of inf., who volunteer for line service, will be kept in the regts. representing those to which they respectively belong, and those who volunteer from the 4th and 6th regts. must be divided, so as to equalise, as far as possible, the number in each of the three line regiments. If the numbers fall short of 830 in each regiment, the complement can be made up by men from regts. leaving India or by recruits.

12. [G. O., para. 16.] If the men declining these terms are more than enough to fill up the 4th Bengal European regt., the 6th Bengal European regt. must likewise be retained as a local regt.

13. [G. O., para. 52.] It is necessary that the officers of these three general service regiments should be generally under the conditions of service of line officers, and that they should be permanently attached to their regiments. It is considered to be desirable that they should be taken from among the officers of the local armies, and, as far as possible, from the old regiments, which will be respectively represented by the new ones.

14. [G. O., para. 50, 56, 58, 65.] By my despatch of this date, No. 27, you have been directed to place all the officers of the European and native regular infantry and cavalry of each Presidency on general lists, and you will invite from these lists the number of officers required for the new line regiments to volunteer for general service in these regiments, on the same conditions as line officers, except that the system of purchase which prevails in the army of the line will not be allowed in these regiments. The present and prospective advantages which officers derive from the Military and Orphan Funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed retiring pensions under the Indian regulations, counting their service in India in full, and one year for every two years of their future service out of India, in completion of the periods of service required under those regulations for the several grades of pension.

15. [G.O., para. 55; G.O., para. 53.] These officers will be formed into *cadres*, of the strength noted in the margin,\* exclusive of regimental staff, and will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to do duty with the several new regiments, and they will eventually receive new commissions from her Majesty in those regiments, bearing the same dates respectively as the commissions which they now hold. Such of them as may have belonged to the three older local regiments will be appointed respectively to the new regiments representing those to which they belonged. And it should be secured to them that they shall hold a position in the new regiments as far as possible the same as that which they held in the old ones.

16. [G.O., para. 50.] The names of these officers will remain on the General List, printed in *italics* to regulate the promotion of their juniors, in precisely the same way as if they had been transferred to the staff corps, under the conditions detailed in my separate despatch on this subject.

17. [G.O., paras. 11, 14.] The three older regts. of the Bengal Presidency will thus be converted into regts. of H.M.'s general army, and will be numbered and designated as follows:—

The 101st Regt. of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).

The 104th Regt. of Foot (or 2nd Bengal Fusiliers).

The 107th Regt. of Foot.

[G.O., para. 15.] They will be permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions won by the regiments of the Indian army which they will respectively represent.

18. In my despatch, No. 374, dated 9th Oct., you were directed to form into three regiments of European light cav. the five existing regiments of that arm in the Bengal Presidency, and, assuming this consolidation to have been completed, measures will be taken, analogous to those above prescribed, for the conversion of these regiments into three regiments of light dragoons of H.M.'s general army.

19. [G.O., paras. 5, 9.] Such of the non-commissioned officers and men of each of the three regts. as may accept the offer of bounty on the conditions of general service will form the basis of a new regt. of dragoons, which will be made up hereafter to the complement of 500 sabres. The three regts. will be respectively designated as follows:—

\* 1 Lieut.-colonel.

2 Majors.

12 Captains,

14 Lieutenants,

10 Ensigns.

A colonel will be appointed hereafter to each regiment.

19th (Lt.) Drags. (now 1st Bengal Eur. Lt. Cav.)

20th (Lt.) Drags. (now 2nd Bengal Eur. Lt. Cav.)

21st (Lt.) Drags. (now 3rd Bengal Eur. Lt. Cav.)

20. [G.O., para. 51. G.O., para. 55.] The officers of the three regts., having been placed on a general list under the instructions of my despatch of this date, No. 27, will be permitted to volunteer for general service in the regts. representing those to which they formerly belonged, and any vacancies that may then remain in the *cadres* of officers, calculated on the establishment of a dragoon regt., as per margin,\* exclusive of regimental staff, will be filled up in the following manner:—

The 19th light dragoons by volunteers from the remaining officers of the Bengal cavalry.

[G.O., para. 51.] The 20th and 21st light dragoons by volunteers from the officers of the Madras and Bombay cavalry, respectively.

21. [G.O., para. 10.] The non-commissioned officers and men who may prefer the conditions of local service will be placed in the 4th Bengal European light cavalry, which will be reformed for that purpose, with the officers who belonged to it, as a local regiment.

22. [G.O., para. 5.] The measures for the conversion of the European regiments in the Madras and Bombay presidencies into regiments of the line will be similar to those prescribed for adoption in Bengal, but with such modifications as circumstances render necessary.

23. [G.O., paras. 5, 11, 14, 15.] At Madras, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers accepting the conditions of general service will be formed into three regiments of the line, which will be designated as follow:—

102nd Regt. of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers).

105th Regt. of Foot (or Madras L.I.)

108th Regt. of Foot, and they will bear on their colours and appointments any honorary distinctions belonging to the old regiments which they will respectively represent.

24. [G.O., para. 16.] The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Madras European Regt.

25. [G.O., para. 16.] To this corps officers of the three European regts. who may not volunteer for general service, and, if required, other officers from the general list, will be appointed to do duty.

26. [G.O., paras. 5, 11, 14, 15.] In the Bombay presidency the three new regiments of the line will be formed in the manner above described, of volunteers from the three existing regts. of European inf., including the German soldiers of the 3rd European regt., who will also be permitted to volunteer, and will be designated respectively—

The 103rd Regt. of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).

The 106th Regt. of Foot.

The 109th Regt. of Foot.

They will bear on their colours any honorary distinctions which have been won respectively by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bombay European regts.

27. [G.O., para. 16.] The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Bombay European regiment.

28. [G.O., para. 54.] Officers will be provided for these regiments in the manner above described, with reference to Bengal and Madras, except that in the formation of a *cadre* of officers for the 109th Bombay regiment of foot the claims of the German officers whom, after receipt of my despatch, No. 154, of Sept. 5, the Govt. of Bombay may have thought it necessary to retain with the 3rd European regt., will be considered. Such of these officers as may desire it will receive commissions in their present grades in the 109th foot.

29. [G.O., paras. 9, 14.] The new regiments added, in the manner above described, to the establishment of H.M.'s army, will be available for general service, and will be twelve in number, as follows:—

19th Regt. of (Light) Dragoons.

20th Regt. of (Light) Dragoons.

21st Regt. of (Light) Dragoons.

101st Regt. of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).

102nd Regt. of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers).

103rd Regt. of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).

104th Regt. of Foot (or 2nd Bengal Fusiliers).

105th Regt. of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry).

106th Regt. of Foot.

107th Regt. of Foot.

108th Regt. of Foot.

109th Regt. of Foot.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

DESPATCH No. 29.

India-office, London, Jan. 18, 1861.

Military, No. 29.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency the details of a plan which has been determined upon by H.M.'s Govt. for the assi-

\* 1 lieut.-col., 2 majors, 9 captains, 9 lieutenants, 9 cornets, including one troop for the depot. A colonel will hereafter be appointed to each regt.

milation and ultimate consolidation of the Indian regts. of artillery with that of the Royal artillery. It provides the means of maintaining the efficiency of the artillery force in India, while it involves no interference with the present course of promotion in either service.

2. The following are the conditions of the plan which has been determined upon:—

I. [G.O., para. 31.] That the existing regiments of artillery in the three Presidencies of India shall remain distinct from each other and from the royal artillery as long as any of the officers now in them shall continue to be borne on their rolls.

II. [G.O., para. 33.] That no new appointments shall be made to the three Indian regiments.

III. That on the occurrence of vacancies in any of the three Indian regiments or in the royal artillery, appointments of the young officers should be made to the royal artillery.

IV. [G.O., para. 34.] That after all the subalterns in any of the Indian regts. of artillery have been promoted, on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the grade of second capt. in that corps, the senior subaltern of the royal artillery should be promoted to that grade.

V. [G.O., para. 35.] That the same process should be followed in each grade successively, until all the Indian regts. of artillery have disappeared, after which the whole corps will be royal artillery.

VI. [G.O., para. 25.] That in order to carry out this measure to the full extent, the organization of Indian regts. of artillery will be assimilated to that of the royal artillery. The Bengal artillery will be formed into seven brigades, the Madras artillery into four brigades, and the Bombay artillery into three brigades, in all fourteen brigades, with the strength of officers detailed in the margin,\* which is believed to be the establishment of a brigade of royal artillery.

3. The assimilation of the Indian with the royal artillery involves considerable alterations of rank. Thus in Bengal seven of the colonels will become colonels commandant, nine lieutenant-colonels will become colonels, thirteen captains will become lieutenant-colonels, and three captains and nine second captains will become supernumerary. This will cause a stoppage of promotion in the grades of second captain and lieutenant. But there are at present four lieutenant-colonels, four captains, and nine second captains in the ordnance department, and these, being seconded in accordance with the instructions in the 9th paragraph of my despatch, No. 27, dated this day, will more than compensate for the absorption of the three captains and nine second captains above-mentioned.

4. [G.O., para. 27.] Under the royal artillery organization, the colonel's allowance is drawn only by colonels commandant, and of these there will be seven only in the place of twelve, who now draw colonel's allowance in the Bengal artillery.

5. [G.O., para. 27.] Eventually the assimilation must be carried out in this respect also. The five officers who will be supernumerary will continue to receive that allowance, and this necessary reduction will be gradually carried out by permitting the succession of only three officers to every four vacancies in the number of those receiving colonel's allowance, until the supernumeraries shall have been absorbed.

6. [G.O., para. 29.] Cols. of artillery, under the new organization, who, not being cols. comdnt., will not draw col.'s allowance, will be permitted to draw in India the pay and allowances fixed for the rank of regimental col. (excepting the col.'s allowance). On furlough, they will receive the furlough pay of col., viz., 25s. a day, and they will enjoy the privileges of regimental cols. in being permitted to reside in England, if not required in India, without forfeiting their position on the effective list.

7. [G.O., para. 30.] Such of the officers as may be willing to serve out of India, and may be permitted to do so, will receive commissions in the royal artillery, and will draw the pay and allowances fixed by her Majesty's regulations for that arm of the service, according to the situation and locality in which they may be serving; but their promotion will continue to go on in their original regiments. They will be permitted to reckon one year's service towards retiring pension on the Indian scale for every two years of employment out of India.

8. I have lately carefully considered the best mode of keeping up in efficiency the strength of batteries and companies of artillery required for service in India.

9. The number of men of the local artillery was much reduced under the operation of the G.O. of 20th June, 1859, which offered the option of discharge to all soldiers of the late East India Company's Service.

10. [G.O., paras. 5, 17, 32.] At Bombay the establishment of European artillery has been subsequently recruited to very nearly its proper complement; but in Bengal and Madras the numbers are still much below the establishment. The enlistment of recruits for local service to complete the estab-

lishment is prohibited by the late Act of Parliament, and there are legal objections to filling up the vacancies with men enlisted for the royal artillery. Under these circumstances, it appears advisable to separate at once the men of the local artillery, who are willing to transfer their services absolutely to the royal regiments of artillery, from those who may prefer the conditions of local service. To the former you are authorised to offer the usual bounty on their transfer to the Royal artillery, and the volunteers who may accept these conditions will be formed into new troops or batteries of royal artillery, which will be filled up by recruits enlisted for that regiment, of whom a large number are now under training at Woolwich, and will be ready for embarkation in the course of next summer.

11. [G.O., para. 32.] Officers will be provided for these batteries from the officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay artillery respectively, and will receive commissions in the royal artillery concurrent with those which they now respectively hold in their regiments.

12. [G.O., para. 77.] The soldiers of the Indian artillery, who may decline to accept the offer, will be formed into batteries which will remain under their original designations and conditions; and, as the numbers of the men diminish by casualties, or by completion of the period of service, they will be consolidated into a smaller number of batteries, and will finally disappear.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

#### DESPATCH No. 30.

India Office, London, Jan. 18, 1861.

Military, No. 30.

To H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—1. In continuation of my despatch, No. 29, of this date, on the subject of the assimilation of the Indian regiments of artillery with that of the royal artillery, I have the honour to communicate to you the following plan for the assimilation of the regiments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay engineers with that of the royal engineers:—

2. In the case of these regiments it will be necessary to deal with the officers only, as there are no engineer soldiers in India under that designation, and the regiments of native sappers and miners must continue, as at present, on the footing of local corps, having the requisite complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers appointed to do duty with them.

3. The process by which the local regts. of engineers will die out, and their places be filled by officers appointed to the royal engineers, is precisely similar to that already described for the artillery.

4. [G.O., para. 44.] All fresh appointments will be made to the royal engineers, and when all the subalterns of any of the three Indian regts. have become captains, the next vacancy in that regt. will cause the promotion of the senior subaltern of royal engineers, and the same process will be followed in the higher grades until all the local officers have disappeared.

5. The ultimate effect of this measure will be to add seven battalions of officers to the royal engineers, of which three will take the place of the Bengal regt., and two each will be in substitution for those of Madras and Bombay.

6. [G.O., para. 36.] The engineer corps of H.M.'s Indian forces will be immediately formed into three battalions for Bengal, and two each for Madras and Bombay, of the established strength of a battalion of royal engineers as follows:—1 colonel commandant, 2 colonels, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 8 2nd captains, 24 lieutenants.

7. The effect of this measure will be to give considerable promotion in the existing regiments. In Bengal the number of field officers will be increased from 15 to 25. In Madras and Bombay from 9 to 16. In Bengal three colonels will become colonels commandant; four lieutenant-colonels will become colonels; nine captains will become lieutenant-colonels; three 2nd captains will become captains, and three lieutenants supernumerary. In Madras and Bombay two colonels will become colonels commandant; three lieutenant-colonels will become colonels; seven captains will become lieutenant-colonels; five 2nd captains will become captains, and three lieutenants will become 2nd captains.

8. [G.O., para. 38.] On the other hand, the Bengal corps will lose two colonels' allowances, and the Madras and Bombay corps will each lose one colonel's allowance. The number of officers receiving these allowances will be reduced to that fixed by the new organization by omitting to fill up one out of any four vacancies in the manner prescribed for the artillery, in my despatch, No. 29.

9. [G.O., para. 39.] Colonels of engineers, not being colonels commandant, will be in the same position as colonels of artillery, as described in the 6th para. of my despatch, above quoted.

10. [G.O., para. 40.] All the officers of the Indian engns. will receive commissions in the Royal Engns., but, as before explained, will rise by seniority in their respective regts.

11. [G.O., para. 41.] They will not be required to serve out of India, unless at their own request, but will be eligible to serve anywhere, receiving the pay and allowances fixed for Royal engns. in similar positions, and courting one year towards retiring pension on the Indian scale for every two years' service out of India.

12. [G.O., para. 42.] The places of Indian engineer officers who may elect, and who may be permitted to serve out of India on the above terms, will be filled up with officers of the royal engineers who may be willing to undertake the several duties required from engineer officers in the depart. of public works.

13. [G.O., para. 43.] The engineer corps of the several presidencies will continue to be, as at present, principally corps of officers, having no European soldiers attached to them. But engineer officers may be posted, as at present, as far as they can be made available, to the corps of native sappers, which must be maintained on the present footing, which, in many points, resembles that of irregular native infantry.

14. [G.O., para. 8.] It is very desirable to continue the practice of posting a large number of European non-commissioned officers to the native companies of sappers and miners. These men have hitherto been obtained by selection from the men enlisted for arty. and inf., and have been liable to be remanded to their regts. on misbehaviour.

15. The men so selected have undergone a special course of training at Chatham, and, after serving in India with the sappers and miners, and acquiring some knowledge of the native language, a portion of them who were able to pass the requisite examination were apptd. overseers in the public works dept.

16. I have communicated with H.R.H. the General C. in C. regarding the best method of providing men for this duty, and for keeping up the supply of vacancies in the public works department, a considerable portion of whom have hitherto been drawn from the local European sappers. H.R.H. is of opinion that it would be advisable to try the experiment of obtaining volunteers from the royal engineers, such men, as volunteers, being required to sign a declaration of their willingness to be remanded, in the event of their being guilty of gross misconduct, to the royal artillery in India, as there are no companies of royal engineers in that country. Should a difficulty arise in obtaining sufficient volunteers from the royal engineers, volunteers may be taken from the line, and trained at Chatham, like the engineer soldiers, who have hitherto been selected from the artillery and infantry recruits of the Indian forces.

17. These men could be remanded, in the event of misconduct, to any line regiment in India.

18. A further communication on this subject will be made to you hereafter; and in the meantime I request that you will furnish me with an estimate of the number of men required to be supplied annually for the above purpose.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

#### DESPATCH, No. 31.

India-office, London, Jan. 18, 1861.

Military, No. 31.

To H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch, No. 264, dated Oct. 8, informing me that you have decided on discontinuing the issue of commissions by the Govts. in India to the European officers of H.M.'s Indian armies, and submitting for the consideration of H.M.'s Govt. whether the form of commission issued by the C. in C. in India should be modified, and whether the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces should not be placed on the same footing in respect of their commissions as the officers of H.M.'s line army.

2. [G.O., para. 24.] These questions having been considered by H.M.'s Govt., I have to convey to you their approval of the discontinuance of the issue of local commissions to the officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, and to intimate to you that H.M. has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give to every officer of her Indian armies a royal commission, in substitution for those which he now holds from the Govts. of India, and from the C. in C. But, whereas the commissions heretofore issued by the Govts. of India usually appointed the officers named therein to particular Indian regts., the commissions about to be granted by H.M. will, like those now granted by the C. in C. in India, confer rank and command in H.M.'s army in any part of the world, but will not appoint the officers holding them to any particular corps or arm of the service.

3. A form of the commission to be adopted for this purpose is forwarded for your information.

4. [G.O., para. 24.] In order to the preparation of these commissions, I desire to be furnished immediately with nominal rolls, showing the dates of the commissions held severally by all the officers of the armies of the three presidencies.

5. [G.O., para. 106.] The promotion of officers of the Indian armies, on the occurrence of vacancies, will be notified, as heretofore, by the Governments in

\* 1 colonel commandant, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 9 2nd captains, including an adjutant, 24 lieutenants.

India in the *Official Gazette*, and will be stated to be "subject to H.M.'s approval."

6. [G.O., para. 106.] A list of the promotions made in each Presidency will be submitted twice a month to this office, in order that measures may be taken for the preparation and signature of corresponding commissions; and, pending the receipt of these commissions the officers provisionally promoted by the Indian Govt. will enjoy the pay, provision, and privileges of the rank to which they may have been advanced.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

#### COMMISSION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., to our trusty and well-beloved A. B., Esq.:

Greeting.

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage, and good conduct, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to hold the rank of \_\_\_\_\_ in our army from \_\_\_\_\_, and we do hereby give and grant you full power and authority to command and take your rank accordingly. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ by doing and performing all and all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do hereby command all our officers and soldiers whom it may concern to acknowledge and obey you as a \_\_\_\_\_ as aforesaid. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from us or any of your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the rank we hereby repose in you.

Given at Our Court at \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of our reign.  
By Her Majesty's Command.  
(True copies.)  
R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-Gen.  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL ORDER BY H.E. THE C. IN C. IN INDIA.  
Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, April 10.—In publishing to the army the G.O. No. 332 of 1861, by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, the C. in C., with the view to carry out the final arrangements for the new constitution of the European forces of H.M.'s Indian army, as laid down in that order, and for the disposal of men who do not volunteer for general service, issues the following instructions:—

2. [Non-commissioned officers and soldiers.] The volunteering of soldiers in H.M.'s Indian army for H.M.'s general army will commence on the date of publication of this order at stations, and will close at the expiration of seven days, by which time the non-commissioned officers and soldiers must have made their election for the line or local service.

3. Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, where there are British troops of H.M.'s Indian army, will appoint an officer of H.M.'s service, if possible a field officer, to superintend the volunteering for the new regiments.

4. The above-mentioned officers commanding will then call on the British non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, of H.M.'s Indian service, to volunteer with the specified bounty, for the royal artillery, and the new regiments of cavalry and infantry, or to elect to remain in the local service.

5. Soldiers of the art., cav., and inf., desirous of volunteering will present themselves before the superintending officer, and a justice of the peace or magistrate, who will sit together, and make before the latter officer the declaration appended to the Govt. Order No. 332 of 1861, to serve in the Royal Artillery, the \_\_\_\_\_ Regt. of Foot, or the \_\_\_\_\_ Regt. of Light Dragoons. When the volunteer shall have made this declaration, the superintending officer will enrol his name in the Royal Artillery, or the new regt. for which he has volunteered, after which the superintending officer will pay him his bounty.

6. Officers superintending the volunteering will apply to paymasters, or to local treasuries at stations where there are no pay offices, for the funds required to meet the payment of the bounty to volunteers.

7. Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, will, as the soldiers of cavalry and infantry volunteer, form them into separate troops and companies, arranging, as far as possible, that the men who have served together before in the same troop or company shall continue so to serve together; and appointing the requisite number of officers to each troop and company. The men will take with them their arms and equipments of all kinds.

8. As soon as the C. in C. is informed of the number of officers and men who volunteer for general service, he will issue the necessary order for the formation of the new regiments of the line. Meanwhile the new troops and companies formed of the volunteers will remain under the orders of their old commanding officers.

9. Officers superintending the volunteering will pay particular attention to para. 11 of the G. G. O.,

No. 332 of 1861, which directs that the men who are now in each of the three oldest regts. of cavalry and infantry, and who volunteer for H.M.'s general service, shall join the new regt. which represents their former corps.

10. Should, however, the soldiers of a British regt. of H.M.'s Indian service volunteer in a body, or in such numbers as would render it preferable that they should not be formed into new troops and companies, in this case they will retain their original formation as a regt., receiving at once their new designation; for example, the 1st regt. Bengal European light cavalry would become the 19th light dragoons—the 1st European Bengal fusiliers would become the 101st regt. of foot (Royal Bengal fusiliers), and so on. Officers of a regiment so volunteering, electing to remain in the local service, would continue to do duty with the regt. till relieved.

11. The non-commissioned officers of the old regts. will have the prior claim to be appointed to their representative new regts.

12. As stated in paragraph 18 of the Government Order No. 332 of 1861, the non-commissioned officers of all arms of H.M.'s Indian service, volunteering for H.M.'s general service, will carry their rank with them to the new regiments to which they may volunteer; and should they be supernumeraries, will continue to receive their pay, succeeding to vacancies in the proportion of three to four.

13. Soldiers who now volunteer will have the option of choosing whether their future pension shall be reckoned according to the regulations of H.M.'s army, or according to those of the Indian forces. Their choice will be declared any time within three months from date of volunteering. They will also have the privilege of counting their past service towards completion of their contract service, and for pension under whichever regulations they may choose.

14. Boards will be held hereafter to record and close the services of volunteers in their old regiments and their choice of pension rules.

15. [Officers.] Officers commanding the stations where the 1st and 2nd Bengal fusiliers and the 3rd Bengal European regiment are quartered, will invite the officers of those regiments to volunteer into the regiments, respectively, representing those to which they now belong, as ruled in paragraphs 51, 52, and 53 of G.O. No. 332; that is to say, the officers of the 1st Bengal fusiliers for general service in the 101st Bengal fusiliers, the officers of the 2nd Bengal fusiliers for general service in the 104th Bengal fusiliers, and the officers of the 3rd European regiment for general service in the 107th Bengal infantry.

16. Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, will, without delay, ascertain the wishes of officers of cav. and inf. of the local service in regard to volunteering to fill vacancies in the new line regiments of cav. and inf., should there be vacancies in them; and will transmit immediately to the Adjutant-gen. of the army rolls of officers who elect for the line; officers of the old local regts. having the prior claim, to be appointed to the representative new regts.

17. Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, will report, as soon as possible, to the Adjutant-gen. of the army by telegram, and more fully by post, the number of officers and men who have volunteered for H.M.'s general service, as well as those who have elected for local service.

18. [Formation.] For the sake of the health of the troops, soldiers volunteering or electing for local service will not be moved during the hot season. Consequently, the soldiers of the 4th and 5th Bengal light cavalry, and of the 4th and 6th Bengal Eur. inf., as well as those of the recruit depot at Barrackpore, volunteering for general service, will not join the new regts. for which they have volunteered, till the weather permits.

19. The soldiers of the 6th Bengal Eur. regt., and of the cav. and inf. of H.M.'s Indian service at the depot at Barrackpore, who volunteer for any of the three new regts. of cav. and inf. of the line, will be formed into a "provisional battalion," of which the number of troops and companies will depend on the number of volunteers.

20. The officers commanding at Fort William, and at Barrackpore, and Dum Dum, will appoint the requisite number of officers and non-commissioned officers to these troops and companies. When the number of volunteers is known, the C. in C. will officer the provisional battalion.

21. The provisional batt. will be stationed either at Barrackpore or Dum Dum, as barrack accommodation will allow, till the weather permits the volunteers to join their new regts.

22. [Artillery.] Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, will transmit to the Adjutant general of the army the names of officers of the artillery willing to serve out of India, on the conditions specified in para. 30 of G.O., No. 332.

23. The officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and officers from the Bengal artillery, who will receive commissions in the royal artillery, concurrent with those which they now hold, will be appointed to the new batteries about to be formed.

24. The detached state, and the peculiar nature of

artillery, prevent the C. in C. from, at once, ordering the formation of distinct bodies of volunteers, as in the cavalry and infantry; but as soon as H.E. shall have learnt the number of volunteers, as well as of the men electing for local service, he will issue the necessary orders for the organisation of both bodies:—in the meantime the soldiers of both these classes will continue to serve in their present troops, field and heavy batteries, and reserve companies.

25. Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, will transmit, with the least possible delay, by telegram, and more fully by post, the names of officers of art., electing to serve out of India, and a numerical return of the volunteers for the Royal Artillery, forwarding duplicate rolls to the commandant of Bengal Artillery.

26. [Engineers.] The position of officers of engineers is defined in para. 41 of the Govt. Order No. 332, but the election for general or local service by non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Engineers will be carried into effect in the same way as prescribed for the other branches of the service.

27. Warrant officers, non-com. officers, and men employed in the several departments of the army, non-com. officers serving with Native regts., and all other men borne on the unattached list, will have the option of accepting the conditions of H.M.'s general service, with the specified bounty to all soldiers below the Warrant grade. Their commanding officers, and the heads of departments, will, at the earliest opportunity, take the prescribed declaration from the volunteers, and will give them the bounty, transmitting nominal rolls of the volunteers to the adjt.-gen. of the army.

28. [Local troops.] Officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations will form into troops and companies the non-commsd. officers and soldiers of the cav. and inf. of H.M.'s Indian service who elect for local service; and will appt. to them the requisite number of officers, including field officers if required by the number of troops and companies. Men who have served together before in the same troops or companies are, as far as possible, to continue so to serve together. Returns of all troops and companies so formed will be forwarded, immediately, to the Adjutant-general of the army; and, meanwhile, they will remain and do duty at the stations where they are formed till the season will permit of their being organised into regts. of each arm, should their numbers admit of it.

29. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Lahore light horse will conform exactly to the rules laid down in this order for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiments of Bengal European light cavalry, as regards volunteering for the line, or remaining in the local service.

30. The commander-in-chief feels convinced that officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations, will use their most strenuous exertions to insure arrangements prescribed in this general order being carried out without confusion or irregularity; and that they will take special care that the changes in regiments shall not in any way affect good order or the comfort of officers or soldiers, whether they elect for her Majesty's general army or the local force.

31. Sir Hugh Rose requests his Excellency the C. in C. of the Bombay army and the Major gen. commanding the Madras army, to cause the instructions contained in this G.O. to be carried out, making them applicable to the British troops of H.M.'s Indian army, and to local requirements within their commands; and to have the goodness to inform him by telegram, and more fully by post, of the results of the volunteering, as regards both officers and men.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,  
W. MATHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the Army.

"SPINNING TOPS is a feat of sleight-of-hand in which the Japanese excel. In their shops great varieties of these toys are to be procured. In some kinds, what appears an ordinary humming-top, on being spun suddenly throws out a little family of smaller tops, all spinning around the mother top. The wonderful exhibitions of skill which I have seen described of a Japanese spinning a top which was made to run up the edge of a sword-blade and then retire along the same thin line of surface, are simply impossible and inexplicable on any principle of mere sleight-of-hand or manual dexterity. I am inclined to refer such feats to the secret apparatus of a thin hair guiding the top over a concealed groove on the edge of the sword. I noticed one kind of spinning-top which illustrated this mode of explanation. On receiving from the hand by means of a coil of cord its rotatory motion, it slowly unwound a piece of hair and descended an inclined plane between a double edge forming a small channel or groove in which the point worked its way, until the end of the hair-line again wound itself around the top and brought it slowly back in its upward ascent to its original starting-place."—*Ten Weeks in Japan.*



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\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, May 27, 1861.

### THE GANGES CANAL.

THE Indian Government has acted wisely in publishing the correspondence that has lately taken place on the subject of the beneficial results that have already been attained by even the partial completion of the great Ganges Canal. That stupendous monument of engineering enterprise has, notwithstanding the numerous untoward circumstances which have impeded and delayed its construction, fully justified the sanguine anticipations of its originators, and the high reputation it has conferred on Sir Proby Cautley. That the natives should have regarded the design with suspicion and contempt, and have watched its prosecution with mingled feelings of jealousy and astonishment, is no more than might have been anticipated from their inveterate superstition and profound ignorance on all matters of science. Their distrust, besides, was the more excusable when not a few British officers of intelligence and experience were equally confident of failure and equally loud in their predictions of disaster. It was said that the levels were wrongly calculated, that the works were not massive enough to withstand the rush of waters after the melting of the snows and during the principal rainy season, that in time of drought the effect of the canal would be to drain the wells and all other existing means of irrigation, and finally that malaria would be engendered on the banks and spread far and wide on either side. Undismayed by these dismal forebodings, the Government continued to repose undiminished reliance on the skill and perseverance of the engineer officers superintending the works, and the event has proved that its confidence was well placed. It is frankly admitted that at the commencement of the last agricultural season there were some defects which greatly impaired the utility of the canal for a time; but at a later period its beneficent action was unmistakable, "and the breadth of land within reach of its waters presented a wonderful contrast with the country generally." In the Meerut division the Commissioner reports that "the standing crops are as full and as fine as they could have been in the most prosperous of seasons." This satisfactory result was entirely due to irrigation. "The land was ploughed with the aid of water taken from the canal, the seed was sown with the same aid, and would not have germinated without it, and the produce is what the Commissioner has described it to be, only because it has been irrigated from the canal. Had there been no canal there would have been no crops on broad lands which are now covered with wheat and other cereals in large abundance." These

general observations are more than confirmed by the special report of Captain Turnbull, Superintendent-General of Navigation. From this it appears that the water-rate assessed on the Ganges Canal during the past year was probably not less than £60,000, but these figures give a very inadequate idea of the benefit thence derived by Government alone, and none at all of the almost creative blessings conferred upon the people. It is estimated that six hundred square miles were covered with cultivation by means of the canal water, and that nearly three hundred and forty millions of pounds of grain were, in consequence, brought into the market. Now, every pound of grain will maintain one man, or one woman and a child, for a whole day, so that the above quantity of food, "which could not otherwise have been produced this year," may have saved nearly one million and a half of human beings for a whole year from the horrors of starvation. Fodder, too, has been thus procured to preserve the cattle in the adjacent districts, and it is calculated that a circulation of coin has been caused to the extent of £1,200,000 sterling. Negatively, Government has been saved a loss of quite £200,000, which it would otherwise have been obliged to remit in land revenue, and the Canal has further rendered very important service to the famished population of the North-West Provinces, by affording a speedier transport of grain than the bullock-carts, which would have been the only other means of conveyance. In short, to adopt the Lieut.-governor's own words, "the beneficial effects of the Ganges Canal in mitigating the scarcity of food and the severity of distress cannot be over-estimated;" and, as a natural corollary, his Honour insists that "it will be both good policy and good economy to push on this magnificent work to completion with the utmost vigour, even though at the risk of some present financial inconvenience." But why should there be any inconvenience of a financial nature? It is clearly expedient that public works of a productive character should be prosecuted without intermission, and for this purpose the proper course to pursue is to raise money by a specific loan. It is surely unreasonable to expect that the annual revenues of the country will suffice to meet such heavy extraneous demands in addition to the ordinary and inevitable expenses of government. And it must be remembered that the Ganges Canal is only one of several undertakings, each requiring immediate and urgent attention. Lord Canning, perchance, may shrink from the responsibility of terminating his tenure of office with a loan of ten or twelve millions; but we trust that his successor will not hesitate to inaugurate his viceroyalty by a measure that will increase the resources of the country and augment the material prosperity of the people without in any way adding to the burden of taxation.

### INCIDENCE OF THE TRADE-TAX IN THE CITY OF LUCKNOW.

IN the latter part of the month of February we had occasion to make some general remarks on the incidence of the trade-tax in the Province of Oude, and we thence drew the inference that trade must be conducted on a very small scale, and that consequently no great expectations were to be founded on native enterprise. "In the great cities," we

went on to observe, "there are, undoubtedly, a few persons possessed of almost fabulous wealth, but they are not numerous enough to provide capital for any really great undertakings." We are now in possession of Mr. Wingfield's report on the incidence of the trade-tax in the City of Lucknow itself, and have seldom perused an official paper of a less encouraging nature. The entire population of the capital of Oude is stated at only 340,744 souls, of whom the males are "estimated" at 183,381, and of these again 80,000 "may be presumed" to be adults. It will be seen that it is all guess work. The population is "taken" at a certain amount, "which the Chief Commissioner would have thought below the mark," but no reason is given for his being ultimately satisfied with that estimate, and the other calculations are based upon "ifs" and "may bes"—the only thing definite being the statement that "60,000 have been taxed." The actual number, however, is 60,510, though the Chief Commissioner had previously "represented it at about 70,000, and in the returns of the incidence of the tax first submitted to him, it was entered at 75,000." Being struck with the disproportion of this number to that of the adults, the Chief Commissioner caused the returns to be more carefully scrutinised, when it was discovered "that they had been incorrectly prepared, the original registers of persons liable to the tax having been taken as a guide, in forgetfulness of the fact that of the persons entered therein about 15,000 had been struck out by the authorities or the punchayuts as too poor to pay." Such "forgetfulness," we trust, was punished by the instant dismissal of the individuals capable of such gross carelessness; but in any case an exordium of this character is fatal to all confidence in the trustworthiness of the report. The entire sum to be paid by the city was assessed at £30,000; but this amount being afterwards considered excessive, a reduction was authorised to the extent of £3,000, including an item of £648. 6s., "being the amount taken off some heavily assessed mohallahs and laid on others, contrary to the Chief Commissioner's instructions." More blundering in such a simple thing as this! After all, the total demand "must here be reckoned at £26,988." But why must it be so "reckoned?" Was that the amount of the demand, or was it not? However, not even this miserable "reckoning" was realised. Up to the date of the report only £23,716. 8s. had been collected, and after being told that £1,440 are "pronounced" irrecoverable, and that the remainder "may be" classed as doubtful, we arrive at the conclusion that "probably the greater part will have eventually to be remitted." From the receipts, small as they are, there is a deduction to be made of £609 for expense of collection up to the end of December, and "it is estimated" that £60 more will be expended. "This," says the Chief Commissioner, "is a very moderate charge." Well, it is very nearly three per cent., and we "reckon" that is quite sufficient under all the circumstances of the case. The average rate for each payer is set down at Rs. 4-7-4, while for the whole province it was only Rs. 1-14-5. The only classes which are assessed higher in the country than in the capital are those of sugar-boilers and washermen. The former trade is conducted on a smaller scale in Lucknow than in the adjacent districts, be-

cause the price of fuel is higher in a large city; and the village washerman "is said" to carry on a more prosperous business than his town fellow-tradesman, because he has generally a monopoly, while the latter is exposed to much competition. There are some branches of industry which are peculiar to the capital, such as makers and sellers of brocade, gold and silver tissue, braidings, tinsel garlands, pickles, soap, and carpets, tallow-chandlers, stone-cutters, seal-engravers, makers of mirrors, spectacles, and hookahs, cloth crimpers, brokers, commission agents, &c., &c. The regular confectioners who keep shops have been rated at Rs. 3-9 per head, but as there are upwards of 800 perambulating sweetmeat sellers in the city, the average is reduced to Rs. 2-14. The occupation of weavers is described as also being more profitable in the districts than in Lucknow, though just before we were assured that the sugar boilers and washermen were the only two classes which constituted an exception to the rule that the city averages are higher than those of the districts. The reason why the village weaver is more prosperous than the townsman is one that interests our manufacturers in no common degree—it is because in Lucknow "European fabrics are in greater demand than native." If this be really the case, there is fair ground for anticipating a large increase of our export trade to India when the people generally become "well-to-do." The highest personal assessment falls upon a timber-dealer, and a general contractor is likewise singled out by the payment of £100. Both these individuals probably owe much of their success to the rebuilding of the city since its final subjugation. The pressure exerted for the realization of the tax does not appear to justify the complaints of oppression that were said last year to be rife in Lucknow. In all, only three hundred and twenty-three petitions were sent in, and of these only four were complaints of oppression, not one instance of which was ever proved. The number of persons arrested was eighty-two, and no more than thirteen cases occurred of attachment of personal property for default of payment. Still, there remains the fact that the wealthy and populous city of Lucknow on a trade-tax of three per cent. yields rather less than £24,000 per annum, representing an aggregate income of under £800,000, or about £13 4s. 5d. for the annual income of each of the 60,510 tax-payers, while in the districts it is about £6. 6s.—in the one case indicating an average weekly profit of 4s. 5d. and in the other of 2s. 5d. Alas, for the wealth of Ormus and of Ind!

#### LOYALTY TO ORDER.

On the 16th of April last there was a grand durbar held at Government-house, Calcutta. The talookdars of Oude, actuated, we are requested to suppose, by an irresistible desire to let off a little of that allegiance which was boiling in their tawny bosoms, volunteered a journey, in the hot winds, to the metropolis—a pleasure excursion of, say, some seven hundred miles. They were, of course, well received; the usual preparations for an oriental levee were made, and the somewhat faded properties of Government-house furbished up for a grand occasion.

The throne is set; the doors are opened. Then the subject talookdars hasten to lay before the Viceroy of India an address of deci-

dedly inflated loyalty, and that potentate, in language of equal inflation, proceeds to tell them that Britain is invincible and irresistible, and beneficent and merciful as she is great; in short, all the national adjectives: and that though Oude certainly was in complete anarchy a few years ago, and in ungrateful rebellion some years later, yet that now, he is happy to say, it presents all the features of a little Paradise! What a pleasing occasion! What a satisfactory spectacle! The inauguration of a new Saturnian reign.

Now, we do not at all mean to say that Oude is not better governed than before the rebellion; on the contrary, we rejoice to believe that many of the mistakes which were made on our first occupation of the country have been rectified; the *status* of society we found there has been, in a measure, restored; and we are refraining from the folly of pushing civilisation, too hastily, on the acceptance of an uncivilised people. This policy will in the end no doubt bear its fruit in the decreasing hostility of the conquered race. But we think the English public should know that demonstrations, such as this Calcutta durbar, are of no political signification, afford no test of native sentiment, nor do they tend, as we believe, to raise the dignity or increase the influence of the representative of the British Crown. Interesting and imposing spectacles as they may seem from this distance, they entirely fail to attract, or even to amuse, the Indian population, because their artificial nature is thoroughly understood. We do not mean to assert that this particular demonstration was actually *ordered* in so many words, by the authorities, but we undoubtedly believe that the whole thing was essentially, from beginning to end, a Government affair. Public exhibitions of the kind in India originate in the pardonable vanity of high officials, who desire to bring their administrative acts prominently to notice. Natives of influence and position are gently sounded. It is whispered to them that certain measures might be taken which would be considered an acceptable compliment to the supreme power. The taste for flattery and fawning, indigenous to all Orientals, is tickled into liveliness, and stimulated by delicate hints and suggestions into action.

The Viceroy, we will say, is on his tour. He approaches a town. The magistrate assembles the principal merchants and inquires, *would they not like to illuminate?* They would not really, of course, wish to do so, because it costs money, and they do not care two straws for the Government, or the Viceroy, or his policy, or anything else that seems so remote from their own immediate interests, or with which they are so imperfectly acquainted. But these same merchants can perfectly understand that it is just as well to keep straight with their own magistrate. So they all agree to subscribe. The town is illuminated, and the *Gazette* subsequently signifies how gratified his Excellency was with his reception, and how creditable the spontaneous loyalty of the inhabitants of the place is to the administration of the principal civil functionary. And the magistrate can conscientiously say, after all, that he never ordered the illumination. Such are all these public demonstrations. They are essentially impostures; they appeal to Austrian rather than to English sympathies, for their nature is unknown to this country. It by no means follows that

they are accompanied by sullenness or animosity on the part of the people; we merely assert that, being artificial and manufactured, as a test of popular feeling they are utterly worthless. The particular demonstration which has called forth this article seems only to differ from its fellows in having been planned with worse taste, executed with less artistic skill, and concluded with smaller appreciable result, than any of which we have recollection.

The recent sentimentalism of excessive delicacy towards the feelings of native princes is, as we all know, in full blossom now in Hindostan. Was it quite in unison with this principle, or indeed with ordinary good taste, to fix upon Calcutta as the best locality for the reception of a loyal address from Oude? It must have been highly gratifying to the deposed King at Garden Reach, that the lawless Barons of his kingdom should select the very threshold of his last asylum as a suitable spot from which to congratulate the British Power on the supersession of a system whose main fault was its inability to cope with, and punish, their own villainous misconduct.

As to the address itself, nothing could be more sickeningly fulsome or more strikingly false. It bears traces of the pen of some unemployed Moonshree, a fervid candidate for a Government situation. A few of the finest things, we dare say, were put in, unknown to himself, in Mr. Yule's office. And who suggested the idea of an address? Why, the thing in its nature is associated with committee meetings, public dinners, circulars, handbills, and all the apparatus of public feelings in England: and, in the same degree, is repugnant to Oriental notions, and an innovation on the customs of Eastern Courts, where the presentation of something far more substantial than sonorous paragraphs is always expected. Then, in the name of common decency, why, if there was to be an address, should it be made by Maun Singh; unless, indeed, to stamp more deeply the character of meretriciousness on the whole proceedings? There was one, amongst the more deeply tainted of the rebels of Oude, who varied his insolent violence by mean efforts to betray his friends. But that man was the *protégé* of the Christian Knight of Nepal, and was too powerful to be treated otherwise than with mercy by the British Government. Rightly, indeed, as the prince of sham loyalists, should he come forward to preside on such an occasion—but in no other character. A contemporary, whilst recognising the pinchbeck character of the exhibition, seems to think that much was retrieved by the dignity of Lord Canning's reply—"Out of the whole mass," says he, "of brilliant and frothy pomp, Lord Canning seems to stand out the only tangible figure, in stern and noble relief." We cannot agree. Of personal dignity we do not speak. It is a secondary matter, and indeed a matter of opinion. But what is there "stern" and "noble" in the substance of the reply itself? Where is the sternness in unmeaning compliment and exaggerated self-laudation,—where the nobility in statements which are literally contrary to fact? It is worse than farce to tell Maun Singh that "sharp punishment swept the guiltiest from among the Oude Talookdars." It is equal to farce, we sincerely trust, to tell the English public (to whom, by the way, the speech is addressed) that perfect order, tranquillity, and so-

cial happiness reign in a country which at present, from unavoidable circumstances, is endowed with only the rudest institutions. That Oude scrambles on pretty well, and is likely to do better, may be fairly asserted. But the country is only just emerging from barbarism, and it has suffered from the disadvantages inseparably connected with a speculative administration. New plans look admirably on paper, but a people naturally suffers more or less till its Governmental system is in fair working order. Everything in Oude must, as yet, be rough and crude in the extreme: law, police, and, especially, the magisterial proceedings of these precious talookdars. It cannot be expected that uneducated petty tyrants, flushed with a recent rebellion, can be otherwise than most unsuitable persons to entrust with the exercise of judicial powers. Appointing them was a necessary evil, and good in the end may come of it; but their conduct must, we should think, tend at first to compromise the character of Government institutions. There is plenty of room for honest hard work in Oude, but little cause, as may be readily supposed, for these outpourings of self-congratulation.

It remains to add, that as the mantle of Sir Henry Elliot has not descended on the shoulders of any one in the present Foreign Department, the Hindoostanee translations of vice-regal eloquence are ludicrously unidiomatic, and baldly unintelligible to a degree which would be droll if it were not derogatory. A complete ignorance also exists as to the niceties of oriental etiquette, touching precedence, &c., so that these public ceremonials seldom occur without some mistake, which proves the cause of endless heart-burnings and jealousies. Can we wonder that, though all the officials, in full costume, were present at this wonderful durbar, native Calcutta was represented by only sixteen of its inhabitants!

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 18. Golden Fleece, Way, Algoa Bay; Agenoria, Johnson, Calcutta; Lord Haddo, Brotherton, Mauritius; Gondola, Fowler, Algoa Bay; Choice, Whitley, Mauritius. 20. Powerful (s), Richards, Hong Kong; Mary Scott, Thomson, Bombay; Aleop, Whitfield, Bombay; Persia, Smith, Bombay; Lydia, Strong, Calcutta; Julia, Arkley, Ceylon; Lootse, Kross, Hong Kong and Algoa Bay; Lois, Lewis, Mauritius; Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, Bombay; Mary Hall, Mackey, Ceylon (to Rotterdam).—21. James Paton, Allison, Macao; Clara, Pizze, Penang.—22. Adelaide (s), Bird, Hong Kong.—23. Free Trader, Anderson, Maulmain; H.M.'s ship Highflyer, Heath, Hong Kong; Balaklava, Cayzer, Sarawak; Sir Isaac Newton, Pironet, Shanghai; Echo, Price, Bombay; Advance, Dalison, Tutuoreen; Bittern, Taylerson, Mauritius; Prince of the Seas, Brown, Bombay; Sea Horse, Banks, Calcutta.—24. Natolia, McGuire, Bombay; Isabella, Miller, Batavia; Delta (s), Alexandria; Typhoon, Salter, and Harry Puddersley, Richardson, Bombay; Steadfast, Beal, Rangoon; Agamemnon, Hyne, Anna Krell, Wilhen, Sumatra, Rorison, and Gloucester, Watson, all from Calcutta; Lobelia, King, Lincluden Castle, Smith, Herald, Snelin, and Voltigeur, Jenkins, Bombay; Patriotess, Russell, Singapore.—25. Edwin Flye, Weaver, and Thomas Rowden, White, Calcutta; Vernon, Jones, Bombay; Heroes of Alma, Silk, Whampoa; Teviot, Jones, Ceylon; Tung Yu, Taylor, Shanghai.

The Kepler, Scott, from Kurrachee to London, was totally wrecked at St. Michael's, 1st May. Crew saved.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sultan, from Southampton, May 27, to proceed per str. China from Suze.—For Malta.—Ens. Gatty, Ens. Maysey. For Suze.—Comdr. J. Dayman, R.N. For Bombay.—Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, Capt. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Maj. A. P. Little.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

METCALFE, the wife of Lieut. col., C.B., Bengal inf. of a daughter, at 18, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, May 19.

STRACHEY, the wife of Lieut. col. Richard, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, of a son, at Putney Heath, May 19.

YOUNGHUSBAND, the wife of Col., C.B., Bombay army, of a son, at Freshford, May 17.

### DEATHS.

LEEKE, Augusta S., the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry, K.C.B., M.P., at 24, Eccleston-square, May 18.

LUCAS, William M. C., son of Maj. C. C., H.M.'s Indian army, at Bruges, aged 5 years, May 18.

OMMANNEY, Manaton F., son of the late Manaton C., B.C.S., at Cheltenham, aged 13 years 11 mos., May 16.

PARRY, Lydia A., widow of the late George, Bombay Civil Service, at 1, Pelham Villas, South Kensington, May 17.

## India Office,

May 25, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield, Med. Estab.; Surg. A. Campbell, Med. Estab.; Surg. R. Cumberland (retired); Capt. R. W. Clifford, 2nd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. G. B. Fisher, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. J. Harris, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Maj. gen. Sir J. Hearsey, K.C.B., Cav.; Capt. J. Hunter, Art.; Capt. W. N. Lees, 42nd N.I.; Ens. C. L. Prendergast, Inf.; Capt. P. M. Lyne, Art.; Surg. maj. W. Shillito, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. L. Benwell, 33rd N.I.; Col. G. Burn, 40th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Lindsay, Engrs.; Col. R. C. Moore, c.B., Art.; Capt. J. R. Robertson, Art.; Asst. surg. W. Traill (retired).

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. O. Rybot, Art.; Lieut. J. Sterling, Vet. Estab.; Lieut. T. Heffernan, Vet. Estab.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. M. A. Sweny; Lieut. H. H. Davis.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. Hood, 49th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. Fleming, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. F. R. Aikman, v.c., 4th N.I., 5 mo.; Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. A. Phillips, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, 28th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. G. W. Fairfield, Art., 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Weldon, 47th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Miller, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Art.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell, Med. Estab.; Col. J. S. Paton, 14th N.I.; Ens. M. Resamond (unatt.).

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. G. Symons, 23rd N.I.; Capt. J. C. Burnett, 4th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. C. N. Johnstone, 1st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. S. Carr, 6 N.I.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate J. Brebner.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The directors in their report observe with satisfaction the confidence expressed by Mr. Purdon that the works will be completed within the estimates. Everything is being pressed forward by the Government and the officers of the company to endeavour to open, if possible, in May next. The large payments in full made by the shareholders, in anticipation of calls, have enabled the directors hitherto to postpone the final call. It has now, however, been made payable in July. Six locomotive engines were shipped two months ago, and the remainder of the rolling stock is in course of manufacture, and will be shipped as finished, so that the whole may arrive in India before next May, in time for the opening of the line. The Government of India were now giving aid to increase the large prospective local traffic of the railway, by improving old and constructing new roads to act as feeders to it. The pecuniary expenditure already ordered to be paid by the Government as a beginning for this purpose amounts to Rs. 2,41,500, and it appears to be the intention of the Government to lay out further sums for the same purpose. The capital account to 31st of December last shows that £653,826 had been received, and £561,260 expended, leaving a balance of £92,561.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	At per Rupee.	Actual Sales.	
		In sterling, taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock. Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R.	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1828-29	—	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1832-33	—	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	1 6½	78	
th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	1 10½	93	
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	1 10½	94	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	2 0½	100 ½	

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate, 69 days' sight.
Calcutta	1s. 11½d. ½	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Madras	1s. 11½d. ½	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Bombay	2s. 1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3rd May, £

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	226½ to 228	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), scrip	101½	
	India 5 per cent.	101½	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	77	
	India 4 pr. ct. Enforced Paper	73½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, ½ pr. cent.	100	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	98½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	96½ ½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	22s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	15s.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	96 to 97
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	all	5 to 5½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.)	15	½ dis. par.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	7½	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East India	all	100½ to 101½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures.	all	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb.	all	98½ to 99½
100	Ditto	all	98½ to 99½
20	Jubbulpore		
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New ditto)	8	½ to ½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	94 to 96
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ p. ct.)	100	94 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ percent.)	100	88 to 90
20	Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin)	11	7 to 6 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	99 to 100
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	92 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	15	1 to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	82 to 84
40	Australasia	all	61 to 63
25	Bank of Egypt	all	18 to 19
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46 to 48
20	Ottoman Bank	all	16 to 17
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can.	1	½ to ½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (lim.)	all	3½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to ½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto New	15s.	par. ½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	70 to 72
50	Ditto New	25	12 to 13 pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto ditto	all	5 to 7

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—Maharajah Mamm Singh and Dhebroge Singh of Oude have applied to the Governor-general for Indian medals. The matter is now pending the decision of the Viceroy in Council.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

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## PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

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12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls).....	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 5	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	April 18
Madras .....	" 5	Bombay .....	May 11
Agra .....	" 7	Ceylon .....	" 1
China (Hong-Kong) .....	April 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 11th of May brings two highly important documents from Calcutta, both of which are republished in our columns. Our military readers will probably take the greatest interest in the one ascribed to Major Chesney, and which is now under the serious consideration of the Government. The object aimed at is to induce, if possible, a thousand officers of the old Indian army to retire, by offering them liberal pensions in addition to what they are already entitled to receive. The following are the rates held out as a bait to tempt to an honourable retirement all such as are weary of their lengthened exile, but who care not in their mature years to enter upon a new career of military service:—

	per an.
To all officers of 40 years' serv. & upwards...	£500
" 38 " " " "	460
" 36 " " " "	420
" 34 " " " "	380
" 32 " " " "	340
" 30 " " " "	300
" 28 " " " "	260
" 26 " " " "	220
" 24 " " " "	180
" 22 " " " "	140
" 20 " " " "	100

As the advantages of this scheme are confined to the Cavalry and Infantry, to the exclusion of the Ordnance Corps, it would be impossible to obtain a thousand officers who have completed twenty years' actual service. It is therefore suggested that "all officers of more than 12 years' service, but who are not entitled to a captain's pension, be offered the annuity equivalent to expectation in each case of succession to captain's pension, with an annuity of £120 additional, provided that in no case a total higher pension be awarded than to which an officer entitled to a captain's pension would receive. It being also understood that officers are not precluded from taking advantage of the existing regulations regarding half-pay, and receiving the annuity now offered in addition." It does not appear, however, that officers on the invalid establishment will participate in this liberal arrangement, but considering how few is their number and how dreary the prospect of remaining, as it were, imprisoned for life in India after all their old comrades have left for other lands, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will take a generous view of their case, and allow them to benefit by Major Chesney's well-intentioned and skillfully-constructed scheme.

If less deeply and personally interesting to a particular class of the Anglo-Indian community, Mr. Laing's Financial Statement is unquestionably of far greater general importance than even the retirement of a thousand expe-

rienced and veteran officers. Assuming the correctness of the data, it must be admitted that this exposition of the financial position of the Indian Government is far more satisfactory than the most sanguine imagination could have anticipated only a few months ago. Mr. Laing positively declares that the "yawning chasm" that seemed to open before our eyes has been filled up, or at least that it will be bridged over before the close of the current financial year. The deficit at the close of 1860-61 he acknowledges to be £6,000,000, which could only be met in one way, by "sticking the spurs well in and going straight at it"—a thoroughly English mode of getting over a difficulty. There was no hope of putting off the evil day by borrowing money—"no chance of craning, no time to look to the right or left." Thus driven into a corner the Government came to its senses, and discovered that if the income could not be made to cover the expenditure, the expenditure must be brought to fall within the income. In homely phrase it resolved at last to cut its coat according to its cloth, and do without silk lappels for a time. The first step contemplated is the reduction of the military estimates by £3,500,000. There is ample room for retrenchment in that direction. In the past year the cost of the Indian army has been actually £5,250,000 more than it was in 1856, previous to the mutiny. Henceforth the native army will not exceed 140,000 men, while the European force will remain at about 70,000 men, showing a reduction of 200,000 sepoys and military police since 1859. The permanent annual expenditure under the head of Military charges will probably not exceed twelve millions in India and two millions at home. The Indian Navy also comes in for its share of retrenchment. It has cost nearly one million a year for very little purpose, but in 1861-62 it will be cut down to one half that sum, and will ultimately be abolished. Nor are economical considerations forgotten under the head of the Civil Administration. The actual saving, indeed, is small, because of the increased cost of opium, salt, and Income-tax, and the necessity of affording temporary relief to the starving population of the North-Western Provinces, but it is not the less real and permanent. In short, the total reduction for the year under all heads amounts to £3,599,750; the total expenditure for 1861-62 being £41,544,699, as against £45,154,449 in 1860-61.

On the other hand there is a positive increase of receipts. The Land-tax, notwithstanding remissions to the extent of £360,000 on account of the famine, stands at £18,951,156, whereas in 1860-61 it was £18,762,447. The Income-



tax was estimated at two millions, but the nett annual produce will not exceed £1,400,000. In salt there will be a large increase, or very nearly £600,000. Opium is almost equally productive, and is expected to yield about half a million over last year's receipts. The increase on stamps is nearly £400,000, but on miscellaneous items there is a falling off to the extent of £750,000. The total revenue for 1861-62 is estimated at £41,294,595 as compared with £39,285,731 in 1860-61—giving a clear balance of £2,008,864. The deficit is thus reduced to £260,104, but as £500,000 have been assigned to Civil Works in excess of last year's expenditure, it is obvious that there is a surplus of £239,896, because that half-million is to be defrayed, not from the public treasury, but from local taxation. After all, it is needless to examine this item too closely. If the Indian expenditure for the current financial year do not exceed the income by a larger amount than a quarter of a million, there will be no occasion, as Mr. Laing observes, to send a new Chancellor of the Exchequer from England to devise new taxes. The Income-tax is pronounced to be, financially, a failure, and the License-tax is postponed for a season until these two sources of taxation can be brought into one channel. Such is a meagre outline of Mr. Laing's financial statement, which, we regret to add, appears to have been expressed in the worst possible taste, being disfigured with ill-chosen metaphors, and with familiar, if not vulgar, illustrations.

In conclusion, we may add that Sir Charles Wood last night brought in a Bill to obtain powers from Parliament to raise a loan of £4,000,000 on the security of the revenues of India.

#### THE BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the above mails, was to leave Malta on the 1st at noon, and may be expected at Southampton on the 10th inst.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Ensign Samner M. Binny, unatt., at Mussorie, April 15. Maj. James Skinner, Bengal retired list, at Delhi, April 24. Maj. gen. Congreve, officiating qmtr. gen. H. M.'s Forces in India, at Simla, April 29. Maj. Atkinson, at Umballah, lately.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Castle T. Boddam, Bombay engns., at Jubalpoore, May 2.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Viset, Powerscourt, Cant. Bateson, Capt. Pollard, Capt. Ingham, Capt. and Mrs. Napier, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Col. Scott, Dr. Furlong, Lieut. Cunningham, Lieut. Vaughan, Lieut. Hornblow, Lieut. Adam, Lieut. Bodford, Capt. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Messrs. Spooner, Johnstone, Armstrong, Mansfield, Bowyer, Roper, Murdoch, A. Thur, Briggs, Blay, Hutchinson, Mr. Ardseer and child, Mr. McVie and child, Mr. Bain. From ALEX.—Col. Grimes, Capt. Heyman. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Vander Broek, Mr. Alathieu, Mr. Watson. From MALTA.—Mr. Allmon, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Capt. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. Duckworth.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, June 10.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Cockburne, Col. Shephard, Mrs. Tell and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Schneider and three children, Mrs. Dods and two children, M. J. Monkton, Maj. and Mrs. Hensah, Lieut. O'Reilly, Capt. Williams, Capt. Maister, Capt. Cowper, Maj. Schneider, Lieut. Short, Mr. Lovell, Mrs. Clerk, Mr. and Miss Fell, Sub-conductor Ryan, D. Fyfe, two Master Ingles, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Browne, Col. and Mrs. Spottiswood, Mr. and Mrs. Greiz, Mr. Byer, Mr. Turner, Mr. Malcolm, Serjt. Wood, Quar. serjt. Taylor, Capt. Graham, Mrs. Green, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bain. From ALEX.—Dr. Boyne, Dr. Burrows.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sultan*, May 27, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£5,000	—
Bombay .....	28,011	160,880
	£33,011	£160,880*

Per str. *India*, June 4, 1861.

Alexandria .....	411,559	—
Ceylon .....	3,209	—
Madras .....	2,336	—
Calcutta .....	600	—
Singapore .....	—	£130,896†
Hong kong .....	—	3,000
Shanghai .....	—	25,350
	£17,686	£190,041

\* £50,130 of this amount shipped by Government for India.  
† £100,000 do. do. do. do.

## BENGAL.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the Legislative Council on the 27th April the whole of the members were present. After various petitions and other formal business had been disposed of,

Mr. Laing rose, in pursuance of notice, to make his financial statement. He said that it now became his duty on behalf of the Government to submit a statement of the finances of the country for the year commencing 1st May, 1861. The subject was far too grave and serious a one to admit of any unnecessary preface or introduction. India had been at a standstill for months past, waiting until the present financial statement should declare her to be bankrupt or solvent. England, too, had cast an anxious eye towards us with a view of ascertaining whether we were to be the source of strength or weakness. Knowing, then, the great importance of the task which had devolved upon him, and feeling that all superfluous comment would be out of place, he would at once proceed to state facts, and facts alone. And the first question which must arise would probably be, "How do we really stand?" Many now present would remember the occasion on which his lamented predecessor in office, Mr. Wilson, made his statement for 1860-1, twelve months ago. Mr. Wilson, on that occasion, showed that a deficit had existed, and gradually accumulated for a long series of years, to the extent of two and a half millions a year, and during the mutiny considerably larger. During the years intervening between 1857 and 1860, the sum of thirty-eight millions sterling was added to the national debt of India. Mr. Wilson proposed several measures for meeting this deficiency, but, unfortunately, his hopes had not been fully realised. The actual deficit in February last on the past year's budget amounted to £6,678,000. This deficit had been principally met by reducing the cash balances. Mr. Wilson's principal sources of additional revenue were expected to be derived from the Income and License-taxes, and £3,500,000 was named as the probable revenue derivable from these taxes. Now, only one of these taxes had actually been enforced,—namely, the Income-tax, and that only for a portion of the year. He believed, however, that if these proposed taxes had been in full operation for the whole year they would not have reached Mr. Wilson's estimate. He placed the probable estimate for both taxes throughout the year at about two millions. Admitting that these taxes had been collected for the past year, there would, nevertheless, be a deficit of five and a-half millions. Hon. members were probably aware that a very different state of affairs was quoted by Sir C. Wood in the House of Commons. The statement made on that occasion was based on mistaken notions, on anticipated results rather than facts; and instead of the reductions expected, the result here showed an increase in the expenditure for 1860-1 on previous years. In fact, the income expected to be derived from the new taxes was overestimated, the expenditure was underestimated, and that statement was in error to the extent of nearly five millions; and the close of the year 1860-1 found us with a deficit of £6,000,000. This result was most unsatisfactory. The cash balances in the Treasury were low, which did not improve the prospect. They could not look to England for relief beyond raising money for carrying on useful works. The deficit had to be met by themselves, and they had no time to look about them. That council was not a place for personal remarks, but he had one observation to make, and that was that, though in a long statement it was impossible to avoid egotism of expression, he did not mean to arrogate to himself credit that was equally due to others. He utterly disclaimed the idea. It must be evident to all that one in the position of the Governor-general of India was, for good or evil, the mainspring of all the policy of that Government. It was not for him to speak of Lord Canning, but if it had been said that he was not eager for

financial reduction he had been misrepresented. Ever since he (Mr. Laing) had been in India his lordship had expressed a constant and uniform desire for reduction, and it would be injustice to his colleagues in the Council not to say that they were all actuated by the same feelings. Too much praise could not be given to the Military Finance Commission, who, under Colonel Balfour's auspices, had, through evil report and good report, done their utmost to assist the Government in their financial difficulty. As for the marine reductions, without Captain Rennie's active assistance they would never have been effected. The great saving proposed now was in the reduction of the native army. Before the mutiny in 1857, the Indian army amounted to

Strength { 45,522 Europeans.  
232,224 Natives.  
Cost ... £11,500,000 in India.  
£1,250,000 in England.

£12,750,000

It appeared that in 1858-9 the cost rose to maximum, viz., £24,750,000, and £1,000,000 extra for military police. In 1860-1 the cost was reduced to £15,279,000 in India, and £2,750,000 in England; or, in all, £18,000,000; still leaving a deficiency of 5½ millions over 1857. The native army in August last still consisted of 210,000 men, with 60,000 military police; or, the total armed native force was 10,000 more than before the mutiny. But by the reductions now proposed to be made—military police altogether got rid of, excepting about 7,000 in Bengal—the native infantry would be reduced to a uniform strength of 712 natives of all ranks per regiment. These reductions had actually been, or were in process of being, carried out. The final result would reduce the native army to 140,000, or, with the military police, to 150,000 fewer than a year ago. In the European force no material change would be effected, but in the Ordnance, Commissariat, and barrack departments large reductions would be made. He spoke of them with confidence, not as based upon mere conjecture, but estimates that had been carefully gone through by the Military Finance Commission. The financial result of these was a total reduction in army expenditure of about £3,500,000—from £15,279,000 in 1860-1, to £12,800,000 in 1861-2, of which about £12,200,000 would be the permanent expense, and about £600,000 a temporary outlay for gratuities in disbanding troops, &c. It was true that a great part of this reduction had been effected by the taking up of reserve stores, but he could see no reason why, when all the gratuities, &c., had been paid, the permanent cost should exceed twelve millions, or as low as it was before the mutiny; because, although the nominal expenditure was 11½ millions, that reduction had been so effected as to keep the European forces at a lower strength than was prudent. The country, however, had had a lesson on that subject, and was not likely to commit the same error. These Indian charges had been based upon actual estimates, but in the Home Military charges only a small allowance had been made for known reductions of forces in depôts. He hoped that much greater reductions would be made, and that India would no longer be considered as a rich mine from which a revenue was to be derived, but as a country where English capital and energy would be invested for the mutual benefit of both countries; and in order to attain this, strict justice in money matters was essentially necessary. With regard to the sister service a great reduction had been made. Without any disparagement to the courage of the navy and marine, there was no doubt that the whole fleet could scarcely have stood against one single broadside of a modern line-of-battle ship, and it would have been absurd for an embarrassed Government to keep up a navy merely for the name of the thing. Several steamers had been thrown out of commission, and arrangements for naval duties on an economic but efficient scale entered into with the Home Government, and the consequence was a virtual reduction from £854,850 in 1860-1 to £536,000 in 1861-2. River steamers would still be carried on, but in his opinion it was scarcely politic for the Government to run against private companies whose

interests had been guaranteed by them at 5 per cent. The next important point was the Civil administration, and in this there was a virtual reduction of £50,000, after allowing for about £350,000 increased charge of opium, salt, and Income tax, and £150,000 for the Famine Relief Fund. The greater part of these reductions had been effected in the police, which previously had been as inefficient as expensive, but some reduction had also been made, owing to the energy of the Civil Finance Commission, in private establishments, which though small in themselves amounted to a considerable whole. "For this large reduction in civil expenditure they were very much indebted to the Civil Finance Commission, who had aided in reducing outlay, rooting out abuses, and revising estimates with the most meritorious zeal." These reductions depended very much on the new audit system, and nothing could be more conducive to the beneficial working of that system than true, consistent economy. In public works, as far as military ones were concerned, there was a saving of £400,000, but in civil ones there would be an increase of £225,000. Including local funds, the expenditure on works of improvement would be £540,000 more in 1861-2 than in 1860-1. Then came the subject of roads in cotton districts. There would be a great expense in opening up these roads, but there was a great necessity for them. It was their duty in the present state of affairs in America to strain every nerve to place India in the market, and by underselling slave labour by free labour to make the cause of freedom triumphant, and show that England had not sacrificed her West Indian colonies and her millions of money for a mere fiction. Irrigation and canals, too, would require attention. Nothing was more lamentable than that the prosperity of the country should be retarded for want of water, and one of the most gratifying results of financial prosperity would be the power to attend to works of improvement. In the meantime the interest of the national debt had increased, owing partly to a recent loan in England. Again, the guaranteed interest on Bombay amounts to £130,000, instead of £120,000; again, the difference on Railway Exchanges last year amounted to £473,000, and he thought that this might certainly be saved. The contracts would have to be renewed, and he trusted that the objectionable clause would be removed and no other such provision be made at all. The same might be said with reference to the guaranteed interest. The details of all these reductions were long and complicated, but care would be taken to print such as were of public interest, so as to enable those who felt any concern in them to check them. The general result would be a reduction of £3,599,720, bringing the expenditure of 1861-2 to £15,221,691, instead of £18,826,681, as it was in 1860-1. He would next call attention to the revenue. The first important item was land, and here was an increase instead of a deficiency. The land revenue in 1860-1 had been £18,762,447, and in 1861-2 it would be 18,951,156, allowing £300,000 for famine in the N.W., the total loss by famine being about £600,000. This increase had been caused partly by a greater number of sales in Bengal, and partly by the enhanced value of land in general. With regard to the Income-tax, the estimated receipts for 1861-2 were £1,948,004, but deducting arrears from 1860-1, the gross amount would be about £1,750,000, from which would have to be taken the expenses of collection and some other outlays. The expenses of collection, taken at 10 per cent., would be about £165,000, and the other items would bring the sums expended up to £361,000. The net proceeds of the Income-tax would therefore be £1,388,000, or, in round numbers, £1,400,000. In the Customs he had allowed £20,000 for the stagnation in the import trade, and £40,000 for the immediate lowering of the duty on twist and yarn from 10 to 5 per cent., his reasons for which he entered into at length. He would have been glad to have reduced the duties on other goods generally, but in the present state

of the finances it would not have been prudent. The salt revenue was the next in importance, and here a small increase in the duty was made, which would give an increase in the revenue of £598,370. The increase of the duty last year of half a rupee had yielded £789,000, in addition to a gain of £100,000 on imported salt, so that nearly £900,000 had been gained by a small increase, which had in no way checked the consumption. Another small increase was now made of four annas in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and eight annas in the North-West, which would give an increase in revenue of £598,370. Improvement in roads and railways had increased the consumption of salt, and the Government had thought it would be fully able to stand a small increase. The increase expected had been calculated by taking the present rate of consumption and allowing a small sum for diminution. With regard to opium, he would remind the Council that prices had lately been unprecedented. Bengal, taken at last year's figure, would have given £400,000, and at present prices it would give £1,500,000. The Government, however, had calculated it at the lesser price, and allowed a return of £450,000. Upon stamps, on which there was nothing which would require that he should go into any lengthened details, there would be an increase estimated at £383,370. This brought him to the point at which this branch of his statement would close, with those items which could not be classed under any of the special heads now brought under review, and on these, owing to the falling in of several windfalls in the last year, which would not recur—such, for instance, as a payment of £340,000 paid in by the Rajah of Patiala on account of ceded territory, there was a total decrease of £750,000. There were other heads of revenue to which he need not now particularly refer, as they remained about the same. They had now before them the means of testing for themselves the result at which on these estimates he had arrived. The total revenue of 1860-61 had been stated at £39,285,731, and that for 1861-62 would be found to amount to £41,294,505, giving a gross increase for 1861-62 of £2,008,864. A reference to the details of expenditure now before them, and to the full statement, which will be found below, would bring them, including the interest payable on railways (less the estimated earnings of the lines, which has been taken at a calculation which made that estimate very moderate and safe), to the final result of the financial year 1861-62 in the form of a deficit of about £500,000. Strictly that interest on the railways ought not to be included, but whether properly a charge on capital account or not, it was better to meet the charge and fairly to make ends meet in such a manner as to get rid, once and for all, of the apprehension of any new taxation. There was the deficit, and the money had to be raised, whether it be carried to the one account or the other. The fear of new taxes was a most mischievous one, and the best of all guarantees against their infliction was the absence of any deficit. All credit had an end; public debts, like all others, must eventually be somehow met, and only then could the community rest satisfied that Government would not make fresh demands upon them, when they did not want the money. If they could this year so arrange that they could show a small surplus they would get rid of this embarrassing fear of new taxation. And if they could do so this year they had then a fair chance of maintaining finances in equilibrium. It might be objected that to a certain extent these estimates depended on chances, such as the item of opium, but against the probabilities of falling value in that article they had other items of steady increase, as in the value of lands, and in the increasing prosperity of the people, showing itself in increased revenue from salt customs and the like. It was quite reasonable to expect in future years still better results, and with continued perseverance in further reductions, it would not be necessary hereafter to bring out English Chancellors of the Exchequer, or if English Chancellors came they would not need to cudgel

their brains and expend their energies in inventing new taxes or finding out new sources of revenue. If, then, he carried them with him so far, he would ask them, looking this fact of a deficit in the face, to "go in and finish it." They wanted to meet this half million. The Government were ready with a Licence Bill, and the country was prepared to receive it. It had been long before them, and the Bill had already passed that Council up to its third reading. Now, although it had been estimated that this tax, if moderately enforced, would yield the half million they needed, he must confess he did not wish to see it enforced as a crude measure, but to deal with it more fully and broadly, and to couple it with the Income-tax, into his own views of which as a mode of Indian taxation he went at some length, declaring the truth and stability of the principle it involved, but questioning its applicability in its present form to India, under present conditions. His arguments require greater length of statement than can be given them in a rapid summary; but his conclusion stood that he would not at present add to an objectionable Income-tax descending to incomes of £20 per year, a yet more objectionable rider in the form of an additional licence. But there stood the deficit. The Government want this half million, and they had an obvious resource in docking by half a million the assignment made for Public Works. This would, however, be a thousand pities. He would far rather in every way accelerate those works. Not perhaps the grand works which showed so well in the eyes of the world, but minor works which went to make up the great sum of the people's prosperity—village roads and village water-cuts, which should bring into full production every acre of India's teeming soil, and enable every natural product to be brought readily to supply the wants, and interchange the varying productions of her industrious people. To this end he would desire to give the power of local taxation, and to spend its results in the improvement of the districts in which the money was raised. There was one tax on production which seemed especially suited for a general impost; that was on tobacco, respecting which, last year, every inquiry to that end had been made. But it was found that Government could raise from it no large sum but by the creation of a most objectionable and huge monopoly. There were as many varieties of objections as of districts; in one the land tenure barred the possibility of taxation by acreage; in another the garden system of ryottee cultivation was in the way of any satisfactory collection; and in others the vicinity of native States gave every encouragement for smuggling. They decided it was preferable to leave to local authorities the realisation of small sums, small as to the national necessities, but ample as to the development of local resources. They would leave a tobacco tax, then, to local instrumentality, but not tobacco alone, but the whole of local productions, and local wants were open to the same ready and useful means of realisation. With only one condition local Governments might be left to such self-regulation. They must submit those regulations to the supreme approval or veto, and where an Act of Imperial law was needed to carry out any such local requirement such Act must be procured from the Central Government. He cited, as an illustration, the desire of some town or district to make a road to some railway running in their direction, and which road could be provided by the imposition of an *octroi* duty. Such an impost must be submitted to the Government, for it might be that an *octroi* duty might be an injustice if it brought within its range not only the vegetables for the daily consumption of those for whose immediate advantage such road was to be made, but also some production which was the staple only of a thorough trade; not at all a production of the special district, but an important object in the general trading policy. He might here say that this principle had already received every encouragement from many local Governments, and all would feel more alacrity in contri-

buting to the needs of the State in their own locality and for their own special needs when assured that their contributions were not to be lost sight of altogether by being deposited in the all-devouring gulf of Imperial expenditure. He proposed, then, to transfer to these local governments this half-million. In addition, however, to raising what was needed for such immediate necessities as he had pointed to, he would give credit to these Governments for their actual savings of expenditure, and the benefits of such a system was not confined to mere monetary considerations; it would give the local governments new spirit and higher aims when they felt themselves no longer altogether dependent on, and lost in, the bureaux of Calcutta. Doubtless the ultimate power of social systems was the power of the purse strings, and at present they held the purse. Let Bombay and Madras prepare their local budgets and carry on their own internal improvements subject to, but not interfered with by, the central Government, and their Councils would find not only useful but dignified occupation; and he questioned whether, for instance, Madras would then long continue to expend £160,000 per annum to watch the expenditure of £160,000. Such anomalies as a cost of 30 per cent. for administration could not last long if the details were before efficient local Governments. Nothing remained to him, then, but to sum up in two sentences the result of all he had laid before them. The deficit of last year was, in round numbers, £6,000,000, which, for the ensuing year, was met by reductions amounting to £3,589,780, and by an increase in revenue of £2,008,864, leaving a sum of half a million transferred to local efforts. They estimated to spend half a lakh per month on railways for the ensuing year, and allowing for the £6,000,000 thus to be expended, and about £950,000 to be paid as prize money and bounty, &c., in the military changes which were being effected, he found that as on May 1st, 1861, the cash balances stood at £12,850,000, there would be on the 1st of May, 1862, in the treasury £13,719,000. Without trenching further on the patience with which the Council had listened to him, he would merely urge that it was far beyond any mere statement of figures that the spirit and purpose of such a mode of Government extended. He traced in the village system of India the spirit of the self government which, fostered and developed in the West, had made the Westerns what that day saw them there in Council in Calcutta, and the decadence and neglect of which had left the spiritless and oppressed Oriental what he was, and through ages past had been. He hoped yet the revival of the olden and more self-reliant system, and he had visions of an India, not perhaps in our days, but surely to come, in which whilst Western science opened up communications, and enterprise and capital developed the prolific old resources and discovered new ones, the Native element should expand by the action not of schools only, but of events, be taught by books and railways, and yet more powerful living ensamples, and awake to that political life which finds a herd of slaves, and makes a nation of freed men. It was good to have a certain policy and a high aim. Much remained to be done, but success was contagious. If by energy and forethought this deficit was extinguished in six months, we should hear no more of many a harassing grievance that now disturbed the well-being of the State. It was not that they sought mere relief from debt, but that in the words of prophecy their "works might be so done in justice and mercy that they shall stand fast for ever." Time permits us to report no more of his conclusion, pretending, as he said, to no other eloquence than that of facts, than that he declared his perfect confidence in the estimates on which these statements were based; that he found in all ranks of the Governmental Service the same prompt support and obedience as in the ranks of an army where each soldier obeyed the command given, even though in his own mind he questioned the soundness of the judgment on which it was based. In this matter the credit of the Government was at stake, and

they would be found in the carrying of it out prompt to recognise merit, but not prompt to receive excuses. The facts he had put before them were solid facts, not shams. It was not for him to anticipate the public verdict, but he awaited it with confidence as coming from reasonable and intelligent men. He felt certain that an examination of his statement would not discredit the Government, and he concluded a very clear and well-expressed statement, which never flagged or became confused, in the one hour and thirty-five minutes which it occupied.—*Englishman*.

THE HONOURABLE A. SCOTCE, member of the Legislative Council for Bengal, has been permitted to resign the civil service from the 1st of May. Mr. C. B. Trevor, of the Sudder Court, is spoken of as his successor.

MR. PATERSON SAUNDERS, JUNR.—The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. P. Saunders on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, to visit the districts of Bengal likely to produce cotton, such as Assam, the Garrow Hills, the Sunderbunds, the Chittagong Hills, the South-West Frontier Agency, and the Darjeeling Morung. Mr. Saunders is to act in communication with the local officers.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION announce that their income this year will be upwards of Rs. 16,000, and the ordinary expenses, at the rate of Rs. 900 a-month, will amount to about Rs. 11,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,000 available. An income of at least Rs. 30,000 is expected from the Association when extended so as to represent all landholding and commercial interests.

#### ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

REVENUE.		Regular Estimate, 1860-61.	Budget Estimate, 1861-62.
		£	£
Land Revenue (including Sayer, &c.)	...	18,762,447	A 18,985,522
Tributes and Subsidies	...	857,321	822,364
Public Works (Imperial Receipts from Rents, Water Rates, and exclusive of receipts credited to Local Funds)	...	449,707	B 336,796
Excise (Abkarry, &c.)	...	1,238,489	1,327,804
Assessed Taxes	Income Tax	803,550	C 1,948,094
	Moturpha (Madras)	108,850	73,503
	Trade Taxes (Punjab and Oude)	213,980	62,500
Customs	General	2,657,897	D 2,484,410
	Salt	1,110,780	1,255,000
Salt	...	3,391,630	E 3,980,000
Opium	...	5,638,699	6,107,561
Stamps	...	832,670	1,216,040
Post Office	...	701,101	750,000
Miscellaneous—Civil (Law and Justice, Police, Mint, Marine, Electric Telegraph, &c.)	...	1,530,195	F 1,195,001
Miscellaneous—Military (Sale of Beer, Rum, Old Stores, &c.)	...	988,415	750,000
Total Revenue	...	39,285,731	41,294,595
Deficit, excluding Railways	...	4,176,544	Surplus
Deficit, including Railways	...	5,868,718	Surplus
EXPENDITURE.		Budget Estimate, 1860-61.	Regular Estimate, 1861-62.
IN INDIA.		£	£
Claims and demands on the Revenues (including charges of collection, and cost of Mint, Post Office, Electric Telegraph, Salt and Opium)	...	7,928,504	G 7,964,741
Civil and Political Establishments (including all Contingent charges, except Mutiny Compensation)	...	2,943,385	H 3,096,916
Law and Justice	...	4,004,500	1,567,647
Police	...		
Public Works—Civil (Buildings, Roads, Canals, &c., including Repairs charged to Imperial Revenue, excluding Local Works charged to Local Funds)	...	2,783,778	J 3,098,629
Public Works—Military	...	1,008,010	538,871
Army	...	15,279,005	K 12,800,000
Navy and Marine	...	856,870	536,000
Interest on Debt	...	3,168,819	3,316,180
Eastern Settlement—Charges	...	131,411	95,255
Expenditure in India	...	38,104,282	35,248,939
IN ENGLAND.			
Home Charges—Civil	...	1,495,561	1,250,000
Do. Military	...	2,772,610	2,500,000
Interest on Debt	...	1,089,822	1,255,760
Total Expenditure, excluding Railways	...	43,462,275	40,254,699
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts	...	1,218,850	1,300,000
Loss by Exchange on Railway Capital	...	473,324	
Total Expenditure, including Railways	...	45,154,449	41,554,699
Transfer to Local Budgets	...		500,000
Surplus, excluding Railways	...	Deficit	41,054,699
Surplus, including Railways	...	Deficit	1,539,896
			239,896

A This is obtained after deducting a loss of £370,000 from the famine in the North-West and Punjab.  
 B This is exclusive of receipts from local funds, amounting to £223,900 in 1860-61, and £230,035 in 1861-62.  
 C This includes arrears of 1860-61. The net revenue per annum from the Income-tax is about £140,000.  
 D This is obtained after allowing £200,000 for loss on diminished imports of manufacturers, and £40,000 for reduction in twist and yarn.  
 E Bengal opium has been estimated at the same amount for 1861-62 as for 1860-61—viz., Rs. 1,748 per chest; but at the present market price the estimate would be 41,300,000 higher.  
 F The miscellaneous receipts in 1860-61 included £340,000 from the Rajah of Puttcalah, and other large sums which are not regular revenue, and do not recur in 1861-62.  
 G This includes £350,000, not in 1860-61, for increased cost of Opium, Salt, and Income-tax.  
 H This includes £150,000 for Famine Contingencies.  
 J The Expenditure from Local Funds, amounting to £223,900 in 1860-61, and £206,000 in 1861-62, is included in both cases. The total outlay on New Works of Improvement, Imperial and Local, will be £540,000 more in 1861-62 than in 1860-61.  
 K Army—This consists of £12,199,340, the Estimated Expenditure for a year of the Force now established, and of £600,780, being the Estimate for Gratuities, Bounty, Pay, and other expenses, until the reductions ordered are fully carried out.  
 C. H. LUSHINGTON, Secretary to the Government of India.

Financial Department, 26th April, 1861.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DELHI, April 24.**—Major James Skinner, of the Retired List, eldest surviving son of the late Col. James Skinner, C.B., has just passed from among us. He died early this morning, and will be buried this evening. Major Skinner was as well-known as a thorough sportsman as for his unbounded hospitality. The weather has become very oppressive, an easterly wind rendering tatters useless, or nearly so, and the heat during the day is fearful. All who can get away are off to the Hills, anticipating an awfully trying and sickly season. We have had signs of rain again; but they have cleared off without affording the long sighed for moisture.

**NEPAUL.**—Perhaps you are aware that the experimental issue of bank-notes by the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor has not met with the success he anticipated when he hoped that they would be as acceptable as notes of the Bank of Bengal are in Calcutta. Among the vast multitude of rebel leaders and their followers, certainly not less than 700, who entered Nepaul, there are now only sixty-four remaining, most of whom have been attacked by the cholera, which has lately so generally prevailed here. Jung Bahadoor has imposed a sort of tax or black mail upon the Shahabad man, Oude Begum, and the Bithoor leader, and their followers. This measure, on the part of the Durbar, will probably drive the rebels to come out and ask mercy from the British Government. A large number of Nepaulese subjects have been arrested at Goruckpore for committing dacoities in that district. Maharajah Jung Bahadoor lately proposed to order the Durbar Vakeel at Calcutta to place himself in communication with the ex-Ranee Chunderbutty's establishment, which our Resident, Colonel Ramsay, has written to him to abstain from carrying into effect, remarking that such course may lead to embarrassment.

**CAPTAIN PELLY'S TRAVELS.**—At the last meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, Captain L. Pelly, introduced by Sir Bartle Frere, read an account of his journey across Afghanistan since the war. Starting from Trebizond he passed through Turkish Armenia by Erzeroum and Byazeed and thence to Khoee, Tabriz, and the Koofan-koh to Teheran. There he was secretary to the Persian Legation. From Teheran his route lay along the southern side of the Elburz range to Meshed; thence through the hill track lying along the Turcoman frontier to Khaff, and thence across the Desert of Ghorian to Herat. From Herat he moved by Sebzuer and Ananburva; and thence, by the borders of Jarish and Leista, to Hurnah, rejoining the main road to Candahar at Shahpeze, whence he proceeded along the plain of Buckwai, crossing the Khash road into Washeer, and thence diverging northward to the Helmund at Seah Guz. From this point he again struck into the Candahar road near Ghivishk, and so reached the former town by Kooshkinakoo. Captain Pelly gave a sketch of Dr. Forbes' murder, as detailed by the eldest son of the chief who murdered him. From Candahar the road taken was through the Kuzzuck Pass, across the valley of Pesheen and so to Quetta or Shawlkoti. From this point the route lay near the head of the Bolan Pass to Mustoong; thence to Khelat itself; and so by Bhagwan and Khozdan, down Beloochistan to the Indian Ocean, where Captain Pelly crossed the frontier into British territory within a few miles of the Port of Kurrachee. The lecturer bore testimony to the general correctness of General Ferrier's work, and spoke of the admiration evinced by the Afghans at the truthfulness and impartiality of Mr. Kaye's history. Captain Pelly was unarmed, and rode in his uniform through Afghanistan.—*Friend of India.*

**POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.**—Consequent on Mr. Riddell's retirement to England, Dr. G. Paton is appointed Director-General of Post-offices in India; Mr. C. K. Dove, Postmaster General of the N.W. Provinces; Captain G. M. Battye, Postmaster-General of Bengal, and Mr. R. F. Saunders, C.S., Postmaster-General of the Punjab.

**VOLUNTEERING FOR GENERAL SERVICE.**—Colonel Darwall, commanding the 3rd European regiment, having reported to the brigadier that with a few exceptions the whole regiment was willing to volunteer for general service in her Majesty's 107th foot, Brigadier C. Troup, C.B., and Colonel Priestly, the officer superintending the volunteering, met the regiment on parade on May 1st, and the brigadier addressed a few words to the men to the effect that their Colonel had reported the above to him, and after begging them to consider well before they decided, he called upon all those who declined to volunteer for her Majesty's 107th foot to come to the front. Thirty-one men came forward and elected for the local service—two desired to return to the regiments from which they had originally volunteered, 1 wished for his discharge, and three hundred and seventy elected for her Majesty's 107th here; the strength of the corps here is four hundred and seven of all ranks. The brigadier then addressed a few complimentary words to the new 107th, and called upon them for three cheers for the Queen, which was responded to by both officers and men most heartily and lustily. The brigadier has issued the following brigade order inaugurating the 107th:—"AGRA, Wednesday, 1st of May, 1861.—Garrison and station orders by Brigadier Colin Troup, C.B., commanding. Her Majesty's 3rd Bengal European regiment having this morning, with but few exceptions, volunteered in a body for general service in her Majesty's 107th regiment of the line, the brigadier commanding has much pleasure in recording his high approbation of the ready and soldier-like manner in which the men have come forward, and under the power delegated to him by the provisions contained in para. 10 of G. O. C. C., 10th April, 1861, the brigadier is pleased, from this date, to designate the 3rd Bengal European regiment, her Majesty's 107th regiment of foot, and in doing so, he offers to the regiment his most hearty congratulations and best wishes, and feels certain that wherever the 107th may be employed they will ever maintain that soldier-like and gallant bearing for which they were distinguished in their late regiment." The Artillery company here have also, with five or six exceptions, volunteered for general service; nearly if not all the men who volunteered for H.M.'s 42nd highlanders have claimed their discharge.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**—Information brought by Chokedar of the village Suleempore, in the Thanah of Futtiabhad, Zillah Agra, April 22nd, 1861. Joogun Khan Chokedar of above village, stated that on the night of the 21st April, when the whirlwind (andee) blew, it came about that through all the village, on grainstores, (kulleyan) on roofs, on fields, fire came blowing and fell, the villagers rushed to put this out, first they began to throw water on it, but soon touched it and examined it, when it appeared that it did not burn their hands, nor were the roofs, gran, stores, or clothes burnt. The same story was told by the Chokedars of Bujeedpore and Bumrolee Rutna, Pergunah Futtiabhad. Further inquiries are on foot.—("True Copy.") A. L. M. PHILLIPS, Magistrate.

**DR. N. CHEVERS** is appointed Principal of the Bengal Medical College, but will act meanwhile as Inspector of Gaols. The appointment is the best that could have been made.

**SIR WILLIAM DENISON**, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, and previously Governor-general of Australia, arrived at Calcutta from Madras by the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Bengal*, on a visit to the Viceroy, on the 26th April.

**DARJEELING, April 14.**—Nearly all the troops have been returned from Sikkim, and hundreds of coolies are daily bringing up the guns, shot, shell, powder and Commissariat stores. Major Renny's regiment is expected to leave this tomorrow. Cholera is carrying off a great many of our coolies (between this and Punkabarrie); the corpses of these are rotting on the roadside; of course it is not any one's place here to bury them; this may affect the whole of Major Renny's excellent corps. The officers and others are about leaving, to join their respective appointments.

**THE FAMINE AT AGRA.**—The number of starving poor relieved in the district of Agra during March was 94,000, of whom 24,359 were men, 34,036 women, and 30,001 children. Twenty-nine destitute children were placed in the Agra Orphanage. The number of deaths reported was 242. There was a slight fall in the price of grain. Government had called on the proprietors of forty-two villages to account for their remissness in not reporting cases of destitution, and in not helping the police to search out the dying and relieve them.

**JESSORE.**—We (*Englishman*, May 3rd) regret to learn that a serious outbreak occurred three days since in Jessore, consequent upon the attempt of Mr. Falcon, the deputy magistrate, to arrest a riot in execution of a decree. We have no further particulars than that the ryots made an attack upon the magistrate's police-guard, who were compelled to fire upon them, and several men were killed. Mr. Lushington has gone up; and troops have been ordered up forthwith from Barrackpore.

**MAJOR J. H. ST. JOHN**, of the 92nd Highlanders, succeeds to the vacant appointment of military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. We presume from this that Captain T. J. Francis, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, has resigned the appointment, although there has been no official announcement of the fact as yet in general orders.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 23. Colgrain, Gardiner, London; Ferozepore, Nicol, London.—24. Patriot Queen, Richardson, Liverpool; Lady Rowinson, Row, Moulmein; Tross, Dushborough, Sunderland; White Jacket, Trevellick, Liverpool.—25. Deane, Brubner, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.—26. Rushire Merchant, Parker, Bombay; Bussorah, Delany, Bombay; Martaba, Hepburn, Liverpool; Taymouth Castle, McNider, London.—27. Bengal, Farquhar, Suez; Cumberland, Duncan, London; Cshawwa, Rowe, Liverpool; Coringa, Ward, Batavia; Tchernaya, Jopp, Liverpool.—28. Brierly Hill, Crisp, Sunderland; Palmarus, Irwin, Liverpool.—29. Lalla Rookh, Brown, Liverpool; Ville de Paris, Dupretty, Kurrachee. May 3. William Wirt, Powers, Melbourne; Latona, Ledgurck, London; Megna, Sutton, Calagouk; Crystal Palace, Arthur, Melbourne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Colgrain.—Mrs. Gardiner and infant, Mrs. Ecoy and infant, Dr. Smith.  
Per Lady Rowinson.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris and five children, Mr. Nonthoner and two children, and Master J. Campion.  
Per Deane.—Ens. Fenwick, Mr. Brebner and child, Mr. Simpkins.  
Per Rushire Merchant.—Mr. C. E. Hudson.  
Per Cumberland.—Mrs. Henty and infant, Miss Henty, Miss Landie, Capt. Marshall, Mr. Watt, Master Henty.  
Per Tchernaya.—Mrs. Jopp.  
Per William Wirt.—Miss Androdes, Mrs. Powers.  
Per str. Bengal.—Lieut.-col. Bewas and wife, Capt. Hereford and wife, Lieuts. Mitford, Sharp, Pigott and wife, and Fraser; Ens. Palmer, Monsell, and Kenny; Qu.-mr. Scott, wife, and five children, Sir W. Denison, Capt. Glover, Pay-mr. F. White, F. Heirdores, Esq., Mr. Roquirbe, Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Manning.

## DEPARTURES.

April 19. Peerss, Rowland, Colombo; Raritan, Hart, Moulmein.—20. Waverley, Thompson, Colombo; Empress Eugenie, Eck, Bombay.—21. France, Swinson, Bombay; East Indian, Le Craw, Hong Kong; Pondicherry, Clert, Havre.—23. Elizabeth, Mitchell, Muscat; Aliquis, Snowcroft, London.—24. Patmos, Buck, Melbourne; White Eagle, Williams, London; Fattle Bohoman, Smith, Penang and Singapore; Nubia, Stewart, Suez; Baltic, Grieg, Maderus; Nancy, Giqueam, Mauritius; Angele, Barrau, Bourbon.—25. Cambridge, Smith, Akyab; Siam, Jones, London.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 3, 1861.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	77 12 to 78 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	75 12 to 76 0	
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94 0 to 94 8	
Dit 5 do. ....	95 0 to 95 4	
New 5½ do. ....	100 4 to 100 8	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 0½ to 2 0½
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	} Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	



**RATES OF ADVANCE.**

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto .....	100	80
5 ditto ditto .....	100	90
New Treasury Bills .....	100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

**JOINT STOCK SHARES.**

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6325 to 6350
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	775 to 780
Delhi Bank .....	500	500 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	1400 to 1410
Ganges Company .....	500	615 to 659
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1775 to 1810
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	620 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	100	55 to 60
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	575 to 580
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par to 8 an. p.
Assam Company .....	200	470 to 475
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	50 nom.
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	132 to 133

**PRICES OF BULLION.**

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6 1/2
Doubleons .....	32	8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	15	2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20	14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	15	7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	16	0 to 16 5
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	106	0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 25	0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....	221	0 to 222 0

**FREIGHTS.**

To London, £3. 5s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

**MADRAS.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**PRESENTS FOR HER MAJESTY.**—The *Neilgherry Chronicle* states that the Rajah of Mysore has sent Dr. Campbell, the darbar surgeon, to England, to present her Majesty with a most magnificent assortment of jewels, consisting of seven sets of personal ornaments in gold and set with the most costly diamonds, pearls and rubies, besides eight fancy articles likewise richly studded with precious gems. He has also sent several horses gorgeously caparisoned in the Eastern style, cows, bullocks, bulls, &c., of the best breeds, with a life-size portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The nuzzur is in acknowledgment of the concession of the right of adoption.

**MALABAR COAST, April 10.**—The C company of the 1st battalion Madras Artillery, and No. 7 horse battery attached to it, arrived at Cannanore yesterday morning. A few miles distant from the cantonment the bands of the two native regiments stationed here proceeded to meet, and marched them in. The following officers are present with the company:—Captain A. J. Ogilvie (commanding), Lieutenants J. G. Marshall, W. Manderson, C. E. Pritchard, and Neill, and Assistant-Surgeon F. Pearl, M.D., of the D troop horse artillery, in medical charge. The latter officer is to remain here until the arrival of Assistant-Surgeon J. Bilderbeck, who is now at Bangalore, appointed to the medical charge thereof. Yesterday morning one company of the 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry, under the command of Captain P. S. Cunningham, left Cannanore for the relief of one company of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, now on outpost duty at Calicut. Major-General J. Fitzgerald relinquishes the command on or about the 18th instant, Brigadier W. C. McLeod, appointed to the command of these provinces, being expected at Cannanore, by the coasting steamer from Bombay, on or about that date.

**"JALIKAT."**—The mild Hindoos have their bull fights almost as fierce as those enjoyed by the Spaniards. In Madura they indulge in the "Jalikat," a sport which consists in making a bull infuriated, and then letting him loose with cloths or money tied to his horns, which become the property of any person who can succeed in removing the same. The "Jalikat" was prohibited in 1555, but again allowed by the present magistrate. It has been fatal in one case. The Sudder Court has recommended its authoritative prohibition by Government.

**THE GREAT COTTON HARBOUR** for South Bombay and West Madras is Sedashighur in the Beikul Cove. Since 1857 Sir Arthur Cotton has urged the carrying out of a scheme for improving the harbour, erecting a light-house, cutting a canal, and making a breakwater, at the prohibitory cost of upwards of a million sterling. After a personal visit to the spot, Sir George Clerk has wisely recommended the erection of a small landing pier, the construction of a road along the left bank of the river, and of a road up the ghauts, to bring down the cotton. Where the road passes through the Bombay territory, Sir George Clerk's Government will undertake it. The greater part of the work will be done by the Madras Government. Estimates have been entered in the budget of 1861-2 for the purpose, but the road up the ghauts will not be completed this year. This road, and a branch railway from the main line to Sholapore to meet it at the top of the ghauts, would, at a trifling expense, lay open the finest cotton district in India to the coast.

**THE DUTY ON SALT** IN MADRAS has been raised to one rupee four annas per maund, under instructions from the Government of India. The duty can be raised as high as Rs. 3 per maund by an order of the Executive, but in Bombay Mr. Erskine found it necessary to introduce a Bill to raise the duty and excise to Rs. 1-4. But for the earnest objections of Sir C. Trevelyan and Lord Elphinstone, the duty would have been raised to this limit by Mr. Wilson. The salt duty and excise throughout India now stands thus:—Bengal, Rs. 3-4 per maund; North-West Provinces, Rs. 3 ditto; Madras and Bombay, 1-4 ditto. The increase of duty and excise in Bombay and Madras will probably add £150,000 annually to the revenue. Before 1857, and these days of financial deficits, any attempt to raise the price of salt would have elicited a howl from Mr. Bright and his followers in Parliament.

**SHIPPING.****ARRIVALS.**

April 29. H.M.'s ship Cambrian, McCleverty, Trincomalee; Etienne, Agana, Cardiff; Devonshire, Taylor, Mauritius—30. Navarino, Grievs, Mauritius; General Caulfield, Richard, Cocanada, May 2. Alice Maud, Borough, Melbourne; Baltic (s), Greig, Calcutta; Thebes, Watson, Swansea.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per Navarino.—Dr. S. Ashworth.  
Per General Caulfield.—Mr. D'Souza.  
Per str. Baltic.—Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, and child.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 27.—Rockliff, Beer, London; Gallant Neill, Bews, Masulipatnam—30. Saint Louis, Billionneau, Marseilles via Cocanada, May 1. Cesambre, Bouillon, Bordenux. 2. Albion, Adams, Ganjam; Nonpareil, Leonhard, Northern Ports.

**BOMBAY.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**COLONEL STILES, H.M.'s 3rd European regiment,** received the following farewell address from General Cunynghame on his leaving the station to assume command of the Neemuch brigade: "The Major-General on his return to Kurrachee regrets that his first duty is to take leave of Colonel Stiles, who, after a successful tour of staff and regimental duty, has been called to take upon himself a still higher command. The difficult duties which Colonel Stiles has performed with such efficiency and zeal have justly earned for him the consideration of superior authority, and the Major-General would be wanting in his duty did he not express his sense of the way in which Colonel Stiles has filled the position of a firm and impartial commander, and of a friend of his officers and men. The ready support which he has invariably tendered to his general proves how highly qualified he is to undertake superior command, and his unremitting attention showed his earnest desire for the benefit of her Majesty's service. The Major-General cannot but regret the departure of Colonel Stiles, but at the same time he rejoices excessively at the superior position and duties which he has been called upon to fill."

**THE HON. H. W. REEVES, Member of Council,** has obtained leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, to proceed to England, and leaves by the mail of the 12th May. The vacancy in the Council will not be filled up, as it has been ruled that when a Member of Council goes on leave it is not necessary to appoint a successor. The rule under which a Member of Council obtains leave is, "under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months, retaining his office and receiving half his salary, which shall be paid to him during such absence; but if his absence shall exceed six months his office will be vacated." The half-salary amounts to Rs. 2,066-10-8 per mensem.

**SCINDE.**—Cholera is reported to be decidedly spreading in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. At Sukkur, however, we are glad to hear it is decreasing. Sixteen fatal cases are reported to have occurred at the early part of the week, but during the last few days of the week ending April 10th a change took place, and it is hoped that the disease would soon disappear. Eighty-seven cases had occurred in the town of Roree, of which, however, only twelve proved fatal. Cholera is spoken of as having broken out in Larkhana, and the treatment of the cases by Mr. D'Souza, the assistant apothecary, is described as to have been most successful. The disease is said to have broken out in the villages of Mehur, Gajeedaree, Chunna, and Bindee, in the Tigi Kardarate; in Chunna twelve, and in Bindee fifteen deaths have occurred in the Kardarate of Sukkur.—*Sindian.*

**MR. E. I. GRANT, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick,** has been removed from his appointment, by order of Government.

**RECALL OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—In consequence of orders having been received from home, for the immediate return to England of Major Crauford's battery (No. 7, 13th battalion) of royal artillery stationed at Poona, Colonel G. J. L. Buchanan, commanding the royal artillery in the Bombay Presidency, proceeds home by the Mail steamer of the 27th May. Major Crauford's is now the only battery of royal artillery remaining in this Presidency. We also hear that the whole of the remaining batteries of royal artillery still in India are under orders to proceed to England, as soon as ships can be taken up for their conveyance.

**BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—The disruption in the mercantile community, which led to the temporary secession from the Chamber of Commerce of a number of influential members and the formation of the Commercial Association, is now at an end, and all differences completely healed. At a recent meeting of the association, it was resolved to dissolve that body, the members being received back into the Chamber, and everything to go on as if no breach had ever taken place.

**DEATH OF DR. LOWRY.**—We regret to have to announce the death on Tuesday evening, the 30th April, at his residence in the fort, of Dr. James Lindsay Lowry, a medical practitioner of Bombay, after a brief illness of only a few hours' duration.

**GOA.**—The Pope has at last confirmed the nomination of a Portuguese Ecclesiastic of great reputation in the Church of Rome in the office of Archbishop of Goa, which, in consequence of the opposition of the Propaganda, has now been vacant for upwards of fourteen years.

**MUSCAT.**—The Honourable the Governor in Council has appointed Lieutenant W. M. Pengelly, I. N., to be British Agent at Muscat.

**IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON YARN.**—The *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* notifies, under instructions from the Governor-general of India in Council, that on and after the 29th April the import custom duty on cotton twist and yarn shall be reduced to 5 per cent. Government have thus repealed so much of the late Mr. Wilson's financial scheme as imposed an extra duty of 5 per cent. on British twists and yarns introduced into this country. The duty is now placed at 5 per cent., as formerly, instead of 10 per cent., hitherto charged. It was found that the additional tax was paid by the producers in England, and the trade suffered in consequence.



*Foreign Dept., April 26.*—Capt. E. W. Dun, 42nd Madras N.I., to act as comdt. of Bhopal levy.

Capt. Dun offic. as comdt. of the Bhopal levy fr. Dec. 13, 1860, to Jan. 9, 1861.

Asst. surg. H. L. Williams rec. ch. of the office of civil surg. of Mundlaiser fr. Asst. surg. J. Mackenzie on 9th inst.

Mr. W. C. Wood rec. ch. of office of offic. dep. comr. of Pertabgurrh on 1st inst.

Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, asst. dist. superint., Oude police, joined his app. on 8th inst.

Dr. J. C. Whishaw, civ. surg. of Fyzabad, has leave for 1 mo. fr. 2nd inst.

Lieut. R. H. De Montmorency rel. Lieut. Dodd of the duties of offic. asst. chief of police in Oude on March 14.

Capt. I. Campbell, dep. comr., West Berar, has priv. leave for 3 mos., fr. 1st inst.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, April 26.*—Appointments.—Capt. A. W. Garnett, engrs., ret. fr. Eur., is re-app. exec. engr., 1st class, and temp. att. to the office of this secretariat whilst Capt. H. Hyde, inspec. gen. of public works accounts and under sec., is officiating as mint master.

Capt. W. S. Trevor, engrs., 2nd class exec. engr., Ganges and Darjeeling Road div., is app. garrison engr. of Fort William, in room of Maj. R. H. Sankey, transf. to Mysore.

*Mily. Dept., April 26.*—Punjab Irregular Force, 1st Cav.—Ensr. R. C. Hutchinson, of the gen. list, Madras inf., to do du., v. Lieut. Hanna, placed at disposal of C. in C. for another app.

As this officer has not passed the prescribed exam., it is to be distinctly understood that he is not to receive the extra pay attached to the app. until he shall have passed the exam. within a period which will be fixed hereafter.

No. 369.—The foll. order, issued by the govt. of Bombay, is conf.:—

No. 684, dated Dec. 13, 1860.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, 45th N.I., adjt. of 3rd Punjab cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 370.—With ref. to the notification issued by the govt. N.W.P., No. 262a, dated 12th inst., that part of G.O. No. 310, April 5, 1861, replacing the servs. of Lieuts. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., and A. Ollivant, 9th N.I., at disposal of the C. in C. is cancelled.

No. 372 of 1861.—The underment. officer has reported his return to duty as per Govt. G. O., No. 160, of 1861:—

Capt. T. C. Blagrove, 26th N.I.I.: date of arr. at Fort William, April 4.

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSARY R. KELLY.

No. 373, of 1861.—The following para. of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 122, dated 16th ult., is published for general information:—

"Letter dated Dec. 20, 1860, No. 2.

"4. In consideration of the long and meritorious services of Dep. asst. comy. R. Kelly, of the Army Commissariat Dept. and the strong recommendation in his favour by the C. in C., supported by your Govt., H.M. has been pleased to confer on Mr. Kelly a commission as lieut. on the Veteran estab. fr. the date of your receipt of this despatch."

Under the authority above conveyed, the commission of lieut. on the Veteran estab. is conferred on Dep. asst. comy. R. Kelly, with effect from the 22nd inst., the date of receipt in this dept. of the despatch fr. the Sec. of State.

*Home Dept., April 24.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. B. Morgan to res. the C.S. fr. 1st prox.

April 26.—Appts.:—Dr. G. Paton to be director gen. of the Post-office of India.

Mr. C. K. Dove to be Postmaster gen. of the N.W. Prov.

Capt. G. M. Battye to be Postmaster gen. of Bengal. Mr. R. F. Saunders, c.s., to be Postmaster gen. of the Punjab.

Mr. Dove will remain in ch. of the office of Postmaster gen. of Bengal till relieved by Capt. Battye.

April 30.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Messrs. G. W. Battye, A. G. Macdonald, and E. F. Radcliffe to res. C.S., fr. 1st prox.

*Foreign Dept., April 27.*—Appointments in Pegu commission:—

Mr. C. Phillips to be extra asst. commissioner at Donabew, with effect from Jan. 26.

April 30.—Mr. W. Ramsay, asst. commissioner, Nagpore, is vested with powers of a mag. within the cantonment of Kamptee, concurrently with cantonment joint mag.

Lieut. C. K. M. Walter, asst. agent, Gov. gen., Rajpootana, to offic. as political agent at Bhurtpore, dur. abs. of Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie.

Maj. J. A. Stell, dep. commissioner, 3rd class, in Oudh, is prom. to 2nd class, in room of Mr. G. H. Lawrence, who has vacated his appt.

Mr. R. H. Clifford, offic. dep. commissioner of Oonao, is apptd. to be a dep. commissioner of 3rd class in Oudh.

Rev. F. Viret, chapl. of Seetapore in Oudh, has privilege leave for 3 mo.

*Military Dept., April 27.*—No. 875.—Appointments:—Capt. F. D. Urquhart, art., examiner, ordnance dept., to offic. as addtl. examiner, pay dept. Lieut. Leonard will retain his present office as offic. examiner, Ordnance dept.

No. 379.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

Dated April 3.—No. 65.—Confirming the order by the brigadier comdg. Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 12 last, appg. Asst. surg. Eves, 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, a member of a mixed committee ordered to assemble to select a site for a new cantonment for the Hyderabad contingent troops.

Dated April 12.—No. 70.—Directing Capt. Adey, 2nd in com., 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., to do du. with 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., and com. wing of the regt. at Bolarum.

No. 382.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the name of Brev. maj. R. P. Anderson, 25th N.I., be added to the nominal list of officers attached to the garrison of Lucknow, published in G.O. No. 1,665, of Dec. 30, 1857, and that it be inserted as Capt. Anderson (the rank then held by him), after that of Capt. Stuart, 3rd N.I., under the head "Officers not belonging to the Oude Brigade."

No. 383.—The foll. officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. date specified:—

Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, 46th N.I., and Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, 43rd N.I., fr. April 20.

No. 384.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Brev. maj. D. Kemp, 5th Eur. regt.; Capt. J. Bley-mite, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Capt. P. G. Scot, 12th N.I.; 2nd Capt. F. D. Urquhart, art., examiner, ordnance dept.; 2nd Capt. J. E. Corder, art.; Lieut. D. W. Becher, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Lieut. J. E. D. Wilson, 42nd N.I.; Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, civil, Delhi, on leave for 15 mo. fr. Feb. 10, 1860; and Lieut. E. Hill, 3rd Madras N.I., dist. superint. of police in Oude, on leave fr. Feb. 14, 1860. Date of arrival at Fort William, April 26.

No. 385.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at Pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens. fr. date assigned to them in G.O. No. 279, of March 26:—

Inf.—Messrs. C. E. Shepherd, J. M. Trotter, and G. H. Jackson. Date of arr. at Fort William, April 26.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, May 3.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. McQuhae, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, for 3 mos., after June 28 next, to Neilgherry hills.

Lieut. col. W. H. Horsley, chief engr., for 2 mos., fr. the date of giving over ch. of the central office to the senior dep. chief engr.

#### Appointments:—

Mr. H. S. Thomas to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of district of Madura.

Mr. R. W. Barlow to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, dur. employment of Mr. W. S. Whiteside on other duty.

Lieut. E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th N.I., to be a probat. asst. superint. in revenue survey.

Mr. J. D. Sim assu. ch. of office of Sec. to Govt. in rev. and public works dept. on 1st inst.

Mr. W. Huddleston assu. ch. of office of sec. to the board of revenue on 1st inst.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Rev. H. Barnes, chapl. of Vizagapatam, has leave for 15 mos., to Europe, on m.c. Rev. J. W. Wynch, actg. chapl. of Arcot, to act as chapl. of Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Mr. Barnes.

Maj. H. F. Kennedy, H.M.'s 60th rifles, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Wellington.

*Public Dept.*—Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot to be comr. for the unconv. civil service examinations.

Capt. J. C. Macdonald, H.M.'s 4th N.I., rec. ch. of office of Telugu translator to Govt. fr. Mr. J. D. Sim on 1st inst.

*Financial Dept.*—Mr. J. McIver having been app. to the office of secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Madras, assu. ch. of his duties on 1st inst.

*Judicial Dept.*—Capt. L. W. Buck, 38th N.I., is app. a probat. superint. of police in dist. of Vizagapatam.

*Public Works Dept., April 30.*—Mr. R. C. Fraser, probat. engr., is transf. fr. Coimbatore to Tanjore district.

No. 152.—May 3.—Appointment:—

Medical Dept.—Surg. maj. J. Forbes, Garrison Surg. Bellary, and actg. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, northern div., to be a dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, to complete the estab.

The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

5th Lt. Cav.—Sen. lieut. G. S. Simson to be capt., v. Remington, dec.; date of com., March 27.

Cav. Gen. List.—Sen. cor. S. Bullock to be lieut., in succ. to Simson, 5th L.C., prom.; date of com., March 27.

4th Lt. Cav.—Sen. capt. E. J. Ferrers to be maj.,

and Sen. lieut. C. S. Steward to be capt., v. Hennah, ret.; date of coms., April 21.

Cav. Gen. List.—Sen. cor. A. Curtois to be lieut., in succ. to Steward, 4th L.C., prom.; date of com., April 21.

1st N.I.—Sen. ens. H. D. Barne to be lieut., v. Lee, dismissed the serv.; date of com., April 23.

Capt. J. E. Monckton, 2nd L.C., is per. to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of a major, fr. May 1.

The leave to Europe, on m.c., granted in 1858 to Capt. G. G. J. Campbell, of the Madras art., is to be reckoned from Oct. 30 of that year, the date of his embarkation fr. Madras, instead of fr. Aug. 11, the date of his dep. fr. Calcutta.

The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur.:—Lieut. A. J. Lavie, art., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

The underment. officer has ret. to his duty by per. of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Lieut. T. F. J. Russel, 43rd N.I.; arrived at Calcutta on April 11.

*Judicial Dept., May 3.*—Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. D. Gillies to be zillah surg. of Tinnevely, v. Clementson, res.

From the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 17:—

No. 98.—Appointment.—Maj. R. H. Sankey, Madras engrs., exec. engr. first class, and garrison engr. of Fort William, to be asst. to the chief engr., Mysore, retaining his grade in the department.

The servs. of Capt. J. D. Dale, canton. jt. mag. o. Kamptee, are placed at disposal of the Madras Govt.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

April 27.—No. 36.—Lieut. F. Horsley, 6th L.C., is app. to do du. with 1st L.C.; to join.

Lieut. W. A. Cheek, 13th N.I., having been reported fit to ret. to his du., the unexpired portion of the leave on m.c. granted to that officer in G.O. of March 28 last is cancl. fr. date of rejoining his regt.

Lieut. E. Faunce, 27th N.I., is rel. fr. the appt. of act. adjt. of 6th N.I., and app. to act as adjt. of 7th N.I.

Lieut. J. G. Marshall, C comp. 1st batt. art., is directed to proc. to St. Thomas's Mount, and report himself to the officer comdg. that station.

#### Removals ordered:—

Ens. G. J. Van Someren, fr. do. du. 3rd L.I. to do. du. 60th rifles.

Ens. L. W. Iredell, fr. do. du. 74th highlanders to do. du. 60th rifles.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the underment. officers are app. to do du. with regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. A. J. Shaw, 1st Madras fus.

Ens. C. C. Campbell, 74th highlanders.

Removals and postings ordered in the medical dept.:—

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals W. G. Davidson, fr. S. div. to Hyderabad suby. force. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals J. Forbes, S. div.

Surg. maj. C. I. Smith is app. to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals N. div., dur. abs. in Eur. on m.c. of Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. Cooper.

### New Postal Arrangement.

*Fort St. George, April 12.*—Resolved—"That the attention of the Postmaster general be drawn to the Order of Govt., Jan. 12, 1860, Public Dept., No. 46, relative to the inconvenience and delay suffered by the residents at the Mount and Guindy under the present postal arrangements, especially in receiving and posting steamer letters. In that order the Govt. suggested for the consideration of the officiating postmaster general that the Mount should be included in the range of the General Post-office, with a receiving-house only there and another at Sydapet. They would wish that arrangement carried out, as also that an accelerate should run from Madras to the Mount and back daily."

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

*Bombay Castle, April 30.*—Lieut. P. Fenwick, offic. asst. resident at Baroda, has priv. leave for 30 days, fr. 5th May, 1861.

Lieut. W. M. Pengelly, I.N., to be British agent at Muscat.

Lieut. Gillespie, adjt. of Hyderabad police, has leave of abs. for 1 mo., on m.c., fr. 15th inst.

#### Appointments:—

Mr. G. W. Elliott to act as asst. jdg. and sess. jdg. of Tanna, dur. abs. of Mr. Melvill on leave.

Mr. A. K. Nairne to be asst. jdg. of Ahmedabad.

Brev. maj. E. Hardy, comdt. 11th Sind Silladar cav., is invested with the powers of an asst. mag. in Sind.

Mr. E. Harrington, 1st asst. regtr. of the Sudder Adawlut, ass. ch. of his office on 20th ult.

Mr. F. L. Brown, 3rd mag. of police, received ch. of his office fr. Mr. Thomas on 26th April.

The sess. jdg. of the Konkun left the Sudder station for Rutnagerry on 24th, and returned thence on the 30th ult.

Capt. H. B. Sandford, 1st asst. to the coll. of Sattara, has 15 days' prep. leave fr. 1st June, 1861, to proc. to Bombay, previous to embarkation for Eur. on furl.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

The servs. of Lieut. Lee, 2nd class asst. engr., Poona and Kirkee, are placed at disp. of the C. in C., as a tempy. arrangt.

The servs. of R. Woodhouse, Esq., civ. engr., 3rd class exec. engr., are placed at disp. of the superintg. engr. Central Circle, for special du. in Khandeish.

The priv. leave granted on 27th ult. to Rev. J. T. Goldstein, chap. of Sholapoor, is to have effect fr. 22nd idem, and is ext. for 1 mo. fr. 22nd inst.

May 4.—Maj. H. Green, pol. agent at Khelat, has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., and Lieut. W. Dickinson, 2nd in com. of 10th regt. Sind horse, has been app. to act for him.

Mr. A. B. Warden, act. agent for the Hon. the Gov. at Surat, received ch. of the agency fr. Mr. W. Sandwith on 1st inst.

Capt. Palin, superint. of police at Branch, has been granted priv. leave of absence for 3 mo., fr. June 5 next.

Under the provisions of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1st asst. mag. of Ahmedabad, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of review.

Capt. J. W. Playfair, exec. engr., Dharwah, is invested with the powers contemplated by Regulation XVI. of 1828.

Mr. H. K. Disney, supernu. asst. superint. Khandeish rev. surv. and assessment, is perm. to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee on 10th inst., to undergo an exam. in Marathi language.

Mr. A. Rogers delivered over ch. of the Ahmedabad collectorate to Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1st asst. coll., on 27th ult.

Mr. A. Rogers, act. coll. and mag. of Surat, ass. ch. of his du. on 2nd inst.

Capt. W. C. Barker, master attendant and conservator of the port, has leave for 6 mo., to England.

The servs. of Mr. W. S. Price, offic. dep. superint. of the Sattara rev. surv., are placed at disp. of the comr. of Nagpore.

Mr. G. Wood, dep. coll. and mag. in Sind, having produced a certificate that he was incapacitated for further serv., was perm. to ret., on March 14, fr. the active serv. of Govt.

Hon. H. W. Reeves has been allowed leave of abs. for 6 mo., fr. May 12, to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. W. C. Barton, civ. engr., special asst. engr., has leave for 6 mo., fr. 27th inst., to Eur.

Mr. G. W. Mossop, civ. engr., is app. asst. to exec. engr., Aden, for the detached station of Perim.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, April 15.—No. 202.*—Maj. W. M. Leckie, 13th N.I., is app. to act as paymr., Mhow div., dur. abs. of Maj. Scott.

No. 219.—The underment. cadets for the art., cav., and inf. are prom. to lieut., cornet, and ens. respectively, and rank is assigned to them fr. the dates specified:—

For the Art.—H. E. Yorke; date of rank, Oct. 2, 1860.

For the Cav.—R. C. Smith; date of rank, Nov. 27, 1860.

For the Inf.:—

A. A. Godwin;	date of rank,	Nov. 20, 1860.
M. F. Cousmaker	"	Dec. 19 "
C. L. Heathcote	"	19 "
S. Carter	"	19 "
H. T. Bulkley	"	19 "
J. A. Rowlandson	"	19 "
L. F. Heaton	"	20 "
C. M. Ryves	"	20 "
J. S. Mordaunt	"	27 "
F. T. Ebdon	"	29 "
J. F. Willoughby	"	27 "

No. 220.—The underment. gentlemen are admitted to the serv. as cadets of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, April 13, 1861:—

Mr. M. F. Cousmaker.  
Mr. C. L. Heathcote.  
Mr. J. T. Whish.  
Mr. J. A. Rowlandson.

No. 221.—Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I., having been relieved fr. his du. in surv. dept., his serv. have been placed at disp. of C. in C.

No. 222.—Capt. St. C. Ford, 14th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c.

No. 223.—Lieut. G. B. Crispin, 4th N.I. (rifles), and adjt. of 5th Punjab cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c.

No. 224.—Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., and perm. to proc. round the Cape.

No. 225.—Lieut. W. B. Preston, 14th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

No. 226.—Brev. maj. W. Scott, 13th N.I., and paymr. Mhow div., has leave fr. 17th to 27th April, to Bombay, prep. to furl. granted to him in G.O. No. 178, of 9th idem.

No. 227.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

*Dated April 15.*—By Maj. gen. Farrell, appg. Brev. maj. C. Baugh, 9th N.I., to offic. as paymr., Mhow div., on depart. of Maj. Scott.

No. 228.—Capt. H. Heyman, 15th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. fr. 15th prox., on pension of maj., under new furl. regs.

No. 129.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

#### INFANTRY.—ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieut. col. G. Pope to take rank fr. the 20th May, 1858, v. Jacob, retired fr. the 19th idem.

Lieut. col. E. Green, c.b., to take rank fr. 13th July, 1858, v. Down, prom.

Lieut. col. J. Liddell, c.b., to take rank fr. 20th July, 1858, v. Shortt, prom.

Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes to take rank from 10th Nov., 1858, v. Maclean, retired.

Lieut. col. H. Vincent (dec.) to take rank fr. 28th Nov., 1858, v. Hawkins, retired.

Lieut. col. C. Birdwood to take rank fr. 2nd Dec., 1858, v. Blood, retired.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkin to take rank fr. 25th Feb., 1859, v. Auld, retired.

Lieut. col. J. Holmes to take rank fr. 2nd May, 1859, v. Vincent, dec.

Lieut. col. C. G. G. Munro to take rank fr. 21st Sept., 1859, v. R. St. John, prom.

Lieut. col. C. R. Hogg to take rank fr. 3rd Nov., 1859, v. Ramsay, placed on retired list.

Lieut. col. R. Travers to take rank fr. 29th Nov., 1859, v. Crispin, retired.

Lieut. col. E. A. Guerin to take rank fr. 2nd June, 1860, v. Macan, prom.

Lieut. col. H. W. C. Lye to take rank fr. 1st July, 1860, v. Partridge, dec.

Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley to take rank fr. 29th Sept., 1860, v. Jameson, prom.

Lieut. col. A. R. Manson to take rank fr. 7th Oct., 1860, v. Lyons, prom.

Lieut. col. E. Andrews to take rank fr. 18th Dec., 1860, v. Green, prom.

Promotion.—Sen. Maj. E. P. Lynch, fr. H.M.'s 29th N.I., to lieut. col., fr. 21st Feb., v. Bayly, prom.

#### H.M.'s 22nd N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. H. Boye (ret.), Capt. J. Campbell, and Lieut. G. A. Jacob to take rank fr. 20th May, 1858, in succ. to Pope, prom.

#### H.M.'s 30th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. J. McGregor, Capt. W. H. Beynon, and Lieut. F. Newall to take rank from 13th July, 1858, v. Green, prom.

#### H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. J. B. Ramsay (ret.), Capt. F. Schneider, and Lieut. T. Trueman to take rank fr. 20th July, 1858, in succ. to Liddell, prom.

Capt. J. O. B. Forrest and Lieut. D. Wright to take rank fr. 5th August, 1858, in succ. to Landon, ret.

#### H.M.'s 2nd Gr. N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. J. W. Schneider, Capt. De L. McD. Gleig (inv.), and Lieut. S. De B. Edwards to take rank fr. 10th Nov., 1858, in succ. to Grimes, prom.

#### H.M.'s 10th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. J. S. Gell, Capt. R. W. Richards, and Lieut. G. P. Newport to take rank fr. 28th Nov., 1858, in succ. to Vincent, prom.

#### H.M.'s 3rd N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. A. M. Haselwood, (dec.), Capt. H. G. Raverty, and Lieut. T. E. Strong to take rank fr. 2nd Dec., 1858, in succ. to Birdwood, prom.

#### H.M.'s 15th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. F. C. Wells (retired), Capt. J. Currie, and Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon to take rank fr. Feb. 25, 1859, in succ. to Watkin, prom.

#### H.M.'s 12th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. E. L. Russel, Capt. A. A. P. Browne, and Lieut. A. W. Godson to take rank fr. May 2, 1859, in succ. to Holmes, prom.

#### H.M.'s 16th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. K. Jopp, Capt. G. W. Macaulay, and Lieut. E. R. Goode to take rank fr. Sept. 21, 1859, in succ. to Munro, prom.

#### H.M.'s 1st European Fus.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. R. W. D. Leith, Capt. W. Gray, and 1st Lieut. R. Armitstead to take rank fr. Nov. 3, 1859, in succ. to Hogg, prom.

#### H.M.'s 23rd N.I.

Promotion.—Capt. J. G. Forbes (dec.) to be maj., fr. Nov. 29, 1859, v. Travers, prom.

Adjustment of rank.—Capt. H. S. Anderson and Lieut. G. Cousmaker to take rank fr. Nov. 29, 1859, v. Forbes, prom.

Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill, Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins, and Lieut. J. G. McKae to take rank fr. April 30, 1860, in succ. to Forbes, dec.

#### H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. A. E. Saunders, Capt. G. R. Billamore (invalided), and Lieut. W. S. Seton to take rank fr. June 2, 1860, in succ. to Guerin, prom.

#### H.M.'s 13th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. H. A. Adams, Capt. R. Mallaby, and Lieut. C. D. P. Payne to take rank fr. July 1, 1860, in succ. to Lye, prom.

#### H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. C. Mauger, Capt. H. G. Robinson, and Lieut. W. F. Sandwith to take rank fr. Sept. 29, 1860, in succ. to Stockley, prom.

Capt. J. A. M. Macdonald and Lieut. C. H. Coghlan to take rank fr. Oct. 3, 1860, in succ. to Daun, ret.

#### H.M.'s 4th N.I. (Rifles).

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. J. B. Dunsterville, Capt. R. J. Castell, and Lieut. T. H. Sangster, to take rank fr. Oct. 7, 1860, in succ. to Mansom, prom.

#### H.M.'s 7th N.I.

Adjustment of rank.—Maj. H. T. Vincent, Capt. J. R. G. G. Shortt, and Lieut. S. B. Miles, to take rank fr. Dec. 18, 1860, in succ. to Andrews, prom.

#### H.M.'s 29th N.I.

Promotion.—Capt. (brev. maj.) T. L. Jameson to be maj., and Lieut. W. H. Blowers to be capt. of a co., fr. Feb. 21, in succ. to Lynch, prom.

#### H.M.'s 9th N.I.

Promotion.—Lieut. E. L'Estrange to be capt. of a co. fr. Sept. 11, 1860, v. W. Browne, ret. on 10th idem.

*April 30.—No. 230.*—Lieut. C. MacInroy, of 9th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to make arrangements for the disposal of all horses in excess of the 10 per cent. above authorised to be retained.

No. 233.—Capt. H. H. Elliott, of H.M.'s 1st L.C. (lancers), is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 234.—The servs. of Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, of 15th N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for employ. with Central India horse.

No. 235.—Capt. H. Lancaster, H.M.'s 20th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. from 9th proximo, on the pension of his rank, under old furl. regs., with an add. of £50 per annum.

No. 236.—The servs. of Capt. W. D. Dickson, H.M.'s 3rd Bombay N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 237.—The following appointments are notified:—

#### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

To be Commanding Officer.—Col. G. H. Robertson, A.D.C. to the Queen; April 3 last.

To be Captains.—Messrs. W. C. Sillar and W. Langdon; April 23 last.

To be First Lieutenants.—Messrs. J. Blair and J. P. Cornforth; April 23 last.

To be Second Lieutenants.—Messrs. J. A. Forbes and Thompson Harding; April 23 last.

May 3.—No. 241.—With reference to G. O. Nos. 179 and 199, dated respectively the 9th and 13th April, 1861, the foll. arrangements are ordered:—

Capt. D. J. Kinloch will resume his appt. of dep. principal commissy. of ordnance, and take ch. of the Poona arsenal.

Capt. Hawkins, commissary of ordnance, Mhow div., and act. dep. principal commissary, on being relieved by Captain Kinloch, will proceed to Ajmere, and remain until he has effected the reduction of that magazine, after which he will take ch. of the arsenal at Mhow.

Capt. Clarke, act. commissary of ordnance, Mhow div., will, when relieved by Capt. Hawkins, be available for regimental duty.

No. 242.—Capt. W. H. R. Green, of H.M.'s 19th N.I., attached to Sind horse brigade, and political agent, Beloochistan, has furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., under new furl. regs.

No. 245.—Lieut. H. T. O'Reilly, of H.M.'s 33rd Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

May 7.—No. 246.—Capt. H. B. Sandford, regt. of art., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 247.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay, April 24, 1861:—

Infantry.—Mr. S. Carter.

No. 248.—Capt. G. Napier, regt. of art., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 249.—Lieut. H. R. Parker, of the invalid estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c.

#### THE ROYAL REGT. OF BOMBAY ENGINEERS.

No. 250.—Referring to para. 36 of the G. O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 332, dated 10th April, directing the formation of H.M.'s Royal regt. of Bombay engrs. into two batts. each with the following estab. of officers, viz.:—

1 colonel commandant,  
2 colonels,  
5 lieut. colonels,  
8 captains,  
8 second captains,  
24 lieutenants,

the following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, to complete the estab., with effect fr. 18th Feb., 1861:—

Cols. W. B. Goodfellow and Walter Scott to be cols. commandant on the estab.

Col. H. B. Turner to be supernumerary col. commandant.

Lieut. cols. C. W. Tremeneheere, H. J. Margary, G. B. Munbee, and C. F. North, to be cols. to complete the estab.

Cpts. H. W. B. Bell, H. Rivers, Brev. maj. W. Kendall, M. K. Kennedy, A. De Lisle, W. R. Dickinson, C. Scott, and J. G. Fife, to be lieut. cols. to complete the estab.

Second Cpts. D. J. Nasmyth, A. Davidson, Brev.



lieut. col. J. A. Bullard, R. E. F. Cotgrave, J. R. Soudy, and C. J. Merriman, to be capt., to complete the estab.

Lieuts. J. Le Messurier, W. A. Baker, J. H. White, and C. M. Browne, to be second capt., to complete the estab.

No. 251.—Referring to paragraph 25 of G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, No. 332, dated April 10, 1861, directing the formation of H.M.'s royal regt. of Bombay art. into three brigades, each with the following estab. of officers, viz.:

- 1 colonel commandant.
- 2 colonels.
- 4 lieut. colonels.
- 8 captains.
- 9 second captains (including adjutant).
- 24 lieutenants.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, to complete the estab., with effect fr. Feb. 18, 1861:—

Cols. Lieut. gen. J. G. Griffith, Maj. gen. F. Schuler, and J. Sinclair to be cols. comdnt. on the estab.

Cols. A. Rowland and W. M. Coghill to be supery. cols. comdnt.

Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) C. Lucas, Brev. col. H. W. Trevelyan, c.b., H. Forster, J. M. Glasse, R. C. Wormald, and J. B. Woosnam, to be cols., to complete the estab.

Capt. J. R. Hawkins, Brev. maj. W. D. Aitken, C. B. Fuller, Brev. maj. J. Worgan, Brev. maj. E. Wray, c.b., Brev. maj. J. G. Lightfoot, c.b., Brev. maj. J. G. Petrie, and Brev. maj. J. D. Woolcombe, to be lieut. cols., to complete the estab.

Sec. Capt. P. D. Marett and W. H. Saulez to be capt., to complete the estab.

Sec. Capt. T. N. Holberton will remain supernu. to the estab. until absorbed.

Lieut. H. E. Yorke to be brought on the strength of the regt., and regimental rank assigned to him fr. Feb. 18, 1861.

No. 252.—Capt. F. Schneider, 3rd Eur. regt., has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., new rega.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, April 29.—Lieut. R. T. Tragett, 26th N.I., is confirmed in the app. of adjt. to 1st Poona horse.

The underment. cav. officers are attached to corps as follows:—

Lieut. Daniell, to 3rd S. Mahratta horse.

Lieut. Owen, 1st Poona horse.

Cornet Pitcher, 3rd S. Mahratta horse.

Leave of abs.:—14th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. S. Cahill, fr. May 1 to June 15, priv. leave.

April 30.—Lieut. A. Hogg, 31st N.I., is attached to do du. with 2nd Belooch regt., and directed to join.

Lieut. Hogg returned to his du. without prejudice to his rank April 25.

Leave of abs.:—25th N.I.—Lieut. and adjt. A. G. Plomer, Lieut. J. Withers (att. to 25th N.I.), and Ens. A. F. Stewart, fr. May 5 to May 20, to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before the next exam. committee.

May 2.—Capt. W. Wilson, 1st gren. N.I., returned to du. without prejudice to his rank, by perm. of Sec. of State for India in Council, on April 24.

Lieut. col. H. Forster, art., has priv. leave for 30 days fr. date of depart.

The leave of the underment. officers is extended to the 31st inst., to remain at Pres., on m.c.:—

Capt. E. Thomson, 8th N.I.

Capt. H. H. Elliot, 3rd L.C.

Capt. G. Napier, art.

Lieut. P. Hodgson, 22nd N.I.

Lieut. F. Pathe, 30th N.I.

Lieut. F. J. S. Adams, 22nd N.I., asst. superint. normal school.

Lieut. A. T. Moore, 3rd L.C.

Ens. M. H. Nicolson, 16th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. Millar, med. dept.

The leave to Brigdr. J. C. Heath, in G.O. No. 478, of April 18, is cane.

May 7.—Leave of abs.:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. E. Montifore, fr. 1st to 31st May, in ext. to remain at Mahabeshwar on m.c.

1st Eur. Fus.—Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, fr. 4th to 24th May, to Bombay, for the purp. of appearing before the next exam. committee.

The foll. order is conf.:—

Dated April 30.—By Lieut. col. Sealy, appg. Lieut. G. H. Candy to act as qmtr. and paymr. of 4th batt. of art., Ahmedabad, fr. May 1, 1861.

May 8.—Capt. E. S. Beamish, regt. of art., has passed a course of instruction in drill and practice of the Armstrong gun and is reported to be duly qualified to act as instructor.

Capt. G. O. Gerach, invalid estab., is per. to reside and draw his pay and allowances in Bombay.

The underment. officers will appear before the general exam. committee, to be assembled on the 10th inst., for the exam. in the native languages, as follows:—

Maharathce.

Lieut. E. W. West, 28th N.I.

Lieut. L. G. Brown, 5th N.I.

Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd N.I.

Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

Lieut. S. D. B. Edwards, 2nd gr. regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. Cousmaker, 23rd N.I.

#### Hindoostance.

Capt. C. W. Wahab, 14th N.I.

Lieut. and adjt. A. G. Plomer, 25th N.I.

Lieut. and adjt. N. B. Thoyts, 30th N.I.

Lieut. W. R. Adams, 23rd N.I.

Lieut. J. Brown, 7th N.I.

Lieut. A. C. Moore, 2nd Southern Mahratta horse.

Lieut. J. M. Boyd, 30th N.I.

Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, 11th N.I.

Lieut. F. W. Major, art.

Lieut. H. Gibson, 11th N.I.

Lieut. J. Withers, 25th N.I.

2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

Ens. A. F. Stewart, att. to 25th N.I.

Ens. D. C. Pedder, att. to 11th N.I.

Capt. Hon. C. W. Thesiger, 6th drags.

Lieut. Turner, H.M.'s 56th regt.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of R. E., daughter, at Landour, April 29.

BINKS, Mrs. Henry T., daughter, at Byculia, May 4.

BONAMY, wife of Capt. J. C., daughter, at Seetapore, April 22.

BROWNLOW, wife of Capt. H. R., son, at Ferozepore, April 17.

BYRN, Mrs. E. S., son, at Calcutta, May 1.

CAMPBELL, wife of Alexander C., son, at Ootacamund, April 21.

DANGERFIELD, wife of Edward, son, at Asserghur, April 28.

DOUGLAS, Mrs. Stewart, daughter, at Alipore, April 25.

DRURY, wife of Rev. C. R., son, at Royanpooram, April 25.

EDWARDS, wife of Martin, son, at Calcutta, May 1.

FINLAY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Madras, April 20.

FORBES, wife of J. L., daughter, at Baroda, May 2.

GARDINER, wife of W., son, at Agra, April 27.

GARDNER, wife of Rev. J. W., son, at Poona, May 4.

HOLLAND, wife of Capt. T. J., daughter, at Poona, May 7.

IRVING, wife of James, son, at Allahabad, April 20.

KELLY, wife of W., daughter, at Berhampore, April 22.

LEAPART, wife of Rev. F. J., son, at Secunderabad, April 4.

MAGRATH, wife of Capt. L. B. G., daughter, at Cannanore, April 17.

MANDY, wife of J. C., son, at Calcutta, April 30.

MAYERS, wife of P. E., son, at Vepery, April 20.

MOON, wife of J., son, at Sholapore, April 26.

MOORE, wife of J. H., daughter, at Chinchpoochly, May 3.

MORGAN, Mrs. J. H., son, at Howrah, April 13.

MYLNE, wife of Capt., son, at Simla, April 29.

NIXON, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Colaba, April 27.

PARSON, wife of W., daughter, at Umballa, May 1.

ROWLEY, wife of Capt. John A., daughter, at Gonda, April 27.

SCOTT, wife of H., daughter, at Malabar Hill, May 2.

SHARP, wife of J. C., son, at Burdwan, April 26.

SHAW, wife of W. F., son, at Kilpauk, April 29.

SIMS, wife of Capt. P. T., daughter, at Bellary, May 1.

SMITH, wife of Alexander, daughter, at Madras, April 27.

TIERY, wife of L., daughter, at Calcutta, April 23.

TROTTER, Mrs. W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, April 26.

ULLMANN, wife of Rev. J. F., daughter, at Futehgarh, April 19.

#### MARRIAGES.

CARPENTER, T., to Eliza E., daughter of the late R. N. Goodliere, at Byculia, May 9.

COLOGAN, Lieut., to Ellen, daughter of J. Trevor, at Morar, April 14.

FERNANDEZ, J. F., to Mrs. Jane Hurst, at Bombay, April 27.

HAMILTON, G., to Anne E., daughter of Maj. Shaw, at Matheran, May 4.

KENNY, J., to Lucy A., daughter of J. English, at Chunar, April 9.

MATSON, John, to Miss Eliza A. Rafter, at Bombay, April 29.

MAN, M. K., to Jane S., daughter of the late Maj. J. W. H. Welch, at Bombay, May 1.

MCGILL, G. A., to Arabella A., daughter of the late A. at Aurangabad, April 24.

SEYMOUR, S. D., to Julia E., daughter of the late C. B. Geale, April 22.

SMITH, Adam H., to Emily B., daughter of H. Dixon, at Malda, April 18.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. H. G., to Emily S., daughter of the late E. S. Barber, at Nurnaul, April 22.

WRAY, C. G., to Francesca M., daughter of H. R. Bagshawe, at Calcutta, April 22.

#### DEATHS.

ANTONE, Henry, at Calbadavie, May 5.

ATKINSON, Maj., at Umballa, lately.

BINNY, Ens. Sumner M., unatt., at Mussoorie, April 15.

BLAY, John, at Bombay, aged 27, May 1.

BODAM, Capt. Castle T., Bombay engr., at Jubbulpore, May 2.

CONGREVE, Maj. gen., at Simla, April 29.

DICK, Mrs. Delia, of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 59 May 1.

DICKSON, wife of Capt. W., at Dinapore, April 15.

D'ROZARIO, Helen, wife of A., at Chittagong, aged 20, March 27.

ELDER, infant son of Capt., at Calcutta, April 20.

FEATHERSTONEHAUGH, Samuel, at Calcutta, aged 40, April 15.

GALBRATH, Fanny S., wife of Rev. R., at Mahabeshwar, May 5.

GIRDLESTON, Walter B., infant son of Capt. W. B., at Dinapore, April 8.

GLASS, infant son of P. W., at Calcutta, April 20.

HASHI, Henrietta P., inf. daughter of H., at Landour, April 19.

HOBART, John S., at Bombay, aged 23, May 3.

HOGGAN, wife of Lieut. J. N., at Durnoh, April 30.

HUNTER, William N., inf. son of Capt. A., at Bareilly, April 16.

JANSSEN, William J., near Ootacamund, aged 46, April 23.

LAURENCE, Charles A., inf. son of J., at Meerut, April 17.

LAURENCE, Elizabeth M., daughter of J., at Meerut, April 13.

LOWRY, James L., at Bombay, aged 49, April 30.

MAJORIBANKS, Mary E., daughter of J. A., at Madras, April 15.

O'CONNOR, Amelia E., inf. daughter of R., at Delhi, May 3.

PHILLIPS, Arthur G., inf. son of H., at Barrackpore, April 26.

REES, Lavinia, daughter of R., at Berhampore, aged 11, April 28.

ROBERTSON, William, at Sooltangeunge, April 15.

RUSSELL, Pierce, at Colaba, April 30.

SALMON, Charlotte E., daughter of Major W. B., at Konoor, April 20.

SCOTT, James A. S., infant son of R. J., at Patna, April 12.

SETHI, Anne J., wife of J. A., at Calcutta, aged 28, April 12.

SKINNER, Major James, Bengal Retired List, at Delhi, April 24.

SOUTER, William F., at Nussick, aged 25.

TAYLOR, George, at Egmore, aged 58, April 28.

#### Official Papers.

#### SCHEME OF THE AMALGAMATION COMMISSION FOR THE RETIREMENT OF THE INDIAN OFFICERS.

[The following important document, for which we are indebted to the *Englishman*, though not officially communicated to that journal, is thoroughly authentic. The plan is said to have originated with Major Chesney, and, after being adopted by the Amalgamation Commission, it is now under the consideration of the Government.]

2. Whatever may be the number of officers required for the remodelled Indian service, it is evident that no place can be found for a considerable number—the senior officers—who have been thrown out of employ. Whatever may be the claims and competency of these officers, there will be no means of finding suitable employment for them, since the irregular regiments which are to form the line of the new army are already provided with competent commanders, who could not be displaced with justice.

3. But without reference to the present employment of officers, or to their relative fitness, the measures connected with amalgamation, and the substitution of the irregular for the regular system, will necessarily throw out of employment a very large number of officers in addition, as the following data will plainly show. Not that such officers may not be employed as supernumeraries; they will, however, be regarded as unnecessary while so employed, and will be absorbed as rapidly as possible; and that the amalgamation may be a thoroughly successful measure, it is of great importance to be able to offer such terms to the army as may at once dispose of these superfluous officers on satisfactory terms to themselves, and without loss to the State:—

4. The total number of officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian service is	4,975
Deduct colonels	167
	4,808

Deduct the number of young officers deficient, who belong principally to these branches of the service

The balance is ... 4,399

or say 4,400 officers to be provided for.

These officers are to be employed in three ways:—

1st.—With the new line regiments of infantry and cavalry.

2nd.—With the native army.

3rd.—On the other departments of the staff.

5. As regards the staff, the actual future demand for officers to serve upon it cannot be exactly ascertained, but a fair approximation may be made.

The latest returns show 1,982 local and 252 line officers on the staff.\* If from the first-named number be deducted the officers of the ordnance corps, who are not to be considered now, and the officers attached to irregular troops, who will be allowed for separately, there will remain 1,097, or say 1,100 officers on staff employ in all remaining departments.

This number may be considered somewhat in excess of the future requirements of the State, as it includes the large number of officers employed in the military police, which force is shortly to be disbanded: 248 officers are so employed, and it is probable that a portion of them will have to be otherwise disposed of, while the remainder may be engaged for the new civil constabulary to be organised in place of the military police. Assuming that the reduction on this account may amount to 100, there will remain 1,000 officers on the staff. The officers employed with levies and other irregular troops having been already deducted above from the total number of the staff, to obtain the balance of 1,100, any reduction in this branch of the service need not be considered here.

\* OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Army general staff and departments...	48	116	23	223
District and divisional staff ...	81	37	77	195
Personal staff ...	8	6	4	18
Police ...	169	53	26	248
Public works ...	141	110	49	300
Survey ...	29	5	13	47
Political and civil ...	225	113	61	399
Irregular troops ...	277	99	76	552
Total ...	1114	539	329	1982

ORDNANCE CORPS OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Artillery ...	75	40	18	133
Engineers ...	86	58	56	200
Total ...	161	98	74	333

On the staff ... 1,982  
Deduct:—

Engineers ... 200  
Artillery ... 133  
333

With irregular troops ... 552  
885

Total of officers of cavalry and infantry on other departments of staff employ... 1,097

6. A further reduction of staff appointments may possibly be looked for from the general military reductions now taking place, which, together with a more economical distribution of troops, may admit of a smaller general staff being sufficient; but against such possible reductions must be set the steadily increasing demand for European agency and supervision in all departments of the state, which has been in operation for many years, and must be expected to continue. The public works department alone might furnish employment for a large number of additional officers, and there are, doubtless, other openings of which the Government might avail themselves with advantage. Putting these considerations against each other, the Commission do not see much ground for anticipating a general reduction, and they propose to assume the total number of staff officers of the local army at 1,000.

7. The next item to be considered is the number of officers required for the native army. The Commission have no certain information on this head, and they understand that the future strength of the native army has not yet been finally determined by Government; but they believe they are not far wrong in assuming that strength to be 210 regiments for all India, including cavalry.

8. Allowing a proportion of one-fifth for furlough, and assuming that the line and native regiments do not require any substitutes for their furlough officers, the total number of officers to be employed will be:—

With the new line regiments:	
8 regiments of dragoons at 32 officers ...	96
9 regiments of infantry at 41 officers ...	369
	465
	2,260
Staff corps:	
150 regiments of native infantry at 6 officers ...	900
60 regiments of native cavalry at 6 officers ...	360
	1,260
On staff employ, civil and military ...	1,000

Officiating for staff corps officers on furlough (1-5th of 1,000 & 200 5-4th-250) ... 250

2,975  
4,400

Total number of officers to be employed... 4,400

Difference ... 1,425

9. A correction must be made from this number on account of the young officers learning their duty, who are not yet qualified for staff employment. The total number of unposted officers of cavalry and infantry was 395 on the 1st

Bengal..... 175  
Madras ... 144  
Bombay ... 76

Total... 395

January, 1861. But of these many must be quite qualified to do duty with native regiments; indeed, some of them have actually been appointed to permanent staff situations. The commission therefore think it reasonable to assume that not more than half this number, or 200 officers, may be considered as non-effective, which leaves 1,225 effective officers to be disposed of.

10. This number of supernumerary officers may be further reduced, if, as the commission understand, her Majesty's Government intend to fill up the place in his regiment of every officer of the line who joins the staff corps, by transferring to it a local officer of the same rank, as long as any remain in excess of the required number.

11. This arrangement appears very fair to the local officers, and would be highly desirable for the financial interests of the State. There are now about 250 line officers on the staff. If their places were filled up by local officers, the superfluous number of the latter would be reduced to that extent. If these line officers prefer not to join the staff corps, then they must vacate their appointment, which would be filled by officers of the local service, so that either way the same amount of relief would be afforded. It may be doubted, however, whether any large number of volunteers for the line will be forthcoming. The officers of the Indian service are generally of so much longer standing than those occupying the same positions in line regiments, that few of them could afford the sacrifice of position that would arise from exchanging as junior of their rank into the line; so that volunteers will probably be confined chiefly to the young officers who have lately entered the services. No great amount of relief can therefore be expected from this arrangement.

12. The Commission, however, consider that of the 1,225 officers who will be supernumerary to the required strength, a small number may be profitably employed for the present with the native regts., in addition to the regular establishment now to be fixed for them; and they observe that it is possible that for some time to come the native army may not be reduced to the limit they have assumed above, of 210 regts. It seems probable, therefore, that the total number of officers who will be in excess of all requirements will be about 1,000.

13. It must be admitted that the presence of such a body of officers in the army,—for whom it will be impossible to find suitable and necessary occupation, and who will be regarded as supernumerary and unnecessary, who are to be merely suffered to remain, because they cannot be got rid of forcibly, and who would have to be gradually absorbed by retirements and deaths,—it must be admitted that such a body presents a very great, if not the greatest, difficulty, in the way of the amalgamation of the armies; and it can hardly be questioned that the Govt. would gladly entertain any proposal which might enable these officers to retire on terms advantageous to themselves, and which would not involve undue cost or risk of cost to the State.

14. The Commission are led to suppose this from the offer lately made of £50 a-year in addition to pension, to each officer retiring, but they doubt whether such a proposal will effect its object in expediting retirements, or whether any one will retire who would not have done so without the inducement. It offers a small advantage to a man who has just qualified for a pension, but those who have only a short period to wait for obtaining a higher pension will gain more by waiting than by accepting the offer.

15. A proposal has been made to the Commission to recommend that all superfluous officers should be allowed to take unlimited furlough, retaining their places in the army for promotion, and, eventually, for colonel's allowance. Such a plan would undoubtedly diminish the charges of the State, but it would be attended with a very serious inconvenience. It would almost put a stop to retirements, since no man would retire who could live at home on furlough; the officers on furlough would receive the advantages of promotion and higher pay in their respective turns without giving any equivalent service; while their succession to colonel's allowances would involve a great injustice to the working officers in India. The Commission consider, therefore, that this proposal is not deserving of serious consideration.

16. Nor do the Commission think that the proposition which has been put forth in certain quarters to place all unemployed officers on garrison pay, admits of being seriously considered. Such a mea-

sure could not be held to be consistent with the guarantee given to the army that its privileges should be maintained. It would cause extreme discontent and great hardship, and after all would afford very trifling relief to the finances.

17. The Commission have been favoured with a rough scheme by Lieut.-Col. Hannington, by which each officer would receive in addition to his pension an annuity equivalent to his expectation of colonel's allowance, considered with reference to his age and the probable period of service remaining to complete before succeeding to that allowance. A table of the value of these expectations, drawn up by Lieut.-Col. Hannington, is attached to this report, and the Commission regret that the dangerous illness of this officer has deprived them of the valuable assistance which his well-known talents as an actuary would have afforded them in working out the details of this scheme. It might have thus presented itself as more acceptable than the one they are now about to submit. As it now stands it is certainly an excellent plan, but two objections to its adoption occur to the Commission.

18. The first is that the value of the expectation of an annuity diminishes so rapidly as the time is deferred at which the annuity is payable, that the offer would present but little attraction to any but the very old officers. Thus, if an officer aged 54 would succeed to the colonel's allowance in a year, the annuity equivalent to his expectation would be £604; but if he had eleven years to wait, it would be only £192, and if he had twenty years to wait, it would be hardly anything.

19. Secondly, although the State would pay no more to each individual than his expectation was worth, yet there would be a greatly increased expenditure on the whole, since the expectations of those who do not retire would be considerably increased. Thus if A be a colonel, and B and C the two senior lieut.-colonels; then, if B be bought out in the way proposed, C becomes senior, and obtains the allowance on A's death. B, by receiving the equivalent of his expectation, has got its proper value, and the charge to the State, as far as he is concerned, is not increased; but C now also receives his off-reckonings, which he would otherwise not have done.

20. If, on the other hand, those who accepted the annuities were to keep their places on the list, with respect to the succession of off-reckonings, they would retard promotion by living in a good climate, and by putting a stop to the actual retirements which might otherwise have taken place.

21. The proposal which the Commission have now the honour to submit on their own behalf, and to which they respectfully invite the earnest attention of Government, is based on the two following considerations:—

22. In ordinary circumstances when an officer retires, his place is at once filled up by promotion made in every grade junior to his, and a new ensign is appointed; thus the charges for effective officers continue as before, while the State has the increased charge of a pension. Therefore the retirement of every officer on a pension is in such circumstances an additional expense to the State.

23. But at the present juncture, and as long as there are any officers on the strength of the army in excess of its requirements, no new appointments will be made when a vacancy occurs; and, further, a large proportion of officers will now belong to the staff corps, and their promotion and pay will not be in the least affected by, or dependent upon, such retirements. Retirement of unemployed officers will, therefore, be attended with very considerable saving, and it will be advantageous to the Government to expedite the retirements of all superfluous officers by offering considerable additions to their pensions, such additions being nevertheless kept below the savings to be effected by the retirements.

24. [Para. 8.] It has been shown that the officers of the staff corps and the new line regiments, who will all be unaffected by promotion in their old cadres, will amount to 2,725 out of 4,400, the total number to be provided for, that is 2,725-4,400ths, or about six-tenths of the whole, will not gain actual promotion by the retirement of their seniors. If, therefore, it be assumed that on the retirement of a lieutenant-colonel two out of the four officers to be promoted are in the staff corps, and gain no increase of pay thereby, the assumption, on an average of cases, will be within the truth.

25. Taking, therefore, as above stated, an average of cases, it may be correctly assumed that one of the following six cases will occur each time a lieutenant colonel retires:—

1. The major and captain of the cadre which receives the promotion will be in the staff corps;
- or, 2. The major and lieutenant will be in the staff corps;
- or, 3. The major and ensign " "
- or, 4. The captain and lieutenant " "
- or, 5. The captain and ensign " "
- or, 6. The lieutenant and ensign " "

26. The annual saving that will accrue in each case is shown below.

30. And it must be observed, that the savings shown have been calculated on the supposition that

one-half or five-tenths of the officers to be promoted by a step would be in the staff corps; whereas, it has been shown that six out of every ten officers will be on the staff, so that the savings will actually be greater than have been stated. Further, it may be observed, that the cases supposed which show the least saving, No. 6 of each table, are those which are least likely to happen, as there will be fewer ensigns on the staff than any other class.

31. It may be thought, perhaps, that the assumption, which has been made throughout this report, that all the officers on staff employ would be in the staff corps, is not a fair one. But the commission believe that the superior advantages in respect of promotion and leave offered by that corps will attract to it all staff officers but a very few. The rate of promotion fixed for it, which is much in advance of the average rate at present obtaining in the army, will alone, they believe, be an ample inducement.

32. It may be thought interesting to consider what would be the effect of deaths upon the scheme here set forth, and this may, therefore, be briefly stated. If the retiring officer dies, the saving stops, as far as his case is concerned; his pension stops, and the Government has had a saving for just as long as he lived. If one of the persons promoted dies before the annuitant, then it is evident that a fresh set of promotions will be made, causing fresh savings, which are irrespective of, and additional to, those already made; and the saving that was annually gained in the first case will be gained still. In fact, this is as much as to say that when reduction is taking place the death of an officer costs less than to pension an officer.

33. The advantages of the scheme now submitted have so far been based upon the supposition of what would happen, should any one out of one thousand officers retire; but it is evident that if the retirements occur extensively, the saving would become proportionately greater. Thus, supposing that 500 out of the 1,000, who were not in the staff corps, were to retire, then, of the remaining officers of the army, not 6-10ths only, but 2725-3900ths or 7-10ths would derive no benefit from regimental promotion, so that as retirements increase the Government gain. And, lastly, if the scheme were to prove thoroughly successful, and the whole of the officers not in the staff corps were to retire, then, since all the remainder would be quite unaffected by the consequent promotion, it is evident that the gain would be maximum, and the whole difference between the

pay and the pensions\* of the retiring officers  
 \* Lieut-Colonel... £873  
 Major ... 676 would be saved to the  
 Captain ... 258 State without any deduction.

34. It is impossible to calculate the exact saving that would accrue from this result, or from any specified number of retirements; it is obviously a question which cannot be solved by an actuary, since the data to work upon are wanting; for it is not yet known who will go to the staff corps, and who in consequence will be left unemployed. The commission are therefore unable to prepare a scale of pensions exactly equivalent to the savings to be effected; but the one which they now submit has the merit, they believe, of being within safe limits in regard to Government risks, while at the same time they think it would prove sufficiently liberal to attract a large number of officers, if not the whole number which it is desired to dispose of.

35. The commission propose that pensions, additional to those they are already entitled to receive, be offered to all officers of the cavalry and infantry who do not join the staff corps or the new line regiments at the following rates:—

To all officers of 40 years' service and upwards £500 per an.  
 " 38 " " " 460 "  
 " 36 " " " 420 "  
 " 34 " " " 380 "  
 " 32 " " " 340 "  
 " 30 " " " 300 "  
 " 28 " " " 260 "  
 " 26 " " " 220 "  
 " 24 " " " 180 "  
 " 22 " " " 140 "  
 " 20 " " " 100 "

36. These rates, as the commission have already explained, are not based upon actual calculations, since no calculations can be made, but upon the following considerations:—

1st.—The lowest sum, that to be given to an officer of twenty years' service, is fixed as the smallest which the commission believe would prove high enough to effect its object.

2nd.—The highest sum fixed is somewhat within the value of the expectation of colonels' allowance after forty years' service.

3rd.—The increase has been made uniform throughout, at the rate of £20 per annum for every additional year of service, which is nearly the rate of increase of govt. pensions.

37. The average service for obtaining colonel's allowance, as derived from the services of the twenty junior colonels of Bengal infantry last promoted is 41

years and 6 months; an officer, therefore, of 60 years' service will usually be within 1 year and 4 months of obtaining it; and assuming him to be 58 years old, the value of an annuity equivalent to his expectation is £567, so that the terms here proposed are less by £67 than it would be worth while to pay as a mere speculation, supposing that there were to be no saving effected, as there will be under the present peculiar circumstances.

38. As an illustration of the propriety of the proposed extra pensions shown in the other parts of the scale, the pension to be given after 32 years. £340 may be taken. Here the expectation of succeeding to the colonel's allowance would be 9 years and 6 months, and if the age of the annuitant were 50 years, the value of the expectation would be £255, or £85 less than the sum now proposed, the mean saving to be derived being, however, £375, as shown in para. 26. The saving, too, is on the supposition that only one officer retires, whereas it has been shown that if all the superfluous officers were to retire, the saving would be £919, in every case of the retirement of a lieutenant-colonel on the pension of his rank.

39. The periods of service set down in the scale are calculated from first entry into the service without deduction for leave. The expectation for colonel's allowance has been calculated in this way; and if leave were deducted, the number of men of 40 years' service would be very small indeed. The regular pension would, of course, be given for actual service as heretofore.

40. The table in the margin shows that there are not altogether in the cavalry and infantry of the three armies. 1,000 officers who have completed 20 years' actual service, and it would therefore be necessary to offer terms for retirement to some of the younger officers in order to complete the required number of retirements. The commission beg therefore to recommend that all officers of more than 12 years' service, but who are not entitled to a captain's pension, be offered the annuity equivalent to expectation in each case of succession to captain's pension, with an annuity of £120 additional, provided that in no case a total higher pension be awarded than that to which an officer entitled to a captain's pension would receive, it being also understood that officers are not precluded from taking advantage of the existing regulations regarding half-pay, and receiving the annuity now offered in addition. Thus the commission propose slightly more advantageous terms to the younger officers; they do so believing that it will be necessary to offer them such attractions to induce retirements.

Services (including leave, furlough, &c.) of officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army of 12 years' standing and upwards, excluding officers in receipt of colonel's allowance.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Above 40 years' service ...	19	23	7	49
Above 38, and less than 40 years' service... }	18	28	13	59
" 36 " 38 " ... }	31	6	9	46
" 34 " 36 " ... }	39	36	8	83
" 32 " 34 " ... }	30	21	16	67
" 30 " 32 " ... }	26	9	5	40
" 28 " 30 " ... }	9	13	1	23
" 26 " 28 " ... }	23	24	8	56
" 24 " 26 " ... }	41	38	24	103
" 22 " 24 " ... }	68	70	24	162
" 20 " 22 " ... }	126	65	25	257
Total above 20 years' service	430	335	180	945
Above 18, and less than 20 years' service... }	165	146	58	369
" 16 " 18 " ... }	132	72	49	253
" 14 " 16 " ... }	138	113	71	322
" 12 " 14 " ... }	106	110	74	290
Total above 12 years' and less than 20 years' service ... }	641	441	252	1234
Total above 12 years' service	971	776	432	2179

41. Having thus stated the particulars of their scheme, the commission proceed to notice the different points connected with it which must be attended to, to render it perfectly successful.

42. First, it is absolutely essential that retirements should be limited to the number of officers in excess of the requirements of the State under the new arrangements. If that precaution is not observed, every additional retirement will be at a loss instead of a gain to the public purse. The commission have shown that at any rate there will be at least 1,000 officers more than are wanted. They recommend that the retirements be limited to that number, and that should more applicants come forward, the pensions be assigned to the one thousand senior in respect of service calculated from the date of first commission, in the three Presidencies who may apply by a certain date.

Case.	1st Case.	2nd Case.	3rd Case.	4th Case.	5th Case.	6th Case.
Indian pay of Lieut.-col.	1238	865	873	873	873	873
Deduct pension of ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difference	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deduct increased pay of Major promoted ... }	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Captain "	191	65	191	65	191	65
" " Lieut. "	65	—	65	—	65	—
" " Ensign "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deduction ...	256	—	256	—	256	—
Total saving ...	617	—	617	—	617	—

£617 And the average saving on a number of steps will be £375, as shown in the margin.

27. Should the retirement be that of an officer in the regiment grade of major, then, as before, the probable number of officers to be promoted who are in the staff corps, will be on the average:—

375 Average.  
 1. The captain only;  
 or, 2. The captain and lieutenant;  
 or, 3. The captain and ensign;  
 or, 4. The lieutenant only;  
 or, 5. The lieutenant and ensign;  
 or, 6. The ensign only;  
 and the annual saving to the State will be in each case as below:—

Case.	1st Case.	2nd Case.	3rd Case.	4th Case.	5th Case.	6th Case.
Indian pay of Major	947	270	677	677	677	677
Pension of ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difference	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increased pay of Capt. promoted ... }	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Lieut. "	191	65	191	65	191	65
" " Ensign "	65	—	65	—	65	—
Total deductions ...	256	—	256	—	256	—
Total saving ...	421	—	421	—	421	—

And the average saving on a number of steps would be £325 per annum each, as shown in the margin.

£421	28. A correction has to be introduced in making these calculations, since it might and often would happen, that the retiring officer was entitled to the pension of a grade higher than that in which he was serving, the saving in such case would be reduced by the amount of the increased pension.
612	
486	
163	
228	
37	
£61,947	

#### £325 Average.

29. It may also be objected that an officer retiring, might be already on furlough, and on the lower rate of salary. This would certainly happen occasionally, but, on the other hand, a similar proportion of the officers to be promoted would be on furlough also, who increased Indian rates would likewise be saved.

43. Next, it will be necessary for the interests of Government that the retirements should be simultaneous; otherwise those officers who might defer their retirements till a large number had left the service would have reached a much higher position by the consequent promotion, and have thus obtained higher pension. To obviate this, the Commission recommend that officers be allowed to retire at any time within the limit to be presently stated; but that their pensions, with respect to their rank, be determined by their rank on the 18th February last, and that any increase of pension which may accrue from promotion occurring on or after that date should be deducted from the extra pension now to be granted. An example is given in the margin, of the case of an officer of twenty-four years' service, supposed to be promoted to lieutenant-colonel by the retirement of his seniors after the 18th February, 1861, and from whose extra pension a deduction is to be made accordingly. But the Commission recommend that the deduction should be made only as regards extra pensions derived from promotions, and that if an officer becomes entitled by the completion of a period of service to a higher grade of pension, he should be allowed to receive it, as well as the increased scale of additional pension now proposed; provided always that he retires by the date to be fixed.

Pension of Lieutenant-colonel ...	£365
Extra pension for 24 years' service	£180
Deduct difference between pension of Lieutenant-colonel, and that of Major to which he was entitled on 18th February, 1861 ...	£95
Total pension to be paid ...	£450

44. A few officers have already retired since the publication of the offer of £50 extra. The Commission recommend that all these should be admitted to the benefit of the new scale, provided of course that they are among the senior thousand who are to be eligible.

45. It will be observed that the Commission have recommended that the one thousand seniors, with respect to length of service, should be entitled to the extra pensions, and it may be objected that such an arrangement would open these benefits to staff officers who are already well off; whereas the scheme is ostensibly framed to alleviate the position of those officers who are so unfortunate as to be without employment, and whose retirements from the service it is desirable to effect; there is no possible use, it may be said, in offering inducements towards retirement to able staff officers for whom there is abundant employment, and whose absence would be a loss to the State. The Commission feel the full force of this objection, but no way of selection or elimination in the bestowal of those pensions seems feasible. It is quite impossible to say who are the thousand most unlucky men in the army. The distinction between men on the staff and men not on the staff would not be a proper one, since regimental promotion has to be considered quite as much as staff salary; an old subaltern with a small staff appointment cannot be considered more lucky than a young captain without one. If staff officers retire, they make way for others to be brought on the staff, and as the scheme provides for the retirement of nearly as many officers as will be superfluous to the future wants of the service, it is obvious that whether staff or other officers retire under the scheme, the remainder will almost all find employment. And with regard to the objection that the services of able officers, who would otherwise remain in the army, might be lost to the State, it may be observed that the pension now offered is not, after all, such a magnificent provision as to be likely to tempt away those who have good prospects before them in India, and who have no other means of support. And it may further be urged that if an officer be dissatisfied with his position under the new regime, it will be well to let him go, whether he be on the staff or not.

46. Some care will be necessary in carrying out the operations consequent upon the retirements.

The Commission recommend the following plan:—All applications to retire, of officers in India, should be made by the 1st October, and of officers at home by the 1st August, and be registered by the first-named date by the Government of India. A list of the one thousand seniors who are eligible to retire could then be announced before the 15th October, by which date all applicants for the staff corps are required to register their names. The staff corps list can then be at once prepared; as it will be possible then to ascertain what additions to those who are eligible to claim admission to the staff corps, should be made from the other applicants (who cannot claim admission, but who desire it), in order to complete the corps to the strength necessary to supply all demands.

47. By such a procedure there would be nothing to prevent an officer from applying for pension, with the alternative of admission to the staff corps if he were unsuccessful in obtaining the other.

48. All officers declared eligible for the pensions should be obliged to retire by the 1st November next, if in India, or by the 1st December, if in England; the pensions should be allotted with respect to the service completed on the date of retirement, or with respect to rank on the 18th February last. Officers would also be allowed to retire at any time before those dates, in anticipation of being included among the senior thousand.

49. The whole of the promotions in succession to those thousand retirements to be made simultaneously, with effect as to rank from the 18th February. The staff and ordnance corps promotions are to be made in the first instance from that date, and thus supercessions will be prevented as far as possible.

50. Some death steps may be expected to occur during the interval between the declaration of this measure and its completion. The promotions consequent upon such deaths should remain in abeyance until the other promotions are made, when they also should be made from the 18th February. Thus, in effect, all promotions from whatever causes would be suspended in the cavalry and infantry until the 1st November or thereabout, and would then be declared, all taking date from 18th February. The increase of pay should, however, be made from the actual date of each promotion occurring. Officers will therefore have their rank antedated, and their allowances will be unaffected. By these means the whole of the re-organised army will start from the same date on an equal footing.

51. A similar procedure would be adopted as regards line steps; officers could succeed colonels' allowances as these fell in, but the consequent promotions would be made after all those treated of above, and with effect from the same date.

52. The Commission believe that by the method here proposed, this important change may be carried out with the least possible disturbance of existent interests. The procedure is, in fact, the simplest that could be adopted, and is best on one general principle.

53. There is a possibility that in consequence of this scheme, officers who intend to join the staff corps might hold back from joining on its first formation, in order to reap first the benefit of the large promotion to be given by the thousand retirements. It is doubtful if many would do so, as such a course would deprive an officer of the advantage of counting his previous staff service towards promotion and rank in the staff corps. It is, however, necessary to guard against such an occurrence, and the commission accordingly recommended that all officers of the Indian service joining the staff corps within the first three years of its formation, should take their place in it with respect to rank only with effect from the 18th February, 1861. Such a rule could not be considered unfair, since staff corps service is much more generally advantageous than other service, while it would prevent an officer from deriving an undue advantage from the promotion to take place in the old cadres of regiments. If such a regulation be established, then the only men who will benefit by the promotion will be those who do not retire and who cannot obtain admission to the staff corps, and these are exactly the classes which most deserve consideration.

54. As the retirement of one thousand officers, many of them in the higher ranks, would greatly accelerate the succession of the remainder to colonel's allowance, the commission consider that it would be quite equitable to reduce the number of those allowances at once to the proportion of one for every thirty officers, which it is now intended to arrive at gradually, and they accordingly recommend that this be done. It may, however, happen that some of the senior lieutenant-colonels may be unaffected by the measure here proposed, as it is possible that no retirements may take place above them. It would be hard to postpone their succession to colonel's allowance to such an extent, and the Commission therefore recommend that such cases be especially dealt with on their own merits.

55. The Commission have anxiously considered the question whether officers of the Ordnance corps should be entitled to the benefits of the scheme now

submitted. On the one hand, it may be urged in favour of admitting them, that the proportion of off reckonings in these services is about to be reduced from 1 for every 23 officers, the proportion which obtained in 1854, to 1 for every 48 officers, the proportion to be ultimately adopted. This is a serious difference. The permission given under the new regulations for regimental colonels unemployed to remain in England may also be expected to retard promotions considerably. And, lastly, the amalgamation has apparently broken up the retiring funds which had been established for many years in most of these regiments; and the destruction of these valuable properties will fall very hardly upon the senior officers, who have sunk large sums in them, which they may be unable to recover.

56. But, on the other hand, it must be stated that there will be no saving to the State by the retirements of officers of the ordnance corps; few of them will join the staff corps, and every vacancy is to be filled up. The whole of the present scheme is based on the fact of there being a large number of superfluous officers to be absorbed, and that the formation of the staff corps would lessen the charge for retirements, and these facts do not apply to the artillery and engineers, where there are no superfluous officers. It must further be added that these services will generally gain considerable promotion by the amalgamation; and if the proposal of the Commission in their second report—to assimilate them completely with the Royal services—be adopted, the additional promotion consequent thereon will put them quite on a level with the rest of the army. As regards the funds, too, although the loss occasioned by their extinction is a serious one, the Commission consider that it would be more proper to bring the question forward for separate consideration on its own merits, than to urge it as a ground for affording compensation in an indirect elliptical way.

The above considerations have weighed with the Commission in limiting the present scheme to officers of cavalry and infantry.

60. This concludes the proposal of the commission. They trust they have demonstrated clearly the following propositions:—

I. That the reorganization of the Indian army, under the orders from home, will throw out of necessary employment about one thousand officers.

II. That, owing to the absorption of supernumeraries which is to take place, and to the establishment of a staff corps, on an entirely new principle of promotion, the retirement of each officer, not on the staff corps, will, on the average, cause a considerable saving to the State.

III. That such savings will increase in proportion to the extent that retirements occur, of officers whose places are not to be filled up.

IV. That such retirements may be brought about by the offer of liberal additional pensions to retiring officers, which will still be considerably less than the savings that will accrue.

V. That the present scheme is applicable solely to officers of cavalry and infantry, and that it does not embrace any claim which the ordnance corps may, on consideration, be shown to possess for admission to the benefit of additional pension.

VI. That the measure should be made known and carried into effect as soon as possible after the publication of the orders on amalgamation.

61. In conclusion, the Commission would observe that, although they have based their proposals solely on the advantage which it offers to the Government, yet that the class to be thereby benefited is peculiarly deserving of consideration. These officers shared equally with the other European residents in India the dangers and disasters of the late insurrection, and were in an equal degree exposed to its fury. After doing their duty manfully to the State, the survivors have alone, as a class, derived no benefit from the restoration of that order which they have largely contributed to effect. The situation of those officers during the last three years, who have been reduced to forced idleness and inactivity—the victims of a system for which they were not responsible, and the evils of which few foresaw more clearly than themselves—has been (to say nothing of the money loss) a lamentable one for any man with a proper military feeling, and this painful situation of uncertainty is to be succeeded by a still more painful one of certainty. The members of the Commission rejoice to have been permitted by Government to submit a scheme calculated to compensate to a great degree their brother officers for this destruction of their professional prospects.

62. The Commission now beg to leave their proposals in the hands of the authorities, satisfied that they will be found to prove eminently beneficial to the officers of the army and to the interests of her Majesty's Government.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen., President.  
 GEORGE CHESNEY, Major,  
 W. M. COGHLAN, Colonel,  
 G. BALFOUR, Colonel,  
 VINCENT EYRE, Colonel,  
 G. B. MALLESON, Secretary.

Calcutta, April 17, 1861.

—Englishman.



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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1861.

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

ALMOST every other imaginable grievance being exhausted, the European inhabitants of Calcutta are trembling with apprehension of some terrible calamity impending unless better heed be given to the regulation of public holidays. The Serampore journal oracularly remarks, "Timidity has always been the curse of the Indian Government. It caused the Rebellion of 1857." At first sight the connection between the moral cowardice of the Government and the idleness of its servants may not appear very clearly defined, but there really is some sort of concatenation of ideas. The Government is charged with deferring over much to the poojah-making propensities of its Hindoo subjects, who are more addicted to that senseless waste of time than even Spaniards or Neapolitans to the observance of saints' days. And besides their own multitudinous *dies fasti*, the Hindoos have had the benefit of both Christian and Mussulman festivals. The marvel seems to be that any time could have been found for work, and probably this is one cause of the necessity for employing such a number of persons to get through no very excessive amount of business. The nuisance has long since been pronounced intolerable, though it was allowed to continue unabated until the mercantile community of Calcutta lost all patience with the incessant din and racketing attendant on this idolatrous holiday-making, and petitioned the Government to introduce a better system of idleness. Like the dwellers on Olympus in the heroic ages, the Government granted one-half of the suppliants' prayers, while the other half melted away into yielding air. The abominable saturnalia of the Doorga Poojah are henceforth to be confined to four days of maddening sensuality, and the unfortunate Hindoos will not be permitted to ruin themselves in mind and body to the same extent as heretofore. Indeed, if the petitioners had had their way, their oppressed fellow subjects would have enjoyed only thirteen holidays in the year in addition to the fifty-two Sundays, the four great European festivals, and the week between Christmas Day and the first day of the year. They would thus have had only seventy-five days in the whole year to devote to indolence and debauchery, and their immorality would thus necessarily have been shorn of much of its grossness. A Christian and paternal Government naturally shrunk from such a hurtful interference with the pleasures of its subjects, and declined to restrict them to fewer than twenty-two holidays in addition to those they gain through the religion or loyalty of their European rulers. After all, a week more or

less is not of vital importance to the welfare of the State, only it would be well if subordinates could obtain a few days' relaxation at a season when they could venture out into the open air with impunity. The Governor-General, indeed, is willing to allow a brief period of vacation in the months of September or October, when no European, in Calcutta at least, can go forth from his house with either comfort or safety. The Chamber of Commerce not unreasonably, therefore, suggests that the vacation of ten days which succeeds the Doorga Poojah shall be postponed till Christmas, at which season both public servants and the general public can enjoy themselves in the open air not only with impunity, but with positive benefit to their health. It is not much to ask, but the boon is so fair and reasonable that we cannot expect it will be granted.

### INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

THOUGH generally so accurate, the Parliamentary reporters must surely have misapprehended the words that fell from the Secretary of State for India in reply to Sir H. Verney's inquiry as to the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow Prize Money. Sir Charles Wood is represented to have said that "that event could not take place until the prize rolls had been made out and transmitted from this country to India." No military man will ever believe that Sir Charles could deliberately have made such a statement as that. Why, the order to distribute these prize funds has appeared in the *Calcutta* as well as in the *London Gazette*, so that ample time has been afforded to make out these rolls and despatch them to the East. One would suppose that the prize roll of a regiment could be made out in forty-eight hours. It certainly did not take long to distribute the prize money arising from the plunder of the Emperor of China's Palace at Peking. The amount, indeed, was small, but the number of recipients was very considerable, and it is beyond all contradiction that the Delhi and Lucknow prize rolls might have been, and probably were, completed years ago. There may possibly be some difficulty now in discovering the whereabouts of many of the natives who are entitled to share in the distribution, and this difficulty will increase with every month's delay, especially after such large reductions in the native army; but these are not the rolls to which Sir Charles Wood alluded. Then, we are desired to believe that this money has been lying idle in the Indian treasury for upwards of three years. The Jew Apella might possibly have credited that statement, but very few Englishmen of the present day will be found to do so. Of course, we do not for one moment suspect Sir Charles of having wittingly, or wilfully, said that which is not true. He has been simply misinformed, and to an extent that must have sorely tested his credulity or politeness. Unless our memory greatly deceive us, the Indian Government on taking over the Delhi fund from the prize agents distinctly pledged itself to allow interest at the rate of five per cent. If so, it is now guilty of an act of repudiation worthy of Pennsylvania. And it is really testing to the utmost the good nature and forbearance of the Delhi and Lucknow heroes, to ask them to believe that amid all its pecuniary difficulties and distresses the Indian Government has kept untouched in its coffers the sum of half a

million sterling. To prove the fallacy of this statement it is only necessary to point to the fact that the amount required for this tardy distribution is charged against the Indian revenue of the current financial year. If the money has been lying in the Treasury all this time, and is still doing so, there could be no occasion to enter the amount as an item of expenditure to be defrayed out of the incoming receipts. We trust, therefore, that Sir H. Verney will repeat his question in a more categorical form. As for the Kirwee money, it seems strange that it should rest with the Treasury to determine what forces are entitled to it. It is for the Crown, of course, to decide whether or not the booty captured shall be distributed as prize money among the forces engaged, but it should belong to the military authorities to say what forces were engaged so as to entitle them to share. It is impossible that Sir Charles Wood could have given three disingenuous answers almost in a breath. He has, clearly, been misreported.

### "DE PAR LE ROI."

A VERY serious question has been raised in the Legislative Council by the Chief Justice of Bengal. In the course of a discussion on the second reading of a Bill for Securing Grants of Immoveable Property made by the State, Sir Barnes Peacock took occasion to express some doubts as to the power of the Governor-General to alienate the property of the State. There can be no dispute about the fact of the old East India Company having exercised sovereign rights over the land they held as conquerors, but since the transfer of India to the direct Government of the British Crown, the circumstances of the cases have very considerably altered. By Section XL. (Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106), the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting, is empowered to "sell and dispose of all real and personal estate whatsoever for the time being invested in her Majesty under this Act;" but the preceding section stipulates that the transfer of "the lands and hereditaments, monies, stores, goods, chattels, and other real and personal estate of the said Company" shall be made, "subject to the debts and liabilities affecting the same respectively." Now, it was on the security of the revenue arising from these lands and hereditaments that all Indian loans have been negotiated, and therefore any alienation of them is so far a wrong done to the creditors of the Government. Not even the British Parliament can righteously set aside such engagements unless prepared to accept in the name of this country the entire responsibility of the Indian debt. Again, Section XLI. expressly prohibits any grant or appropriation of any portion of the revenues in India, whether in India or elsewhere, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Crown by this Act, without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India. No one will say that Lord Canning ever waited for any such sanction. He has comforted himself more in the style of an autocrat than as the representative of a constitutional sovereign. With open hands he has lavished principalities and powers, manorial rights, and grants of rent free land in perpetuity. It may be answered that he has only given away the forfeited lands of rebels, but the general belief is that he has

done far more than this. And in any case the prohibition contained in Section XLI. extends to all property that might come at any future period under the dominion of the Crown. Besides, an agent cannot possess higher powers than his principal; a responsible Government cannot invest a representative with irresponsible functions; a constitutional sovereign cannot delegate a viceroy with despotic prerogatives. If an estate were forfeited through treason, it could doubtless be conferred by Act of Parliament upon a loyal and meritorious citizen, but even then it would not be exempt from payment of taxes or from bearing its due share of the burdens of the State. But Lord Canning has set himself above Parliaments and Councils, above all Princes and Potentates, Kings and Kaisers. That he has exceeded his powers appears clearly proved, but at the same time it is equally clear that his acts must be ratified. There must be no question or ambiguity about the validity of the titles he has granted, though we much doubt if there be any means of rendering them strictly legal and constitutional. A breach of faith will in any case have been committed towards the fundholders, but probably those speculative individuals will be satisfied with the security that still remains for them. It is very desirable, however, that care should be taken to prevent any future Sultan Canning Khan Bahadoor from playing any such fantastic tricks, and giving away more than belongs to him.

#### THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

AFTER some three years of weary waiting for those most nearly concerned, the first practical step has at length been taken towards an issue which has been showing itself more and more distinctly since the day when Delhi fell into the hands of Sepoy mutineers. We have at length before us the chief details of the scheme first shaped out by the Home Government, and then further elaborated by the Indian authorities, for the amalgamation of the late Company's forces with those of the Crown. In the hundred and six paragraphs of the General Order issued by the Governor-general in Council, there is plenty of food for comment of various kinds, but the room for comment is limited in the case of newspapers, and we can but touch on a few of the leading questions which those paragraphs offer to our notice.

To begin with the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the old army; these are invited to volunteer for general service in new regiments which shall represent a certain number of those now belonging to the Indian forces. These new regiments are to retain the distinctive names and badges of the old, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers becoming, for instance, H.M.'s 101st Fusiliers. Those who decline to volunteer will be formed into local regiments and batteries, which will gradually die out as the old hands disappear. To those who enter the new regiments and brigades a fair bounty will be granted, according to the years they have served, and they have also the choice of reckoning their future pensions, either by the old or the new rules. The non-commissioned officers will retain their former rank. The artillery of each Presidency will henceforth be formed into a certain number of brigades, officered from the old artillery regiments, and gradually blending with the Royal

Artillery as the old officers drop off. Those officers who decline the new terms will remain attached to local batteries until the whole of their number shall have died out; the same choice being practically given to officers of all the other arms. Every care will be taken to preserve the rights and acknowledge the claims of all officers in her Majesty's Indian forces, but some of those officers will be apt to ask themselves how much of that promise has in their case been fulfilled. They who accept the new terms will be generally bound by the conditions of service in the line, but all benefits of funds and retiring pensions will be ensured to them still, and promotion will go by seniority up to a certain point. Here at least is one grievance which may indirectly lower the amount of an officer's retiring pension. That the service will gain by a system of promotion by merit for all ranks above that of captain is a truth not likely to be discerned by the worthy brevet-major who has borne the burden of a hellish climate and a long spell of service in the lower ranks, in the sure hope of one day reaching the promised land of brigadiers' allowances and retired colonelcies on full Indian pay. Either the seniority system should be maintained in full for all old Company's officers, or some larger bribe should be offered to quicken their retirement than the poor addition of fifty pounds a-year to the pensions of all who are willing and otherwise qualified to go home on the full English pay of their rank. If it be desirable to weed the service of idle or useless hands, the work should not be done in so niggardly a way. It is a mere breach of faith to deny a body of men the rights they have hitherto been taught to deem their own, without granting them as full a compensation as any body of Englishmen in their own country would be sure to obtain. Remembering what the dispossessed proctors gained some years ago, and what London wharf-owners are likely to get ere long, we cannot wonder that the additional fifty pounds have only been accepted by those who were about to retire without that sum. Even among those who have not yet served their time not a few would willingly, for the offer of a moderate pension or bonus of some kind, give up their places in a service which, to their thinking, has ceased to hold out the advantages promised them on first entering it. In all such cases a well-timed liberality would not be thrown away, while plenty of young blood would at once be poured into the new establishments in the place of much poor matter that could only do harm by being left to stagnate there.

By the new scheme for organising the artillery some stoppage of promotion in the lower ranks may occur for a time through the number of supernumerary captains and second-captains who will have to be worked into their right places. The supernumerary colonels of that arm will also be absorbed at the rate of three for every four vacancies. But as far as we can make out, the work of absorption will go much further, until nothing remains, except in history, of one of the finest and most distinguished bodies of artillery in the world. The old British infantry regiments will keep their old names and colours, but what trace will survive a few years hence of those three sister regiments of artillery, whose guns have

been so gloriously handled on every field from Plassey to the last desperate fights round Delhi and Lucknow?

If India must still be burdened with a large native army instead of a well-armed police, we are glad at any rate to mark the intended conversion of all native regiments into irregulars, whereby the number of English officers will be greatly reduced, and the class of native officers improved in quality. The allowance of the former will henceforth be six and a doctor to each regiment; and, instead of the old effete Soubadar of Bengal N.I., we may gradually set up a body of smart young native officers, such as have long been seen in Skinner's or Jacob's Horse, or amongst Brasyer's Sikhs. The English officers will be chosen, as far as may be, from those now serving with each regiment: it being reckoned, we suppose, that the many now absent from their regiments on staff employ will choose to remain where they are. When the complement of officers has been made up their appointments will for the future be included in those of the new staff corps, the formation of which is at last become a settled certainty.

The want of a regular staff corps has been felt for many years, especially by those who, doing all the regimental work, saw their own promotion retarded, and their chances of distinction continually blighted by brother officers who only joined their regiments—a fact on which the *Times*' writers should ponder—when there was anything like fighting to be done. From this time, however, dates the commencement of a new system in which officers on staff employ will cease to belong to the regiments from which they have been taken, their promotion being henceforth regulated by their length of service and their places on the general list of each Presidency. There is to be a staff corps for each of the three presidencies, and all who have hitherto served more than a year on the staff, whether they are now on furlough or present at their posts, are entitled, if they apply within six months, to become permanent members of the new corps, with the approval always of the local government. Those who have held their appointment less than a year will, on the other hand, have to go through a certain period of probation, and pass certain prescribed tests, before they can hold a permanent footing in the new corps. If any one belonging to either of these classes should prefer to remain on the old terms, he will not be required to give up his post before the five years of his service are run out. With other regulations touching the staff corps there seems but little ground for quarrelling. A staff officer may come home on twenty months' leave without losing his appointment; he may exchange services with an officer of the line; he will be entitled to his captaincy after twelve years, four having been passed on the staff—to his majority after twenty years, including six on the staff, and so on. If sickness prevents his returning to India to complete his full term of service, he may retire on the half-pay of his rank, with the power of resuming service either in the staff corps or in a regiment of the line. Indeed, to all officers of the Indian army who have health to work, and faith in the promises here held out to them, a fair field of usefulness and distinction seems opened up in the formation of this new corps, if only no hindrances shall hereafter be thrown in their way by any pres-

sure from the Home Government or the Horse Guards on the local authorities, with whom such appointments are nominally to rest.

We are also glad to see that officers who may hereafter serve out of India with their regiments will be allowed to count the whole of such service towards their pensions, just as if the service had been in India. Those, however, who serve out of India under other conditions, will only be able to count one year in every two of that service towards their pensions. We trust that those old unemployed field-officers, whose claims are still under consideration, may have as much justice done to them as their younger comrades are receiving. It may also be hoped that the right of going on half-pay, which the staff-officer of three years' service can now enjoy, will be allowed to include those officers of the old European regiments whose present state of health disables them from active service either in India or anywhere else. On the whole, however, should the performance be at all akin to the promise, we are willing to foresee much gain to the public service in a string of measures from which very few are likely to suffer any serious harm.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 28.  
CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Colonel GILPIN asked the Secretary of State for India whether the civil servants who had covenanted with the East India Company under penalty to serve them in India, the Company having on their part entered into a contract that they should succeed to appointments usually filled by covenanted servants, would lose their title to those advantages in any plan for throwing open the Civil Service; and whether those officers who had purchased commissions in the Company's service, under the sanction and authority of the Government, would be permitted, in their turn, to sell the commissions they had purchased, under a similar authority, after the amalgamation of the two services?

Sir C. WOOD said that of course to such an extent as uncovenanted servants were placed in positions hitherto reserved to the covenanted civil servants, the latter would be deprived of the advantage of their existing exclusive rights. It was not correct to say that any Indian officer had ever purchased his commission; and, although a system had prevailed according to which the junior officers subscribed to raise a fund to induce the seniors to retire, he was not prepared to say that the Government would undertake to furnish the means of purchasing the rights or claims of persons who had so obtained their promotion.

#### INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

Sir H. VERNEX asked the Secretary of State for India when the prize money due to the military forces engaged in the suppression of the mutiny in India would be paid; whether it had been employed by the Government or lent out for any other purpose; and whether those who had claims to it would receive interest upon the sums due to them? He also desired to know whether it was proposed to give the booty taken at Kirwee to the army, and, if so, when and where; and whether it was proposed that Sir Hugh Rose's and General Whitlock's forces should both participate in it?

Sir C. WOOD could do little more than repeat the answer which he had given upon former occasions. It was impossible for him to say when the prize money due for the taking of Delhi and Lucknow would be paid to the army, because that event could not take place until the prize rolls had been made out and transmitted from this country to India. The money had not been employed by the Government or lent out. It was in the treasury of India, and of course no interest would be paid to those to whom prize money was due. The booty taken at Kirwee was to be

given to the army; but it was for the Treasury, and not for him to decide whether the forces of Sir Hugh Rose's and General Whitlock's forces should participate in the division of that booty.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 31.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

The Marquis of TWEEDDALE rose to call the attention of the House to the question of the Cultivation of Cotton in India, having in the first instance presented a petition from the Manchester and Glasgow Cotton Association on the subject. The noble lord, who was indistinctly heard, was understood to say that he was not surprised the petitioners had begun to take alarm at the events which were occurring at the other side of the Atlantic, inasmuch as their interests and that of thousands of families were strongly bound up with the prospects of a supply of cotton from the Southern States of America. The supply from that quarter failing them, they must look for it in some other direction. Now, their lordships were aware that India from time immemorial had supplied clothing for a population of 200,000,000, and that during the last thirty years the local Governments there, as well as the Government of England, had done their utmost to meet the wishes of the manufacturers at home by improving the cultivation of cotton in the former country. If, he might add, their lordships would refer to the Blue-books containing the minutes of the proceedings of the local Government in the matter, they would find that a considerable improvement in the fibre for the manufacture, both in quality and length, had been effected. Different opinions were no doubt entertained with respect to the circumstance that the supply of cotton from India did not meet the demands of our manufacturers; but he might be permitted to observe that those engaged in the cotton trade asserted that that circumstance was to be attributed to the defective state of the land tenure in that country, to the bad condition of the roads leading from the districts in which the cotton was produced to the ports of exportation, and to neglect in not improving the navigation of the rivers which traversed the interior. When he had been in India the subject occupied attention as it now did, and he had made particular inquiry with the view to obtain information with respect to it. The cotton grown in India would be limited in quantity unless there was a regular market, not depending on the good or bad crop in the Southern States of America; for the natives, having to pay their rents, would only grow those species of cotton for which there was a demand. With regard to the introduction of Europeans for the cultivation of cotton, he would rather trust to the natives, who had produced cotton to supply the wants of 200,000,000 of people, than to the labour of unacclimatised Anglo-Saxons. The skill of the natives of India was remarkable not only for growing cotton, but in other respects. He considered his own country to be most advanced in the highest principles of cultivation; but on referring to India he found that a great number of the same principles which guided the people in this part of the world were known in India 350 years ago. Great progress had been made of late years in opening new roads and making railways in India, and the best attention of the Indian Government would, he doubted not, be given to the opening up of communication with the cotton growing districts. The navigation of the Godavery river might be greatly improved at an inconsiderable expense, and he did not see how the Government could longer delay the opening up the important district on the banks of that river. The manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow did not know where to look for their supply of cotton for next year. Between three million and four million of persons were dependent upon the cotton manufacture, and if any interruption should take place in the supply, they would be left without employment. It appeared to him that the Government ought to be supported in the great work of making roads and opening up the districts best suited to the growth of cotton in India. That country was taking up a high position. Her soil and climate

were favourable, manual labour was abundant, and the people had industry enough to enable them to supply all the wants of this country. If the merchants of England would create a market for the raw produce of India, they would in turn find an ample market in that great country for every class of English manufactures.

Lord HARRIS was convinced that if sufficient capital were at once invested in the cultivation of cotton ample returns would be derived therefrom, both directly and indirectly. Certain changes as to the mode of obtaining land ought to be made by the Government, and the ports and cotton districts ought to be connected by better roads.

Lord BROUGHAM entirely concurred with the remarks of Lord Tweeddale on the measures which ought to be taken by the Government for promoting the growth of cotton in India.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, after dwelling upon the importance to this country of an ample supply of cotton, which was, he said, food to a great portion of its inhabitants, observed that he wished to know what steps had been taken by the Government to meet the present emergency. In the course of an interesting speech he recounted how his efforts to promote a supply of cotton in India had been thwarted by the Government, vindicated the Indian Government from the charges brought against it of indifference to the cultivation of cotton, and remarked that the cultivation of that plant depended not so much upon the action of the Government as upon a constant demand in order to maintain a supply.

Lord DE GREY and RIFON said, that although he perfectly agreed with the previous speakers on the importance of a sufficient supply of cotton, he did not entirely concur with the prayer of the petitioners. So far as the Government could do so consistently with the revenues and interests of the people of India, they would offer every facility for the acquisition of land by English capitalists in India; still, he did not think the Government were prepared to allow land to be put up for sale free of land tax, as it would endanger the revenue, and perhaps inflict injustice on the natives. The Government, he assured the House, were doing all in their power to improve the means of transit, by rivers, canals, and roads, between the cotton districts and the ports. It was doubtful, considering the present state of the money-market, and the demands likely to be made upon it, whether it would be desirable to raise a loan for this purpose, but the Government would use their best efforts to promote the growth of cotton in India.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 31.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir G. BOWYER asked the Secretary for India whether any decision had been arrived at respecting the future of the Indian navy, and, if so, when it would be made known; whether the report of the Civil Finance Commission (recommending a wholesale reduction of the Indian navy on economical grounds) had been received by Government, and whether it was their intention to adopt the report, and, if a reduction or abolition of the service was contemplated, what course it was the intention of the Government to pursue with regard to the officers?

Sir C. WOOD said that no decision had been arrived at with regard to the future of the Indian navy. It was true that the report of the Finance Commission in India, or rather a despatch of the Government of India, recommending a very large reduction in the Indian navy on economical grounds, had been received; and that despatch was now under consideration.

#### CHINA.

Mr. DUNLOP moved an address to her Majesty to instruct her representative in China to afford to British subjects equal facilities for commercial intercourse, and to maintain a friendly understanding for the purposes of trade, with the two contending parties in that empire, in the exercise of an impartial neutrality between them. He entered upon a rather long narrative of recent transactions in China, in connection with the Imperial authorities and those representing the Taepings, insisting upon the prudence as well as justice of

observing a strict neutrality in civil and military matters towards both.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BAXTER, who had been convinced, he said, on a careful consideration of the papers on this subject, that we had not pursued, and were not pursuing, a system of perfect neutrality. The character of the Taepings had, he contended, been misrepresented and unjustly depreciated.

Lord J. RUSSELL, observing that it would have been better to wait till further papers were before the House, said the question was not what had occurred three years ago, but the actual state of affairs, which was totally different. Sir J. Hope had ascended the Yang-tze-kiang, and at Nankin the British commanders had entered into arrangements with the Taeping authorities, and had engaged to observe neutrality in the contest between them and the Imperialists. The official despatches lately received contained more correct and trustworthy narratives of facts than private letters, and they showed that we were pursuing our proper business in China,—to promote our trade and to maintain a neutral attitude and a friendly intercourse with both the parties.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in supporting the motion, gave a historical sketch of the rebellion in China, and a description of the reigning dynasty, which he considered effete, and with which it was unwise for us to connect ourselves, as he maintained we had done. He condemned the system under which our China trade was carried on.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD called attention to circumstances which he thought compromised our neutrality in some of the Chinese ports.

Lord PALMERSTON said it would be seen by the further papers that we were observing the strictest neutrality, and had obtained from the Taeping authorities security that our commerce should not be interrupted. As the policy we were pursuing was to maintain a strictly *bona fide* neutrality, this disposed of a great portion of the objections of Mr. Dunlop. With regard to the collection of the Custom's duties in China by British agents, he contended that this was no infringement of that neutrality. Some of the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Fitzgerald were not known to the Government, and deserved inquiry.

Mr. J. WHITE pointed out how the trade arrangements in China were calculated to produce ill effects to our commerce. He thought the public should be disabused as to the supposed honesty and good intentions of the Taepings.

Colonel SYKES made a few observations. The motion was then withdrawn.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 3.

##### INDIA LOAN.

In a committee of the whole House, Sir C. WOOD, in moving a resolution, "That it is expedient to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India," said that, deferring his full exposition of the Indian finances till he was in possession of more perfect accounts from India, he thought it necessary to make a short statement. He referred to his financial exposition last year, in which his anticipation that the deficiency of revenue would disappear was conditional on no unforeseen event occurring to disappoint it. He was sorry to say that such an event had happened in the shape of a drought and consequent famine, the necessary effect of which was a loss of revenue and an increased expenditure. The ultimate result would be, taking the most unfavourable view, a deficiency of £2,000,000, which he did not think could be much complained of. Meanwhile, the prospects of the ensuing year were favourable, and Mr. Laing expected shortly to see the revenue and the expenditure equalised. There would be a pressure for money in the early part of the year, and recourse must be had in this country either to the money paid in by the railroad companies, or to a loan in the money market. From the railroad balances he had no prospect of a considerable sum being available; the only alternative, then, was a loan to meet the demands in England. The next question was what sum

he should borrow. After stating the estimated amount of the expenditure in England on account of India, and the means of meeting it, he proposed, he said, to borrow a sum of £4,000,000, though he might have occasion to come to the House again to borrow a further sum for railroad purposes. Sir Charles gave a very long and detailed explanation of the general position of railroad finances and of the state and prospects of those undertakings.

Mr. BAZLEY dwelt upon the heavy tax upon cotton occasioned by the want of facilities of transit, and urged the necessity of a revision of the land tenures of India. He hoped that the Indian Government would endeavour to develop the natural rather than the artificial resources of India, insisting upon the great importance of securing an ample supply of the raw material required for the employment of our manufacturing population. Our colonial possessions comprehended an immense area of cotton-producing countries, and in India there was not only land but labour.

Lord STANLEY said he was glad to hear from Sir C. WOOD that the reduction of the military expenditure was going on at a rapid rate, being satisfied that our prospects of equalizing expenditure and revenue mainly depended upon the diminution of this part of the expenditure. He deferred a full consideration of the subject of this loan till a future stage of the question.

Mr. J. B. SMITH strongly recommended the use of water-carriage for the conveyance of cotton and the opening of the navigation of the Godavery river. Everything depended, he said, upon cheap carriage for the transport of Indian cotton. With European superintendence India could produce cotton equal in quality to the American, and in quantity as much as we required.

Mr. VANSITTART took a much less favourable view of the Indian finances than Sir C. WOOD, and was of opinion that the anticipated equilibrium of revenue and expenditure was not likely to be seen for some years to come.

Mr. CRAWFORD said the proposal of Sir C. WOOD would not throw any additional weight upon the money-market, and his speech, he thought, would greatly relieve the public mind. He pointed out the advantages which would in a few years be derived from railroads in India, and the misapprehensions which prevailed in this country respecting the tenure of land in that country, the system of agriculture there, and the nature and extent of the home demand for cotton in India.

Mr. SMOLLETT complained of the enormous expenditure on account of India, and that with an income of £38,000,000 the Government could not make ends meet, but were spending £47,000,000, which he thought a great scandal, Lord Dalhousie having considered that £34,000,000 would suffice. He believed that a very large amount might be saved in every department, especially the military and public works. Against the latter department he brought very heavy charges, and said he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR objected that, in relation to public works carried on by companies, Sir C. WOOD was acting in the bad spirit of the East India Directors. He had not taken measures to promote the accumulation of capital in India and to alter the tenures of land, which, with other necessary reforms, were indispensable for the improvement of the country.

Colonel SYKES discussed the comparative advantages of carriage by water and by railroads, and the obstacles to the sale of land in India (except waste) in fee simple.

In his reply, Sir C. WOOD reminded the committee that he was not raising money to meet a deficit in India; it was to supply the wants of the home Treasury that he asked this power.

The resolution was then agreed to.

#### COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

MAY 31.

(BEFORE SIR C. CRESWELL.)

HAMILTON V. HAMILTON AND WATERS.

The Rev. Charles Dillon Hamilton prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Eliza Hamil-

ton on account of her adultery with Marcus Antoninus Waters. The respondent did not appear. The co-respondent put in an appearance, but no answer.

Dr. Spinks and Mr. E. F. Moore appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Miller for the co-respondent.

Dr. Spinks stated that the petitioner was a clergyman of the Church of England, and married the respondent at the Church of St. John the Baptist at Bristol in 1842. They lived in Norfolk until 1846, and they then went to India, where the petitioner obtained an appointment as chaplain, and resided first at Calcutta, then at Cawnpore, and then at Lucknow. On the 1st of October, 1850, she eloped with the co-respondent, then a lieutenant in her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and now in the 77th Regiment. She cohabited with Lieutenant Waters until August, 1851, and then returned to England, and had since been living with her friends. Lieutenant Waters was living as a guest in the petitioner's house when he rewarded his hospitality by running away with his wife.

Mr. Archer, a medical man in Upper Berkeley-street, stated that he had known the petitioner and the respondent both before and after the marriage. Before the marriage she was living in Norton-street, and received Mr. Hamilton's visits there. She passed by the name of Smith. They appeared to live very happily together after the marriage.

Mr. Crank, formerly the head-master of the Martiniers College at Lucknow, said he made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton when he went to Lucknow, where they were living in 1847 or 1848, and became very intimate with them. Mr. Hamilton was the chaplain at Lucknow. Mr. Hamilton always treated his wife with great kindness. Two or three years after he was at Lucknow Lieutenant Waters went there. Lieutenant Waters was taken ill in his bungalow, and Mr. Hamilton kindly invited him to his house. Lieutenant Waters stayed at Mr. Hamilton's for three or four months. He remembered giving a great ball to all the civilians and the military, at which Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and Lieutenant Waters were present. He noticed Lieutenant Waters and Mrs. Hamilton together in an open space in front of the College. A sentinel was walking up and down near them. He thought it did not look well to see them separating themselves from the rest of the company, and he went out and advised her to come inside, because a heavy dew was falling. She said she preferred remaining where she was. He went out a second time and asked whether she would take some refreshment, but she declined. He went out a third time, and offered to send the ayah with her shawl. Ultimately she came in. A few days after the ball Lieutenant Waters and Mrs. Hamilton left Lucknow. Mr. Hamilton came to him to make inquiries, and appeared very much distressed.

Mr. Charles Gubbins said that in 1850 or 1851 he was a magistrate at Meerut, and he went to the hotel there and saw Lieutenant Waters and Mrs. Hamilton. He told them that he had come in consequence of a communication from Lieutenant Simms, on behalf of Mr. Hamilton, and that he had been requested as a magistrate to interfere. Lieutenant Waters said that Mrs. Hamilton was there of her own free consent, and left the room in order that he might ascertain that fact from her. He pointed out that Lieutenant Waters would be very likely ruined if Mrs. Hamilton remained with him, and recommended that if she did not wish to return to her husband she should go back to her friends in England before the scandal became generally known. She said she would never return to her husband, but did not seem unwilling to return to her relations. He told her that he would allow her to occupy a room in his house until arrangements could be made for sending her to Cawnpore. They asked for time to consider what they should do, and he afterwards received a letter from Lieutenant Waters, which he forwarded to Mr. Hamilton.

James Godwin, a colour-sergeant in a Militia regiment, and formerly sergeant in her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, said that Lieutenant Waters joined



that regiment in 1851. When the regiment was quartered at Rawul Pindee a lady, who was afterwards pointed out to him as Mrs. Hamilton, was living with Lieutenant Waters in his bungalow. In the latter part of the year Lieutenant Waters went with a part of the regiment to the mountains to act against the hill tribes. The lady left about the same time.

The certificate of the marriage was put in, but it appeared that the lady was married under the name of Buckner, and there was no evidence to identify her as the person who had lived in India with the petitioner, and had eloped with Lieutenant Waters.

The hearing was adjourned for further evidence upon this point.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CAPTAIN SPEKE.**—The Founder's Gold Medal has been conferred by the Royal Geographical Society on Captain John Hanning Speke, of H.M.'s Bengal army, "for his eminent geographical discoveries in Africa, his prudence and intrepidity as a traveller, and more especially for his discovery of the great lake Victoria Nyanza, as illustrated by the map constructed for the journal of the society." Last year a similar medal was voted to Captain Richard Burton, of H.M.'s Bombay army. Earl de Grey and Ripon, who received the medal in the absence of Captain Speke, said, "it was a source of pleasure to him to think that officers of the old Indian army were amalgamating with the rest of the service without yielding any portion of the glorious heritage which as travellers and geographers seemed to be peculiarly their own."

**THE BISHOP DESIGNATE OF MADRAS.**—The Rev. Dr. Gell, Bishop designate of Madras, the week before last, addressed a meeting in the Hall of Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he is a distinguished member. The gentlemen present were chiefly members of the Church Missionary Union, a University Association of which Dr. Gell was formerly president. He drew attention to the progress of missions during the present generation, and to the growing interest in them within the last few years. He said that in what had already been done for spreading a knowledge of the Gospel there was very great cause for encouragement, but that the vast heathen populations of China and India proved how very much still remained to be done; that in South India there were many openings for persons of every kind of gift; that the Madras Presidency was reported to contain between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 of inhabitants; that the total number of the clergy was about 130—namely, 40 chaplains, 30 under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, more than 50 under the Church Missionary Society, and a few under the Colonial Church and School Society; that there were four chief languages in it—the Tamul, spoken in Madras and the country south of it, including Tinnevely—the Telooogo, spoken in the north-east part of the presidency, and also beyond the confines of the presidency, the Canarese, spoken in the centre, and the Malayalam in the south-west. He reviewed the work of the Church Missionary Society in South India. In Telooogo the society had three stations,—Masulipatam, Bezware, and Ellore. He alluded to the itinerating mission which Ragland had originated, and in which three Cambridge men, Meadows, Fenn, and Macdonald, were now employed. He observed that the educational establishments in Tinnevely were in a state of vigour, and that there were seventy theological students; that in Travancore, through the influence of a wise Christian resident, advantages had been obtained which would facilitate the progress of Christianity; that in the Syrian church on the west coast, in which Bishop Wilson took a great interest, and of which at one time he had much hope (but his hope was altogether disappointed), a light was beginning to shine. Two Syrian youths had met to pray, and at the close of the year thirty-four had joined the congregation connected with the mission. Thus, with very much work remaining to be done, there was also much encouragement.

**JAPAN.**—The correspondence respecting Japan, which has just been laid before Parliament, is chiefly occupied with an account of the withdrawal of the European representatives from Jeddo, and of the satisfactory circumstances under which they returned in March last, upon the formal invitation of the Tycoon, and with his engagement to take measures for their greater security and protection from menace and insult. They were received in State at Jeddo, and when the national flags were hoisted at the legations a Royal salute was fired from the batteries, for the first time in the history of our relations with Japan. Arrangements were also under consideration for the better protection of foreigners at the great trading port of Yokohama. The American Minister, Mr. Harris, declined to leave Jeddo, and the correspondence between him and our representative, Mr. Alcock, became greatly embittered. Mr. Alcock writes, reasonably enough, on the 31st January:—"Mr. Harris is not more impressed than I am with the consciousness that if satisfactory relations are ever to be established with this Government and people we must be content with improvement by slow degrees, and put up in the meantime with many shortcomings and not a few wrongs." Lord J. Russell also, writing to him on the 8th of April, says:—"Her Majesty's Government have no desire to quarrel with Japan," and more fully on the 10th on a subject now of pressing importance,—"I should wish to have your opinion, whether it is desirable to insist upon the provision of the treaty which admits of the residence of British subjects generally in the capital of Jeddo after the 1st of January, 1852. In forming an opinion upon this point the somewhat analogous case of Canton will naturally occur to your mind; and, whatever course should be decided on, the expediency of guarding in Japan against similar irritating discussions on such a point as those which have prevailed in China must constantly be kept in view."

The account given in these papers of the trade of Yokohama in the year 1860 is very encouraging. Two years ago the place was little more than a dismal swamp, entirely unknown to the world. The exports of 1860 were of the declared value of £824,000, more than half of which left in British vessels; the imports in British vessels were of the value of £133,000; and those in American, Dutch, and French vessels, £65,900; 103 merchant vessels, of 40,905 tons entered the port, 52 of them British vessels, of 21,724 tons. British vessels paid import and export duties and shipping dues to the amount of £30,000; American, Dutch, and French vessels, to the amount of £24,000. With the exception of spelter, dyewoods, and a few medicines, the Japanese have not been in the habit of buying our imports to any considerable extent, until through the stoppage of business at Shanghai last year, cottons and woollens were forced into the market. A large falling off in the exports from China was anticipated; a very large demand then arose, and by degrees a regular business established itself, in which the sale of camlets, shirtings, chintzes, and American drills formed the main feature. But the supply exceeded the demand, and in October the dangerous system of making sales on credit was introduced on an extended scale in order to diminish the stocks. But at the beginning of this year a better feeling prevailed both among buyers and importers. The great drawbacks to sound trade are the low currency of the Mexican dollar and the interference of the Government in all commercial transactions, especially in the sale of produce by regulating prices. There is promise of a large import trade in Chinese raw cotton, which will supply means of barter, tending to render the foreign merchant more independent of currency. The establishment of a bank is much wished, and a regular mail service to Shanghai by way of Nagasaki.

**GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.**—Mr. Alcock, the British Envoy in Japan, states in one of the despatches just published his idea of the Government of that country. The titular sovereigns, the Mikado and the Tycoon, hold only a phantom sceptre, and have no real power. It is behind these shadows that the true executive and gov-

erning power must be sought. There are first the ministers, with two of whom alone the representatives of foreign powers come in contact. Behind, but above them, is the Gorogio, or council of five—Daimios in their own right and high officers of State by election—claiming to exercise a supreme executive power under certain responsibility and control from those from whom their powers are derived. Beyond these, again, and probably the effective source of any power the Gorogio exercise, is the Great Council of the Daimios, understood to be eighteen in number, representing the sixty-two principal vassal princes of the empire, who, lastly, form a part only of the collective body of some 600 Daimios and privileged classes, possessed of territorial rights and privileges more or less considerable in the country, and a voice more or less direct and potent in its councils. The most powerful section of the Daimios are understood to be opposed to the great innovation of establishing foreign relations. Within a month from the conclusion of the first treaty (with America) the reigning Tycoon, the nominal head of the executive, disappeared from the scene; a mere boy, not his son, was elected from the Royal stock to succeed him, and all concerned in the negotiations were disgraced and removed, even down to the subordinates, and in disgrace to this day they remain, and it is with a hostile party in power that the foreign representatives have to deal in seeing the treaties carried into execution. In this party there are men who, it is believed, advocate a decided retrograde policy, consisting in the annoyance and intimidation of foreigners, and, if that should fail, decimation or general massacre, and closing the ports on the plea that public opinion will not tolerate foreign intrusion. Among the party driven from power this policy is supposed to find support in the hope that a collision with foreign Powers may ruin the existing Government. The governing members seem unable or reluctant to cope with these classes. Mr. Alcock thought it necessary recently to write plainly to the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs, that they must control the violent men who seek to drive foreigners out of the country by murder and terrorism; and he added, "Europe united would resist the attempt, render its success impossible, and punish the authors of such an outrage on the laws and rights of nations. Could they even temporarily effect their object and murder every foreigner, Japan would be the most grievous sufferer. Were such a flagitious policy ever to be carried out, the country would fall back under the ban of civilised nations, and be dealt with as a common enemy."

**DINNER TO THE EARL OF ELGIN AND SIR HOPE GRANT.**—The members of the Special Embassy to China and of the China Staff entertained the Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., at a banquet on Thursday evening at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. Among the company were Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, C.B., the Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley, the Hon. T. J. Thurlow, Lieutenant-Colonel Creaklock, Major H. B. Loch, C.B., Dr. Home, V.C., Mr. John Loch, Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., Colonel Stevenson, C.B., Major the Hon. J. Dormer, Major Bidduph, Major the Hon. Augustus Auson, V.C., Major Wilmot, V.C., Major Greathed, C.B., Captain Frank Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, C.B., &c.

**THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.**—Official returns just made public afford interesting particulars with regard to a topic which just now commands a larger share than ever of public attention—viz., the supply of raw cotton. The receipts during the last eighteen years have been as follows:—1843, 673,193,116 lb.; 1844, 646,111,304 lb.; 1845, 721,979,953 lb.; 1846, 467,856,274 lb.; 1847, 474,707,615 lb.; 1848, 713,020,161 lb.; 1849, 755,469,012 lb.; 1850, 663,576,861 lb.; 1851, 757,379,740 lb.; 1852, 929,782,448 lb.; 1853, 895,298,740 lb.; 1854, 887,333,140 lb.; 1855, 801,751,952 lb.; 1856, 1,023,886,304 lb.; 1857, 969,318,896 lb.; 1858, 1,034,342,176 lb.; 1859, 1,225,989,072 lb.; 1860, 1,390,938,752 lb. It will be observed that last year's import was the largest

on record, exhibiting an increase of 49 per cent. as compared with 1852, and 121 per cent. as compared with 1843. The supplies obtained were derived from the various sources of production in the following proportions:—

Year.	America.	India.	Other Countries.
1843	85	9	6
1844	80	14	6
1845	86	8	6
1846	85	7	8
1847	76	17	7
1848	84	12	4
1849	83	9	8
1850	76	18	6
1851	78	16	6
1852	82	9	9
1853	78	20	7
1854	81	13	6
1855	76	16	8
1856	76	19	5
1857	67	26	7
1858	84	12	4
1859	78	16	6
1860	80	15	5

The expression "other countries" comprises the Brazils, Egypt, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, British Guiana, &c. It is an encouraging feature in the analysis that we are less proportionally dependent on the Americans than in 1843, and that our other sources of supply have to some extent kept pace with the rapidly-augmenting demand, but it is, nevertheless, a grave fact that the American cotton-fields sent us last year nearly double the quantity forwarded in 1843, and that any interruption in their production would now be felt on this side of the Atlantic more keenly than ever. Thus, in 1843 the American supplies were 574,738,520 lb.; in 1844, 517,218,622 lb.; in 1845, 626,650,412 lb.; in 1846, 401,949,393 lb.; in 1847, 364,599,291 lb.; in 1848, 600,247,488 lb.; in 1849, 634,504,050 lb.; in 1850, 493,153,112 lb.; in 1851, 596,638,962 lb.; in 1852, 765,630,544 lb.; in 1853, 658,451,796 lb.; in 1854, 722,151,346 lb.; in 1855, 681,629,424 lb.; in 1856, 780,040,016 lb.; in 1857, 654,758,048 lb.; in 1858, 833,237,776 lb.; in 1859, 961,707,264 lb.; and in 1860, 1,115,890,608 lb. The production of British India, which sustained a severe check in the year of the great mutiny (when it reached its maximum), is now again recovering. The receipts from India last year were 204,141,168 lb., as compared with 180,496,624 lb. in 1856; 250,338,144 lb. in 1857; 132,722,576 lb. in 1858; and 192,330,800 lb. in 1859. The receipts from the Mediterranean were last year 44,036,608 lb., a larger total than in any previous year, with the exception of 1852, when the supplies from that source were 48,058,640 lb. The value of the raw cotton imported last year was £35,756,889, as compared with £34,550,036 in 1859; £30,106,968 in 1858; £29,288,827 in 1857; £26,448,224 in 1856; £20,848,515 in 1855; and £20,175,395 in 1854.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The report states that no material change had taken place in the distribution of the fleet during the last six months. The *Mooltan* had been placed on the active list, and the *Ripon* was under repair. The *Mooltan* had not yet made a sea voyage. The trip from the Thames to Southampton was quite satisfactory, and as every arrangement tending to enhance the comfort of the passengers had been introduced in this vessel, it might be confidently expected that she would acquire a high character in the company's fleet. The *Ripon* was the first of the large class of iron vessels built by the company eighteen years ago, when the comparative merits of wood and iron as materials for shipbuilding was a question that had to be solved by experience. The *Ripon* had proved so sound a ship that it had been decided to lengthen her by the bow, to fit her with new boilers, and to apply to her machinery the recent improvements to secure economy of fuel. An arrangement for the postal service was concluded since the last meeting, terminable on twelve months' notice, under which the company were to receive a moderate rate of subsidy for certain branches of the service, which, at a period when the cost of fuel was comparatively low, they had performed without aid from the Government. The most important of those branches was a line be-

tween Bombay and China, which being made to alternate with the monthly or contract line, furnished a complete fortnightly communication between England and the intermediate places on the trunk line, and Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, &c., and as the Government enjoyed all the privileges of the contract on this line—namely, the conveyance of the mails free, and of official passengers at reduced rates—the directors constantly kept a claim for some remuneration before the authorities. This claim for past services had been adjusted by the payment of £12,000 in respect of the twelve round voyages performed in the year 1860. Previous to the conclusion of the above arrangement the directors had given notice to the Government that the company would not have occasion to despatch the vessels on this branch regularly as theretofore, but only as their commercial traffic might require. It was eventually agreed, however, that the line should be carried on for six months certain from the 1st of January last, the company receiving £2,000 for each round voyage, or at the rate of £24,000 per annum, subject to discontinuance on two months' notice. That notice had been served on the company, and the consequent reduction of the China mail service from a fortnightly to a monthly one had been officially announced by the Postmaster-General. It appeared that the line had yielded £12,000 a year in postages (or half the subsidy agreed upon); so that, without estimating collateral advantages or the probable increase of correspondence owing to the peace with China, its continuance would only cost the country £12,000 per annum, or £500 for each homeward and £500 for each outward mail. The general operations of the half-year had been satisfactory, while the public services intrusted to the company had been performed with remarkable punctuality; and the directors felt enabled to recommend that the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. be declared for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, and that payment of the same be made, clear of Income-tax, on and after the 24th inst.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 25. Chance, Sparke, Bombay; Horsa, Bogart, Calcutta; Rydal, Harrison, Mauritius; Akbar, Seon, India and St. Vincent. —27. Blenheim, Atkinson, Lord Macaulay, Muir, Gosforth, Porteus. City of Manchester, King, Sebastopol, Fraser, all from Calcutta; Young England, Ward, Naomi, Sayers, and Woodcote, Fleming, Ceylon; Empress, Wilson, Mauras and Pondicherry; Monika, McCastin, Foo-chow-Foo; Fanny McHenry, Smith, Manila; Gibson Craig, Smith, Bombay; Spray of the Ocean, Slougher, Foo-chow-Foo; Neptune, Varray, Rangoon; Echo, Le Fevre, Kurrachee; Nydenham, Tosh, Calcutta and Trinidad; Robert Morrison, Thorn, and Indian Ocean, Hutchinson, Bombay; Hadassah, Clarkson, and Fanny Mitcheson, Halett, Akyab; Louise, Sourabaya; Her Majesty, Seymour, Korrachee; Princess Royal, Howe, Calcutta; Herzogen Marie, Wahlman, Kurrachee; Danube, Rutt, Alzoa Bay; Lord Palmerston, Herd, Mauritius —28. H.M.'s ship Punjab, Foulerton, and Charger, Smith, Bombay; Anne Archbell, Morris, Calcutta; Quito, Wyle, Akyab. —29. Ivanhoe, Filian, and Essex, Monro, Bombay. —30. Panet, Jenkins, Bombay; Anne Cropton, Turner, Maulmain. —31. Cleander, Fectie, Sourabaya; Peira (s), Jamieson, Alexandria; Munster, Koch, Sourabaya; Boldon, Lawn, Millbank, Ceylon; Duke of Wellington, Smith, Bombay; Der West, Pust, Batavia; Collinda, Duncan, Mauritius. June 1. Geffard, Hubert, Ceylon; Arctisus, Brown, and Thomson Hankey, Junior, Lyall, Mauritius; India, Sardi, Mauritius and Malaga; Celt (s), Ladda, Cape of Good Hope; Ida, Nykop, Maulmain; Great Tasmania, Flynn, Bombay. —3. Brothers, Preston, Tatuorcin; Ville de Dieppe, Rousseau, Rangoon to Havre; Fanny, Hjarne, Mauritius; Buchanan, Guy, Alzoa Bay; Ivanhoe, Lane, Calcutta; Eleanor, Armstrong, Akyab; Clymene, Hunt, Calcutta; West, Hawkins, Batavia. —4. Danubio, Smith, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from Southampton, June 4, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suva. —For MALTA.—Ens. Surge. —For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. R. Gordon, Miss E. Ainger, Miss L. Ainger, Capt. and Mrs. Knyvett, Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. S. Mackintosh, Mr. A. Ned, Mr. J. G. French, Capt. Traucnell, Mrs. Col. Koyvet, Asst. surg. C. J. Schmitz, Asst. surg. E. J. Hoskins, Asst. surg. J. W. Johnson, Miss Finlay, Mr. G. Thoug, Capt. and Mrs. Peter, Mr. R. Guinet, Mrs. J. G. French, Ens. W. E. Wilkinson, Mr. Guiney, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. S. Bowley. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. Holding, Mr. and Mrs. F. Forbes. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Mackillop, Mr. E. C. Essex. For Ceylon.—Asst. surg. Finlay. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Hayward.

Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, June 12, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suva. —For CALCUTTA.—Capt. C. B. Stewart, Mr. R. P. Lyons, Mr. W. T. Berners Maj. and Mrs. Boisragon, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence. For HONG KONG.—Dr. W. Lockhart, Mrs. Percival, Capt. Engle, Capt. McKiestry. For MADRAS.—Capt. J. Mulens. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Scott.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

AITKEN, the wife of Lieut. col. W. D., Bombay Artillery, of a son, at Southend, Essex, May 25.  
HERVEY, the wife of Capt. G. A. F., of a son, at Melksham, Wilts, June 3.  
MARTIN, the wife of Major A., commanding H.M.'s 38rd Bengal N.I., of a daughter, at Kew, May 24.  
MOORE, the wife of Capt. C. W., 3rd M.E. Regt., of a son, at Carlton-road, Maida-vale, June 1.  
TURNER, the wife of J., Surgeon Bombay Horse Artillery, of a daughter, at 27, Norfolk-villas, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, May 27.

### MARRIAGES.

CLUTTERBUCK, Rev. J. Caspar, to Julia M., daughter of the late Charles F. Laurie, Esq., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Bombay Military Service, at St. Mary's, West Brompton, April 27.  
DAY, Horace, Asst. surgeon Bombay Army, to Kate R., widow of the late Stirling Carver, Esq., at St. Saviour's Church, Bath, June 1.  
LAMB, J. C., to Isabella A., daughter of the late P. Hutchison, Esq., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at Stamford-hill, London, May 22.

### DEATHS.

CLEGHORN, Susan, widow of James, formerly of the Bengal Marine, at Bedford, aged 33, May 25.  
GORDON, Robert Francis, youngest son of Capt. C. V., H.M.'s 28th Regt. Madras Army, of diphtheria, aged 4 years and 9 months, at Lee-park, Lee, May 31.  
KENNEDY, Harriet, widow of Dr. Alexander, formerly Superintendent surgeon Hyderabad Subsidiary Force Madras Army, at Great Malvern, aged 84, May 23.  
REID, Mary A., wife of Henry S., Bengal Civil Service, at 118, Westbourne-terrace, aged 32, May 30.

## India Office,

June 4, 1861.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. C. Grant, 5th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. R. H. Dyas, 4th Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. A. R. Mead, Art.; Capt. W. Hickens, Engrs.; Capt. De V. F. Carey, Art.; Maj. P. A. P. Bouvier, 85th N.I.; Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Capt. T. Pierce, 30th N.I.; Capt. J. C. Wood, 30th N.I.; Vet. surg. W. McDermott; Asst. surg. J. B. Collinson, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. T. Mathew, Med. Estab.; Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, 47th N.I.; Brev. lieut. col. T. A. Carey, 17th N.I.; Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, 4th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. McInroy, 19th N.I.; Maj. C. Burton, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. S. H. Mackay, 39th N.I.; Lieut. R. S. Roberts, 13th N.I.; Capt. H. A. Graham, 2nd Eur. Regt.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. W. Scott, 13th N.I.; Lieut. M. W. B. Pasley, Art.; Lieut. G. B. Crispin, 4th N.I.; Capt. M. R. Bruce, 23rd N.I.; Surg. G. G. W. Maitland, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. C. M. Smith, M.D., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. F. Belli, 40th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st L.C., 6 mo.; Capt. D. Briggs, 17th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. P. W. Rutherford, 33rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. L. Clogstown, 10th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. G. S. Hills, Engrs., 3 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, C.B., Art., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. Sir P. Melvill, 6 mo.; Maj. E. Campbell, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. A. L. Williams, 6 mo.

#### NAVAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. M. P. Tozer, 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Clarkson, 6 mo.; Lieut. C. P. Georges, 6 mo.; Lieut. E. J. R. Brazier, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. W. Grant, 42nd N.I.; Col. R. R. Kinleside, Art.; Capt. J. B. Thomson, 29th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. F. Nelson, Invs.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. W. Macauley, 16th N.I.

#### NAVAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Purser P. Jones.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint J. T. F. Callaghan, Esq. (Chief Magistrate of the Colony of Hong Kong), to be Administrator of the Government of the Colony of Labuan during the absence of the Governor.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling, taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	—	—
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1 6½	78
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
4½ per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	1 10½	93
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	1 10½	94
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 0	100

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest Bills. Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate. 60 days' sight.
Calcutta .....	1s. 11½d. ½	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Madras .....	1s. 11½d. ½	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Bombay .....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3rd May, £

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....	227	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), scrip	99½ x.d.	
	India 5 per cent. ....	77	
	India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.	33½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	100	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	96½ ½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	96½ ½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	101½ ½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	15s. to 20s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	15s.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	95½ to 96½
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	all	4½ to 5½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	15	100½ to 101½
Stock	East Indian .....	all	97 to 99
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debent.	all	98½ to 99½
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	all	99½ to 99½
100	Ditto 1865-70 .....	all	
20	Jubbulpore .....	all	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98 to 99
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	100	1½ to 2 dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	94 to 96
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	88 to 90
20	Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin) .....	11	7 to 8 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	99½ to 100½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	15	1 to 2 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	83 to 85
40	Australasia .....	all	60 to 62
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18 to 19
30	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	46 to 47
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	15 to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ to 2 dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	1 to 2 dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½ x.d.
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	par. ½ pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	71 to 73
20	Ditto New .....	30	12 to 13 pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 2
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 2
10	Ditto ditto .....	all	5 to 7

THE MINTS.—The following sums were received and coined at the three Mints during March.

	Received.	Coined.
Calcutta .....	Rs. 2,122	11,21,047
Madras .....	2,053	4,23,104
Bombay .....	—	48,58,846
		20,94,365
		54,730
		25,00,000

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The Paid-up Capital	145,000
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India Office, 30th May, 1861.

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By order of the Board,

THOMAS BURNELL, Secretary.

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MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well-known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy for occasional ailments they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. May be had of all medicine vendors.

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## CRITICAL REMARKS.

"In order to make a good book two things are essential—an author competent to treat the subject he takes in hand, and a publisher spirited enough to give the writer a loose rein in the production of his work—that is, liberality in allowing him all means and appliances for rendering it a master-piece. The publishers of 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' deserve the highest credit and the greatest success for giving the world this admirable volume in its present costly shape. Its intrinsic merit deserves every penny which has been spent upon it, and, inasmuch as we have never seen a book brought out with better taste or finish, the cost of its production must have been very serious. No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mayhew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practised writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional technicalities, whilst, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humour as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an especial charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathises with the noble animal which he describes. Without pretending to go into any analysis of this valuable work, we at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse-doctor, yet the work of all others for the bookshelves in every gentleman's sanctum; admirable in every way as a practical treatise on a very important subject, which it elevates altogether out of the region of quackery; and the tone is so learned, yet easy; so close to business, yet gentleman-like, that the dedication to Sir Benjamin seems as much in its proper place as if it faced a surgical work on the diseases or wounds of man. We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation."—*Era*, July 15, 1860.

"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth. Hardly less attractive than the letter-press are the four hundred beautifully-executed woodcuts, which accompany it, and which explain clearly the meaning. In conclusion, we wish Mr. Mayhew the success his work deserves, and the public the good taste to appreciate it."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

"The diagnosis of every disease, no matter how simple or how complicated, is described in the most lucid manner, so that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand. The cause and symptoms of suffering being ascertained, the next step naturally is to prescribe the most efficacious mode of treatment; and this difficult task Mr. Mayhew has achieved with admirable success—in no small degree attributable to the excellence of the numerous engravings with which he has illustrated his already perspicuous letter-press. That every member of the Veterinary College will be anxious to possess a copy of this new manual of his profession may be accepted as an undoubted fact: but we shall be strangely surprised if it do not find a conspicuous place on the shelves of every country gentleman, and of every intelligent farmer throughout merry England."—*National Standard*, June 23, 1860.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious. The illustrations are clever, and fully serve the purpose for which they are annexed—to give certain indications of the nature of disease, and the readiest means of treatment."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Horn News*.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 490.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	April 30
Madras .....	" 14	Bombay .....	May 11
Agra .....	" 7	Ceylon .....	" 16
		China (Hong-Kong) .....	May 1.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 8th of May brings very unsatisfactory intelligence as to the state of the indigo districts in Lower Bengal. The ryots are "out on strike," and those who are still willing to act faithfully by their European employers are subjected to terrorism and ill-treatment at the hands of the dishonest and refractory. The rioters had even ventured to attack a magistrate at the head of a party of military police who was proceeding to arrest the ringleaders of a gang that had grievously assaulted a Gomastah and a native Deputy Magistrate who had attempted to remonstrate with them on the illegality of their conduct. The police were compelled to fire in self-defence, and killed three men and wounded three others, two of the latter mortally. In another instance a party of coolies, quietly weeding a patch of ground belonging to a factory, were driven off by a body of armed men, who chased them into the river and speared one of them to death. The Sonthals, too, are again on the eve of fresh disturbances. According to the official account, the native land-owners have been raising their rents, while the Mahajuns have been putting on an additional pressure for the recovery of moneys advanced at extortionate rates. Not unfrequently the landlord

and the money-lender is one and the same person, in which case the luckless peasant is little better than a serf bound to the soil. A body of military police has been despatched into the district; but it is clear that there must be something radically wrong in a system which is liable to such frequent and violent agitation.

The famine appears to have abated something of its extreme intensity, or, rather, the measures taken to relieve the suffering population have proved remarkably successful. From this country about fourteen lakhs have been remitted to India, which will now suffice to meet the requirements of the emergency. Much sickness and debility, of course, prevail where the greatest scarcity has been felt, and very many deaths have taken place, especially in the Meerut division; but on the whole the prospect is brighter than it has been for some time past, and the natives will very shortly be in a condition to furnish a new instance of national ingratitude.

A General Order on the subject of the amalgamation, which is given elsewhere, will recommend itself to the attention of our military readers. As some doubts appear to be entertained by officers now on furlough as to the channel through which application is to be made for admission to the staff corps of their respective presidencies, we may state that they must apply to their former commanding officer in India, who will forward their application to the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which they belong. In our last issue a mishap occurred in "making up" Major Chesney's Retirement Scheme, but by attending to the paragraphs according to their numbers the sense will be easily preserved. The tabular statement in the third column of page 452 should have followed par. 26, and consequently have occupied the first column of that page.

The chief item of news from China relates to the arrival of the English and French ministers in Peking on the 26th of March. Their reception was all that could be desired. An interesting account of the progress of the French in Cochin China will be found in our columns.

The House of Commons last night was principally engaged in legislating for India. The new Loan Bill and the batch of Bills relating to the reconstitution of the Legislative Council, the establishment of High Courts of Judicature, and the opening up of the Civil Service, were all read a second time.

In our last number we took occasion to animadvert upon the statement ascribed to the Secretary of State for India, to the effect that, as the Government had made no use of the Delhi Prize Fund, no interest would be paid upon it. At the same time we expressed our belief that the twofold error contained in the above statement had probably originated with the reporter of the speech in question. It is now admitted that there was a misapprehension on the subject in one quarter or another. What Sir Charles Wood really intended to say was, that interest would be allowed on the prize specie, but not on the jewels. This is

perfectly fair if the jewels have not been realised, but we are under the impression that they were converted into cash some time ago, and the amount added to the prize fund. If so, interest is as much due upon their value as upon any other portion of the fund. It would at least be very strange if no steps have yet been taken to dispose of these jewels, for otherwise how can it be known what is the real amount to be distributed? Indeed, on referring to the papers submitted to Parliament just twelve months ago, we find that the jewels were all sold previous to the 17th of June, 1859, at which time the only prize property that remained to be realised were twelve elephants, fifty horses, and some brass and iron ordnance, the value of which was estimated at 36,000 rupees. On the 12th March, 1860, the Under Secretary of State for India informed the Secretary to the Treasury that the Delhi Prize Fund amounted (in addition to the above sum) to Rs. 32,41,917-6-8, to which was to be added Rs. 2,80,000 as interest at the rate of 5 per cent., according to the Government Order of the 14th June, 1858. How absurd, then, was the statement ascribed to Sir Charles Wood. Reporters should really be more careful.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Clephane L. Richardson, 58th Bengal N.I., of Cholera, at Jessore, aged 29, April 4.  
MADRAS.—Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th Madras N.I., at Madras, April 25.  
BOMBAY.—Ens. Alfred Dowden, H.M.'s 8th Bombay N.I., on board the Great Tasmania, on his passage to England, aged 22, May 19.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Astell, Rev. J. Coley, Mr. Weyman, Mr. C. Leckie, Mr. Hyde, Mr. A. Sconce, Mr. and two Misses Morgan, Maj. and Mrs. Sherwill and two children, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Mr. Brodie, Capt. Dyne, Mr. H. Richardson, Maj. Shakespear, Mr. D. H. Lee, Lieut. Carey, Mr. A. Roberts, Mr. Cartwell. From MADRAS.—Rev. A. Alcock, Capt. A. Chambers, Capt. W. Owen, Capt. Vibart, Col. Hardinge. From HONG KONG.—Surg. Galbraith, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. Syers, Maj. Swaffield. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Mahlenfield and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bedier and five children, Maj. de Cools, Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Coq. From ALXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rosetti, Miss Rosetti, Mr. Pastre, Madame Keonig, Mr. and Mrs. Cretien, Mr. Lahuppe, Mr. Hollingsworth, Capt. McAndrew. From MALTA.—Mrs. Davidson and six children, Miss Eynand, Mrs. Lyon and child, Mr. Forde, Mr. Pelham.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, June 13.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Wright and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Beake and two children, Mr. Younghusband, Mr. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Hackle and two children, Mrs. Graham and infant, Mrs. Blake and three children, Mrs. Ballingall, Miss Main, Lady Campbell and three children, Mr. Buttice, Capt. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and three children, Mr. Griffin, Mrs. Eckford and two children, Mrs. Garnett, Capt. Gillett, Duleep Singh, Lieut. Col. Sir E. Campbell, Capt. Ballingall, Capt. Drage, Lieut. Cox, Lieut. Corcoran, Surg. Fraser, Paymr. Sibley, Capt. Stephens, Maj. and Mrs. Dewar, Capt. Lane, Mr. Cartmill, Mr. Gallett, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and four children, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Drabble, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Yeldham, Mr. Kenseid, Mr. Reid, Lieut. Percival, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Tronson and infant. From MADRAS.—Mr. Bourdillon, Capt. and Mrs. Long and infant, Mrs. Deatry, Mrs. Barnes and infant, Mrs. Desborough, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Bourdillon and three children, Rev. Mr. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Swinton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Carr and infant, Lieut. Owen, Mr. McIntyre, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Capt. Adair, Maj. Findlay, Mr. Boothby. From HONG KONG.—Mr. de Motel, Surg. Elliott. From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Denman and two children, Mr. Jones. From GALLE.—Mrs. Vanderspenn and child, Mr. Rossoch, Mr. Durand, Mr. Wood, Mr. Joiner.



## BENGAL.

## THE NEW COURTS AND THEIR JUDGES.

We have to congratulate the Government of Bengal on the appointments which they have made to the new Small Cause Courts in the agricultural districts and commercial cities of the Lower Provinces. There is no reason, however, why the reform should not have been carried out five months ago. The new Courts will be established at the following stations and sub-divisions, and will be presided over by the following judges, whose rates of salary we append:—

STATION.	JUDGE.	SALARY.
		Rs.
KISHNAGHUR, Sudder Station ...	Mr. C. Boulnois, Barrister ...	1,500
Khoosetah, Sub-division ...	Mr. O. Temple ...	1,000
Melherpore, ditto ...	Kaasheshur Mitter ...	700
Choochanganah, ditto ...	Mr. W. Wright ...	700
Santipore, ditto ...	Doorgapersand Ghose ...	700
Bongong, ditto ...	Mr. R. S. Thompson ...	1,000
JESSORE, Sudder Station ...	Mr. E. S. Dale, Barrister ...	1,500
Magorah, Sub-division ...	Mr. C. T. Davis ...	1,000
Jenidah, ditto ...	Mr. J. Weston ...	1,000
Kocharpore, ditto ...	Dwarkanauth Roy ...	700
Narail, ditto ...	Obhoy Coomar Dutt ...	700
Suburbs of Calcutta, including ...	Mr. E. Da Costa ...	1,000
Howrah ...	Mr. J. T. Bell ...	700
Dacca, City ...	Punchannund Banerjee ...	700
Moorshedabad, ditto ...	Sukhawut Hossein ...	700
Patna, ditto ...		

The two barristers at the Sudder stations of Kishnaghur and Jessore will have purely Small Cause powers, and will, when necessary, act as co-judges with their colleagues in the sub-divisions, just as the junior judges of the Presidency Courts sit with the first judge once a week for the trial or revision of difficult cases.

Under this scheme the Government has had it in its power to reward a most deserving class of its own officers—the Principal Sudder Ameens—to whom all promotion has long been denied. Those of the first grade are raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a-month, and the sooner they acquire an instinct for swift and summary decisions in Small Causes, the better. This allows the Sudder Ameens of the second grade to rise from Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 a-month, and promotion in the lower ranks will thus be accelerated. Messrs. O. Temple and Davis will be required to pass in the vernacular languages within a year, though, we believe, they will be able to do so almost immediately. The two barristers must necessarily depend on interpreters, as in the Presidency Courts, but all the other judges are masters of the colloquial of the people.

The Courts are experimental, those in the cities being limited to one year. But if the judges do their own abilities and experience justice, and if they are supplied with a sufficient establishment, the scheme is one which will prove immediately successful and ultimately self-supporting if not profitable. The experiment, too, has a wider significance. Its results will test the value of English barristers as Mofussil judges, and afford some data as to the propriety of throwing open the Civil Service to barristers of five years' standing.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PESHAWUR, April 30.—There is something serious brewing in the direction of Kohat; and, if I am not very much misinformed, our civil and military authorities are about holding a consultation as to the policy of beginning hostilities as early as possible against the hill-men. Sir Sydney Cotton returned yesterday rather unexpectedly to that station, which it was supposed

he had left for the season, and the members of the staff have also delayed their departure for Murree. It is also rumoured that a wing of H.M.'s 7th royal fusiliers will be recalled for Nowshera. As I said at the time the regiment was ordered off, it was bad policy to denude Peshawur of European troops. Captain James, our commissioner, strenuously opposed the movement, and even carried his representation against it personally to the head of the Punjab Government; and it is now being perceived by people who required half-an-eye only to do so before, that it was all a mistake to replace a strong and highly efficient infantry regiment with a handful of European cavalry, which, like all European cavalry in India hot seasons, is of very little use, besides being especially unfitted for operations in a broken country like our own. The general's return to Peshawur, and the presence, by express order, of all the staff, divisional as well as station, is also attributed to the carrying out of the sepoy furlough, G.O. C.-in-C., among the 38rd and 58th N.I.; to the early development of the amalgamation scheme, and to the important modifications to be effected in the management of the barrack department. You see by all this that, instead of the promise of the usual hot weather *otium cum dig*, our people in high places will have their hands full of work for some time to come in this place of bad repute. A friend, writing from Rawul Pindee, informs me of the departure of a strong detachment of her Majesty's 81st regiment for Campbellpore on Saturday. This may be looked upon as another straw showing which way the wind is blowing. There is every likelihood, indeed, of a harassing *dour* turning up for the troops in this division during the summer months. The heat has become so intense that punkah-pulling comes into operation throughout the valley to-morrow; tatties are to follow as soon as they can be got ready. The prevalence of hot winds at an unusually early period of the season has led to a march being stolen upon those economists who seriously thought European soldiers could become salamanders at will.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LAHORE.—The heat here is much greater than usual at this season, and we must only hope that it portends a heavy fall of rain at the proper season. All feuds amongst the railways officials having happily ceased, the works are progressing with an activity that bodes some good, and it is even whispered that the line between this and Umritsur will be opened by Christmas. I fear it cannot be done, as the Umritsur station has not yet been commenced on. Our Lieutenant-governor proceeds to Peshawur before taking up his quarters at Murree for the hot season. There are several little matters to be settled there. Some of the hill tribes have again been up to their tricks, and they have consequently been blocked up; that is, prohibited their intercourse with the people of the plains, on whom they are altogether dependent for their supplies. They cannot, therefore, hold out very long. The Volunteer movement is languishing; the folks who promoted it are gone or going, and I much fear the zeal with which the scheme was taken up is cooling down towards zero. I hear of some valuable discoveries of sculptured figures in the Yoozooftan; I will let you know about them when I learn particulars.

PROLONGATION OF FURLOUGH.—We (*Englishman*) hear that staff officers now on leave at home on sick certificate will come in for the indulgence of the twenty months' furlough, instead of fifteen hitherto granted, without loss of staff appointments; and that the home authorities will grant them the prolongation, if applied for. This improvement in the furlough regulations cannot too soon be brought into general application, as the period of leave of absence hitherto granted, retaining staff appointments, has been injudiciously, and in many cases injuriously, short and insufficient for recovery.

OFFICIAL THANKS.—The Governor-general has thanked Lieut.-col. Hawkins and Capt. Huxham for their recent services to the State in the arrest of certain rebels, and sanctioned Rs. 4,000 to be sent to Brigadier Wheeler for distribution, as proposed by him.

INDUS TUNNEL.—The progress made with the Indus Tunnel during the month of April has been very satisfactory, the gallery having been extended ninety-two feet. The distance now reached from the East Bank is one hundred and sixty feet, and from the West two hundred and forty-five feet—the gallery being complete to within eight or ten feet of these points.

SHAJEHANPORE, April 29.—Brigadier Holdich, C.B., commanding Rohilcund Field Force, arrived yesterday, and having this morning inspected H.M.'s 88th Regiment, which was under arms on the regimental parade-ground in review order for that purpose, and of course had a very imposing appearance, with which he must have been well satisfied, proceeds on to Bareilly.

MR. F. A. VINCENT has been appointed Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity and Assistant-General Superintendent of Thuggee in Behar, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. He is vested with the full powers of a magistrate in the districts of Behar Shahabad, Sarun, Champaran, Tirhoot, Patna, Monghyr, and Bhagalpore. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has also conferred on him like powers in the Ghazepore district.

SAFE ECONOMY.—It is pleasing to calculate the relief to the State exchequer that will be immediately caused by the reduction and remodelling of the native army, and indeed some of the items of economy that will be effected have such a florid hue of financial prosperity as to be almost incredible until tested by arithmetical calculation. Thus, for instance, the saving that will be made by officering the two hundred and ten new regiments on the irregular system, as compared with the cost of the same number of regiments of native infantry officered as heretofore, will be, in round numbers, £1,500,000 a-year. In this calculation is not included the saving that will be effected in the medical officering, which, in the Bengal army alone, supposing that all the regiments have assistant-surgeons posted to them, would amount to £20,000, as compared with the expense of having full surgeons posted to these corps. Any person wishing to verify these cheering calculations may do so in a few minutes; we have not space to go into figures.—*Englishman*

VOLUNTEERING FOR THE LINE.—A letter received from Mooltan, written by an officer of the 1st Bengal fusiliers, at that station, mentions that there is no doubt of the regiment taking general service and going over to H.M.'s line almost in a body; but that, on the other hand, but one officer of the corps has expressed his intention of making the same election; and he is not qualified, by having passed in the native language, to join the staff corps. A large number of officers of the 1st fusiliers are, however, on staff employ; and all these will go to the staff corps. The telegraphic information received by the Government confirms the impression conveyed in the letter above referred to, as it announces that the men of the 1st fusiliers are following the example of the regiments previously called upon to volunteer; and the 2nd fusiliers, at Roorkee, are also almost unanimously crossing the line into the royal service.

PRIZE MONEY.—We (*Englishman*) are happy to be able to announce to the officers and soldiers concerned in the distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money, that their interests and claims have at length fallen into energetic hands, as a committee will immediately commence work at the Presidency, with the officer commanding the division at its head, and take up the complicated and laborious task of classifying the recipients and apportioning the amount claimable by the different ranks amongst the forces engaged at the two captured cities. Those who have waited so long for their hardly earned prize must not, however, be unreasonably impatient, and expect anything like an immediate settlement of their claims, but must rest satisfied with the assurance, based upon the characters of the President and members of the committee, that no avoidable delay will occur in bringing the distribution of the prize-money in question to a final settlement, and that they will receive their respective shares at as early a date as is possible.

DELHI, May 2.—I am glad to report a nice fall of rain, which has enabled us to breathe again; it came on with lightning and thunder last evening. Letters from Umballa also report a good fall on the previous evening. The air is now cool and agreeable; clouds are still about, and we have expectations of more rain before they clear off. A detachment of the 15th Punjab infantry on their way to Jullundur marched in the day before yesterday, and resumed their march this morning. Volunteering for the line is going on in the artillery stationed here. I fancy the bounty will tempt many. The sale of Major Skinner's effects took place yesterday. I do not think very high prices were realised, and the guns went very low. The *Delhi Gazette* press rains have been purchased by Mr. Courtenay for an hotel; it is well suited for the purpose, and likely to answer well.—*Englishman*.

THE TAJ MAHAL.—The *Delhi Gazette* calls attention to the state of the Taj at Agra. Our contemporary states that if it is neglected as at present, this splendid tomb will be a ruin in fifty years. The *Gazette* writes:—"But the whole place will be a ruin in fifty years, all except the Taj itself much sooner. Grass is growing between the slabs on the tessellated pavement. The slabs themselves are loosened, while weeds and incipient trees and vegetation of all kinds are making themselves seen in the crevices all over the domes of the minarets; weeds of this sort grow apace in India, and very soon reduce to absolute ruin a building like this. Again, the garden yesterday morning was in such an untidy state, it looked as if it had not been touched for a century. The fact is, under the present stupid arrangement, the males only care about getting as much profit as they can from the fruits and flowers, and they take care the birds don't interfere with their gains and carry off the former, and that is all they do care about. It is a perfect eyesore and quite distressing to see this beautiful place, that ought to be taken so much care of, and that might be made so invaluable to the public, let go to rack and ruin. Again, some indulge in a Gothic trick of "lighting up" the Taj as they call it. This ought never to be allowed. Now and then it might be permitted to light up the inside, but that should be done as seldom as possible, for every time it is done the smoke blackens the interior face of the building; but outside it is most mischievous, for the melted nitre and sulphur, or whatever they use, falls down on the stones, and when it is dug up, as it must be to get it off, great holes are chopped in the stones themselves, and the beautiful even surface totally destroyed. Any one can see the mischief that has been done by these blue lights on the tessellated platform below the terrace from which they are usually lit up."

THE SONTHALS.—The Deputy Commissioner at Nya Doomka has reported that he apprehends that the Sonthals may cause disturbances. Suits for enhancement of rents have been brought against them, and there has been pressure exercised by the Mahajuns. Some panic prevailed in that part of the country, and the prices of grain had fallen considerably. The Sonthals were holding meetings, and the Deputy Commissioner had sent for the head men; 100 of the military police were to be at Nya Doomka on the 4th May. The Commissioner of Burdwan went off for Beerbhoom on the 3rd. There are more military police available at Soorea, Beerbhoom, whence the 100 men had proceeded.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.—Some official papers relative to the extent to which the people of India have availed themselves of municipal institutions have been published. It appears that a year ago the Secretary of State inquired how far Municipal Government had been carried out in Northern India, and from the papers which have appeared the result is far from satisfactory. While these institutions have been only partially introduced into Bengal, in the N.-W. and in the Punjab they have scarcely any existence. This state of things is due, in the opinion of the Governor-General, partly to the apathy of the local governments and their officers, and partly to the disinclination of the people themselves. The reason why

the latter dislike the measure is attributed to distrust of any novelty, a non-understanding of the intentions of Government, distrust of the machinery proposed for raising and expending the taxes, and a want of appreciation of the object of municipal government itself. These obstacles to local self-government may, as the supreme government points out, be removed by carefully explaining what is intended, and above all by letting the people themselves choose the objects on which the money raised shall be expended. The local governments have been urged to take the matter in hand, and while taking care that personal influence is "discreetly and properly used," they are to spare no effort to create a wish for municipal administration.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 4.—Futty Salaam, Warwick, Mauritius; Prince of Wales, Winckler, Bombay; Ashburn, Hedge, Moulmein; Gertrude, Harad, Marseilles; Trimmountain, Field, Akyab.—5. Str. Malta, Down, Suez; str. Rangoon, Melville, Moulmein.—8. Martaban, Joughin, Liverpool; Marseilles, Marley, Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Marseilles.—Mrs. Marley and two children.  
Per str. Malta.—Mr. Burleigh.  
Per Futty Salaam.—Mrs. Warwick.  
Per Prince of Wales.—Mrs. Winckler and infant.  
Per Rangoon.—Mrs. Baker, Miss Soulin, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys and two children, Dr. Ross, Mr. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. Loddall, C. W. Wood, Mrs. McCarthy and three children, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Campinon, with three children, Capt. Sladen.  
Per str. Colombo.—Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, Enas. Ormerod, Mrs. Crozier, Mr. Cope, Lieut.-col. Boyle, Mr. and Miss Smallwood, Miss Howard, Mr. Bromeside, Messrs. Smallwood, Sawers, Barnes, Brown, Good, Farr, Deer, Lindsey, G. Lawson, and R. Robertson.  
Per William Wirt.—Miss Arodoers, Mrs. Powers.

### DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Mauritius.—28. Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Liverpool; Ennis, Whitfield, Liverpool; str. Thunder, Fowler, Straits and China.—29. Queen of the East, Bolton, Mauritius.—30. Clarissa Currier, Knapp, London; Formosa, Lowrie, Melbourne; Prompt, Whittle, Liverpool; Iskenderiah, Shoromith, Hong Kong.—May 3. Kirkham, Nickels, Bourbon via Mauritius; str. Burnah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Oscar, Crosby, Hamburg.—5. Peerless, Major, Liverpool.—6. Pamphlemones, Courtois, Bourbon via Mauritius; Caribon, Cameron, Bombay; Harold, Wise, Liverpool; Ardent, Carlin, Bourbon via Mauritius.—8. P. and O. str. Simla, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla for MADRAS.—Mr. J. A. Imley, Col. Hardinge, Mr. F. Casela, Col. and Mrs. Haxington and infant, Brig. Brown, Capt. Vibart, Mr. H. H. Robinson, Capt. Sladen, Mr. R. Duziel, Col. Guthrie, Mrs. Inglis and infant, Capt. Rideout. For GAZEL.—Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. J. D. Dawson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Courvoisier. For SYDNEY.—Asst. surg. Scott. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. Hanna. For SUEZ.—Col. Simpson, Rev. Mr. Schatz, Maj. Scott, Mr. C. P. Elliott, Mr. A. A. Roberts. For Marseilles.—Mr. G. H. J. Astell, Rev. J. Coley, Mr. Wyman, Mr. C. S. Leckie, Mr. Hyde, Mr. A. Scone, Mr. and two Misses Morgan, Maj. and Mrs. Sherwill and family, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Mr. K. S. Brodie, Capt. Dyne, Mr. H. Richardson, Maj. Shakespeare, Mr. D. H. Lee, Lieut. Cury. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Wright and infant, Mrs. J. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. Beake and family, Lieut. Percival, Mrs. Youngusband, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Graham and infant, Mrs. E. T. Blake and children, Capt. and Mrs. Ballingall, Mr. Battye, Capt. J. Kenzie, c.b., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watkins and family, Mr. J. G. B. Griffin, Mrs. Eckford and children, Mrs. Garnett, Sir E. and Lady Campbell and children, Capt. Gallett, Capt. Drage, Lieut. Cox, Lieut. Corcoran, Surg. Fraser, Phymr. Sibley, Capt. Stephens, Maj. and Mrs. Dewar, Capt. Lane, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Tronson and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 8, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 per cent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	80	8 to 0 0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	80	0 to 0 0
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94	8 to 94 12
Dit 0, 5 do. ....	98	0 to 0 0
New 5 1/2 do. ....	101	4 to 0 0

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1/2 to 2 1
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do. ....	Nominal.
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 80
5 1/2 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 86
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 88

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6325 to 6350
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	775 to 780
Delhi Bank .....	500	500 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	1400 to 1410
Ganges Company .....	500	615 to 630
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1775 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	620 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	100	55 to 60
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	580 to 600
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par to 8 an. p.
Assam Company .....	200	475 to 480
East-India Railway Company .....	200	9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	50 nom.
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	132 to 133

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6 1/2
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	20 14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	16 0 to 16 6
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	106 0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs.	225 0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....	"	221 0 to 222 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. to £3. 10s.  
To Liverpool, £3 to £3. 2s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, May 8).—There is but little prospect of enlarged operations in the present state of supply of our market. Indigo sales of small parcels at full prices. Raw Silk, more inquiry, and very firm. Corahs very quiet. Choppas and Bandanoses in more request. Cotton, no change to note. Sugar of Date sorts in good demand. Saltpetre, prices firm, with moderate sales. Rice, active for coarse descriptions. Lac Dye, but little disposition to buy. Shell Lac, more doing at a reduction on late prices. Linseed, operations very limited, pending larger supplies. Rapeseed, confined to local requirements. Hides, a good inquiry, and prices maintained. Jute, few buyers, but prices firm.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, May 8).—An *Extraordinary Gazette* dated 29th ult. directs that the duty to be in future levied on yarn and twist shall be reduced from ten to five per cent. *ad valorem*. We are not in receipt of more favourable accounts from the North-West, and there is no disposition apparent for business for Lower Bengal in cotton manufactures. Holders have shown more anxiety to reduce stocks than was apparent when we last wrote, and concessions would now be made which would then have been refused. Prices with few exceptions exhibit a decline. Transactions have been chiefly in the heavier weavings of Grey Shirtings, at a slight advance; the lighter cloths, and also Grey Madapollams and Jaconets, being in less request, and named at one anna a piece under late rates. Mule Twist and Yarn have been neglected; and prices of the former are two pie lower. The *netal* market still wears a quiet aspect.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MALABAR COAST.—April 19.—Since my last nothing of importance has occurred. We have been visited last week with a squall from N.E., which did some injury to the small craft. One vessel was wrecked; the others had to throw their cargoes overboard. Weather threatens to be squally again, cloudy, and thunder at a distance. Yesterday morning the Bombay Navigation Company's steamer *Pioneer*, with Brigadier W. C. McLeod on board, was signalled coming from Bombay, and at 2 p.m. the saluting battery announced the disembarkation of the Brigadier. Major-general J. Fitzgerald issued his farewell order yesterday, and relinquished the command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara to Brigadier W. C. McLeod. I regret to inform you that cholera is prevailing at Tellicherry.

THE QUININE YIELDING CINCHONAS.—On the 9th of April the Officiating Conservator of Forests reported the arrival, at Ootacamund, of Mr. Cross, with 463 cinchona plants. The following is an extract from an order of Government on this subject. It is dated the 16th April:—"It was directed in the Order of the 9th March, No. 552, that the site at the back of Government garden at Ootacamund should be abandoned, and also that a stop should be put to attempts to raise cinchona plants and seeds at the garden. In deference to the opinion expressed by Mr. Markham as well as by Mr. McIvor, the Government now modify that order, and give permission to continue the operations at the garden ravine site as well as to retain at the garden for the present the plants brought by Mr. Cross and sow the seeds, as the Neddihattum site is not ready, and does not contain the necessary appliances. The Governor in Council, however, desires that this last mentioned site, which Mr. Markham considers (paragraph 19) to be eminently well suited to the pur-

pose, shall be prepared as soon as possible, and a portion of the plants transferred to it. The Government had hoped to engage the services of Mr. Cross to have immediate charge of this plantation, but from Captain Morgan's letter of the 9th April they learn that he is unwilling to remain in India. The Government have applied to the Secretary of State to send out Mr. Weir, and they will repeat the request, now it is found that Mr. Cross does not desire to remain. For the present the plantations will be confined to these two sites; but seeds should be distributed to those coffee planters in Wainad and Coorg who may wish to try and rear them. After the result of the experiment on the Neilgherries shall be known, the Government will be prepared to commence operations at the site selected in Coorg; which Mr. Markham (paragraph 21) agrees with Dr. Macpherson in regarding as well suited to a cinchona plantation. In accordance with Mr. Markham's recommendation (paragraph 33) the operations at both the sites now fixed on, viz., the Garden ravine and Neddiwattum, will be entrusted to Mr. Melvor. Captain Morgan will report after consulting with him, as to the arrangements to be made for the immediate superintendence of the operations at Neddiwattum, until the arrival of Mr. Weir or some other qualified gardener from England."

**THE LATE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION.**—In consequence of irregularities which had taken place at the last examination of candidates for the uncovenanted service in the Krishna, Bellary, Nellore, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore, North Canara, Madura, Tinnevely, and Madras districts, it was considered necessary that a re-examination of those who had passed should be held. This re-examination took place last November, and the result was reported to Government on the 12th of last April. From this it appears that out of 657 candidates who reappeared for examination, 423, or about 65 per cent., succeeded in passing. The examiners were allowed the following sums:—Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Rs. 450; Mr. J. Garrett, Rs. 400; Rev. D. Simpson, Rs. 400; Mr. L. Forbes, Rs. 250; and Mr. J. Winscom, Rs. 250.

**THE INAM COMMISSION.**—The following are extracts from Mr. Taylor's Report for the month of March last:—"The number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors during the month was 9,860, which raises the total number of cases decided, from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of March, to 1,37,844. Besides these, 1,993 cases of village service inams were recorded during the month, making a total to the end of March of 28,903. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of March was 1,09,252, of which 15,108 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character, 60,133 were personal grants enfranchised at the option of the inamdars, 31,759 were personal grants enfranchised compulsorily, and 2,252 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The total number of title deeds issued up to the end of last month was 55,547. The total amount of quit-rent now payable to Government in addition to former Jodi is Rs. 1,77,900. The amount paid in redemption of the quit-rent is Rupees 8,743. The combined quit-rent annually payable to Government for the future upon personal inams confirmed to the holders, amounts to Rs. 2,95,456-4-0.

**STATE OF THE SEASON IN TANJORE.**—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Cadel, Collector of Tanjore, to the Board of Revenue on the 20th April:—"I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that, since the commencement of the month the weather has been unusually hot and sultry, and that several heavy but partial falls of rain have taken place in several parts of the district; these falls have been accompanied by much thunder and lightning. The Tahsildar of Pattukottai further reports that, at the seaport of Adrampatnam on the 10th instant it blew most violently from the south-east for the space of nearly a quarter-of-an hour, and that during this short time about four hundred thatched houses

and twenty tiled ones were almost entirely unroofed. The top of the gopuram of a small pagoda was also blown down, and also the heads of two or three hundred coconut-trees. Two boats lying on the shore were also raised by the wind to a considerable height and dashed to the ground with much violence. Some people were more or less injured, but fortunately no lives were lost. The area over which this atmospheric disturbance extended was very confined; but as in connection with similar occurrences, which may possibly have taken place elsewhere, it may be of interest, I have thought it of sufficient importance to bring the same to the notice of the Board."

**SUPPLY OF STORES.**—At the suggestion of the Accountant-General, (which suggestion was concurred in by the Military Auditor General and Controller of Military Finance) Government on the 12th April directed that the expenditure heretofore incurred by the Commissariat Department, on account of supplies for the Civil Department, should cease from the 1st May. In future civil officers are to obtain their own supplies in the market, charging for them in monthly contingent bills. The suggestion has been adopted experimentally. A copy of the resolution has been communicated to the Governments of India, Bombay, and Bengal, "in view to steps being taken by those Governments for the supply of stores to such of the Civil Departments subordinate to them as to obtain their supplies through the Madras Commissariat."

**THE SWINGING FESTIVAL.**—On the 2nd May, Mr. Fisher, the magistrate of North Canara, addressed the following letter to Government:—"With reference to the Orders of Government under date the 2nd January, 1857, I have the honour to report that swinging and passing through fire have been less prevalent on the whole during the past year (1860) than usual, but the decrease though considerable, is not such as to show that those practices are really dying out, but rather that they increase or decrease in different localities according to the circumstances of the year, vows being of course more frequently made when fever, small-pox, or other diseases, have been prevalent than during healthy seasons. The upper classes in this district are to say the least, apathetic and unconcerned, and certainly exercise no influence in suppressing these exhibitions. It seems to me that the authority of the magistrate might be exercised with advantage when these festivals are held in places of public resort, in thoroughfares and on high roads. The Home Government have, I am aware, approved of the non-employment of direct power to put down these abominable practices, but it is not, perhaps, generally known that the roads and main streets of towns are made use of at these swinging festivals for the passage of cars on which the men are suspended. My experience leads me to doubt the extinction of these objectionable rites as long as the disapproval of Government is not marked and unmistakable, whilst there is every reason to believe that direct interference in preventing these exhibitions on public roads or in thoroughfares would be silently acquiesced in, and tend to put an early and complete stop to practices which probably have the more of the support of the temple wardens and other influential persons than Government suppose. In some instances direct payment is made from the Pagoda funds to people willing to exhibit themselves, and it need not be feared that direct interference would hinder the performance of vows made, as the vow is equally kept, it is believed, if an individual finds it inconvenient to submit to the rite, and substitutes a bunch of plaintains in his stead." Government on the 19th agreed with Mr. Fisher "that the magistrate should prohibit these rites being held in places of public resort, in thoroughfares and on high roads. The cars connected with these observances should not be allowed to be drawn through the roads and principal streets of towns."

**IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH BURMAH.**—The population of British Burmah has received an unexpected addition. According to the *Rangoon Times* of the 3rd April, it appears that authentic

information had been received of the immigration of a large number of Shans into British territory:—"They have come, it is said, from one of the adjacent States, which was nominally subject to the Government of Burmah. For some reason, it appears, a Burmese force was sent against these people, probably to enforce the payment of revenue, when they attempted to resist, and coercion being employed, they abandoned their houses and lands, and fled for protection into Pegu. They are reported to number some ten thousand souls of all ages. A "Tsaubwa," or hereditary chief, is in company with them. A deputation from these interesting people, reached Toun-goo, during the visit to that station, of the Chief Commissioner. They made known their complaints against the Burmese authorities, and asked for permission to form a settlement a short distance from the Civil station of Toungoo. Encouragement has been extended to them to settle there, land has been assigned them for that purpose, and they have been assured of the protection of the British Government from the attack of all enemies. This large body of refugees will prove a valuable accession to the population of that district. In their own country they are usually a most peaceable and industrious class of people. Like all other Asiatic races who have made some advancement towards civilisation, they follow agricultural pursuits, raise ponies and cattle for export, manufacture the celebrated lacquered ware, and many of them annually make trading visits to exchange their goods, either in Pegu or Tenasserim.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 27. Nubia (s), Stewart, Calcutta. May 2. Thebes, Watson, Swansea; Alice Maud, Bourough, Melbourne.—5. Early Bird, Woodhouse, Cocanada.—7. Gov. Higginson (s), McWilliam, Rangoon.—8. Colombo (s), Dunn, Suez.—10. Elodie, Tomnier, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nubia.—Mr. Schvrlch, Lieut. D. Cowie, Mr. T. W. Cherry, Asst. surg. Henry, Mr. Burckne, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Melvor, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmott, Col. Greiss. Per steamer Governor Higginson.—Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. Owen, Lieut. Davidson, Lieut. Gling, Lieut. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Ens. Hurvy, Dr. Cole, Asst. surg. Miller, Sub-asst. Kingsley, Rev. W. B. Outley, George Boothby, Esq., E. Master, Esq., Mr. Burrell, J. Bastian. Per P. and O. str. Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Asst. surg. and Mrs. McDonald, Asst. surg. F. Duckworth, Miss E. Locke. From MARSHALLE.—Mr. Gover. From GALLE.—Mr. Weir.

### DEPARTURES.

April 28. Str. Nubia, Stewart, Suez.—May 5. Ville de Nantes, Lecomte, Bordeaux; Myrtle, Mordue, Mauritius.—6. Str. Baltic, Greig, Calcutta.—7. H.M.S. Cambrian, McCleverty, Trincomalee.—8. P. and O. str. Colombo, Dunn, Calcutta; Navarino, Grievs, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Baltic.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. Snell, Mr. French, Mr. E. Brady. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. A. Fernand, Mr. E. Franz. Per P. and O. str. Colombo.—Capt. A. Austin, R. Grews, Esq., R. A. S. Walker, Esq., Mrs. Crawley. Per str. Nubia.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. W. and Mrs. Wingfield and infant, Mrs. C. W. Bird and four children, A. R. W. Lascelles, Esq., and two children, Capt. H. J. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Miss Graham, and three children, Capt. Sir W. Barlow, Lieut. R. S. Roberts, Lieut. S. H. Mackay, Mrs. C. A. Orr and two children. For MARSHALLE.—Col. R. Crave, Dr. G. Pearce, A. J. Byard, Esq., J. G. Fenands, Esq., Capt. C. V. Wilkinson, Col. T. Pottle, P. Orr, Esq., J. M. Heppel, Esq., Mrs. Heppel and three children, F. W. Cheney, Esq., Gladston, Esq., Lieut. Featherstonhaugh, A. S. Beattie, Esq., Maj. B. E. and Mrs. Ward. For POINT DE GALLE.—Dr. Ley, W. B. LeGeyt, Esq. Per St. Louis.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Nant. Per Cesambre.—Capt. Thevenard.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 13, 1861.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	7 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	7 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 13-16
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 14
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' .....	2 04 to 2 14
" " " 3 do. ....	2 04
" " " 1 do. ....	1 11
" " " Sight .....	1 14
H.M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none

Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government	
of Bengal, 30 days' sight.....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan.....	1859	1½ to 1½ p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57	½ to ½ dis.
5 per cent. ....	1832-33	
" .....	1835-36	17 to 18 dis.
" .....	1842-43	
" .....	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt.....		No transacts
Tanjore Bonds .....		1 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares.....		1½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs.10-6.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes.....	95 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do. ....	90 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca.....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....	77 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. ....	— per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

To London &amp; Liverpool, £2. 15s. to £3. 5s.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, May 1.—The London mail of March 11th arrived here on the 22nd ultimo.

The past fortnight is somewhat barren in news of interest. Perhaps the most important fact which has come to our knowledge since the departure of last mail is the establishment of the British and French Embassies in Peking. The flags of both nations were hoisted in the capital on the 26th of March. On the 25th of March M. de Bourboulon, attended by an escort of gendarmes and artillery, and accompanied by Count Klecsowsky and Baron de Meritans, his secretaries of legation, entered Peking, and took up his residence in the Tartar city, near that of the Russian ambassador. On the following day Mr. Bruce, attended by an escort of Sikh cavalry, and accompanied by Lieut.-colonel Neale, his secretary, and Messrs. St. Clair and Wyndham, attachés of legation, entered the capital, and took up his residence in the neighbourhood of the other ambassadors. These proceedings appeared to be quietly viewed by the populace, and there was every prospect of the foreign representatives meeting with a satisfactory reception. M. de Bourboulon's introduction to Prince Kung was to take place on the following day; Mr. Bruce had already been introduced to that dignitary. It has been resolved by the Chinese Government to open schools in Peking for instruction in the English tongue, and it is proposed to send a few Chinese youths to England to acquire our language. By the last advices, there is no mention made of the Emperor's return to the capital, although that event is believed to be close at hand. It appears that only a very few of the fine collection of books in the Imperial Library of the Summer Palace have been saved by Mr. Wade. Fortunately for themselves, the Chinese have three or four duplicates of this collection, so that in burning the Summer Palace Library the loss has chiefly been our own.

Still later accounts inform us that, at Peking, affairs were going on satisfactorily. On the 2nd April Mr. Bruce visited Prince Kung at the Office for Foreign Affairs, and introduced to his Imperial Highness the various officers attached to the Legation. The interview passed off very cordially, and conversation was confined to subjects of a non-political nature. Kweiliang, Wang-si-ang, Hang Ki, and Tsun-lun, were the other officials present at the interview. The Prince of Kung returned Mr. Bruce's visit on the 4th April, at the Leang Koon-foo, a Yamun in the Tartar city, where her Majesty's Legation is established.

The return of the Emperor was officially announced for the first week in April. It was intimated in the *Gazette* that he would remain in Peking only ten days, and then return for the summer to Je-Ho. A decree has since been issued, to the effect that, as the Imperial health

continues so indifferent, his Majesty has determined not to return to Peking until the warm weather is over, which will be about the end of September.

We are informed that the opening of our first peaceful intercourse with the Chinese in their capital has been inaugurated by some inconsiderate act of a Mr. de Fonblanque, a commissariat officer, who went up to Peking in charge of provisions for the Legation escort. It appears that this officer, accompanied by a commissariat interpreter that he had brought up with him from Tien-tsin, had, in his desire to "do Peking and its environs," proceeded so much in the spirit of a cockney tourist as to have afforded the local authorities an opportunity of making an official complaint, and that on grounds, we regret to hear, so reasonable, that Mr. Bruce has directed the brigadier commanding at Tien-tsin to refrain for the present from granting leave to any more officers to visit Peking—a measure that, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction it has given in quarters affected by it, every credit is due to Mr. Bruce for his promptness in adopting, and which we view to be a precaution very essential to the success of a judicious and conciliatory line of policy, that we are glad to learn he has adopted, and from which, if carried out in full integrity, we have every reason to believe very important and satisfactory results may be anticipated.

To the overbearing manners and, too frequently, insolent demeanour, of officers of our military and naval services, may in no small degree be traced that disfavour with which the English character is viewed by Oriental nations generally; and it is therefore with much satisfaction we hail any one having the straightforwardness to acknowledge it, and courage to check it, when that, as it rarely does, lies in his power.

In Japan matters appear to be perfectly quiet.

From Tien-tsin there is no news of any importance. The forces stationed there are in good health, and enjoying the return of spring.

The accounts from Shanghai have reference to the fluctuations of the Imperial and rebel causes. The most important move which the insurgents have recently made is in the direction of Hankow, which is, indeed, reported to be in their hands. It is now supposed that they intend to take the various places which we have marked out as ports, with a view, of course, to reaping all the profit that can be derived from foreign trade. It is not quite so certain whether their mode of treating the commerce expected to take root at the ports which we have chosen may be exactly such an interference as we would desire, and this recent movement on the part of the rebels is scarcely to us a subject of gratulation. Still, by our last arrangement with them, we have left ourselves no great power to check this or any other similar movement. There has been some more fighting in the district of the Yangtze, but, as usual, without any marked result. The following extract from the *North China Herald* shows the inability of the Imperialist forces to do anything decisive:—

"In whatever direction we turn, the incapacity of the Imperialist troops to recover even their lost ground, when opposition is made, is becoming daily more apparent. An expedition is sent to re-take the Tung-ting-shan; on the way they encounter a body of rebel soldiers, an engagement ensues in which the commander is drowned, whereon his thousand or so of soldiers immediately give up further thoughts of fighting, disperse themselves over the country, and become a greater scourge to the inhabitants than even the visits of the rebels would be.

"The large town of Hai-yen-tien, on the coast between this and Ningpo, has been re-occupied by the Imperialists. The town has not been seriously damaged, but considerable numbers of the fishermen living there have been killed. Towns in the above district that are still in the hands of the rebels have to contribute 1,000 dolrs. a-month as taxes."

Mercantile enterprise in China has not been slow in taking advantage of the new trading facilities consequent upon the opening up of the Yang-tze-kiang. We have noticed the entry upon those waters of the *Yang-tze*, the *Governor-General*, and other vessels of less note; from the same paper as above we quote the following notice

of another steamer having taken its place upon the river:—

"The steamer *Fire Dart*, belonging to Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., which had been daily expected, arrived on the 10th inst. She is built on the style of the river boats in America, than which nothing can be better adapted for the navigation of the Yang-tze-kiang. The accommodations are excellent, and any opinions that can yet be formed of her are certainly very favourable, but on account of the foggy weather, experienced on her passage up, she had no opportunity of showing what speed she could attain. She is spoken of by scientific American papers as being a very creditable production of the builder, Mr. Thomas Collyer of New York. Her dimensions are—length on deck from the fore part of stern post (above spar deck), 200 ft.; breadth of beam (moulded), 30 ft.; depth of hold, 11 ft.; tonnage, 650 tons. She is fitted with one vertical beam condensing engine. Diameter of cylinder, 46 in.; length of stroke, 12 ft.; diameter of paddles over floats, 28 ft.; length of floats, 8 ft.; and depth, 2 ft."

The above will show what class of vessel is the best fitted for the trade of the Yang-tze river; as far as our information extends on the subject of the navigation of these waters, we should say that vessels such as the *Fire Dart* would be found most suitable.

The annual races have just been celebrated at Shanghai; the meeting was a very good one.

Some fifty or sixty runaway sailors had been found in the Imperialists' camp and brought down in gunboats to Shanghai. They were instantly given up by the mandarins on demand of the senior naval officer.

From Fuhchau the only intelligence is the loss of the *Japan*, a fine new vessel—on her first voyage, in fact—which, as she was dropping down the river with a full cargo of tea (840,250 lbs.) for London, struck upon a rock, and sunk before any but the upper two tiers of cargo could be got out. She had part of the teas saved from the *Spartan*, lost in a similar manner in the river a few weeks ago.

The gunboat *Grasshopper* had been out after pirates, of which she had sunk six junks, burnt five, and towed two up to Fuhchau.

From Swatow we learn that the gunboat *Cockchafer* has been out on a raid of a very questionable character, under the direction of A-Hok, the noted coolie broker. A-Hok, it seems, a short time since had a junk plundered by some people from a village near Namoa, and has been endeavouring through the Mandarin of the district, a personal friend, to obtain indemnity from the village to which the robbers belonged. They were at first disposed to treat with him, fearing his threats to bring down upon them the British Consul and the gunboat. They would not however pay all he demanded, and an application was made for the gunboat to come to the assistance of the mandarins, who were to compel the villagers to submit to A-Hok's terms. The gunboat, it would appear, was to aid only by her presence, and in capturing the junks that might attempt an escape from the village; but the brave Imperialists, expected her to do all the fighting, or bear at least the brunt of the battle. The villagers, however, were not to be thus coerced. The attack failed; the boats sent out by the *Cockchafer* to lead the mandarin junks into action were fired upon; they returned the fire, killing, it is said, one old woman; but not being permitted to fire upon the town, the gunboat has returned to Double Island to await farther instructions from the Admiral—which we hope will be in the shape of a sharp reprimand, though the *Pearl* and a couple of gunboats, we hear, have been sent up the coast for fear of accident.

Meanwhile, the effect of this foolish raid has been to give the people courage, and to exasperate them still more. The villagers were at first inclined to compromise, and offered, we believe, to hand over the pirates, and to pay a fair compensation for the stolen goods; but now they refuse altogether to come to terms, and the matter is likely to prove in its effects upon foreigners, worse even than the *Weazel* affair of last year. Really we hope to see a summary stop put to these silly mischievous intermeddlings, which are fast bringing upon us the hatred of the people all along the coast.



From Macao we learn that a plan has been formed—likely to be successful—for the establishment of a school for the study of Portuguese and English, along with rudimentary tuition in Latin.

In Hong Kong, during the past fortnight, we have had a marked increase of temperature, attended by a good deal of rain and thunder, and this change has rendered sickness rather prevalent. The best part of the Kow-loong cession, about which there has been much said in behalf of three contending claimants, has been granted to the naval authorities in preference to the civil and military. The navy had made their application much earlier than the others. The Chief Justice is still at Shanghai, recruiting his health, and the business of the Supreme Court is in arrear; but he was to leave for this on the 8th May. A Regatta Club has been instituted here. An extraordinary number of watches and articles of jewellery have been stolen from various private houses during the last month; one notorious offender is in custody.

Our letter from Manila will be found elsewhere; sickness is somewhat prevalent there just now.

From Saigon the latest dates continue to record the success of the French arms. The fortress of Mit-ho is, in all probability, taken by this time. Owing to the operations of war having closed the country, the price of rice had risen enormously in the port.—*Overland China Mail.*

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, May 16.—“The times are out of joint.” Instead of enjoying the storms and rains of the South-West Monsoon, we have suffered for the last fortnight from the most scorching heat. This abnormal weather has, of course, been most favourable for the curing and shipping of coffee, of which all concerned have availed themselves to the utmost. During the fortnight five ships have sailed with coffee—namely, plantation, 25,168 cwt., and native, 6,553; in all, 31,721 cwt.

Besides a very considerable quantity of coffee on board the vessels in the roadstead, there is still much in the Colombo Stores, and a good deal in Kandy and on the way from the interior to the shipping port. Indeed, the opinion of good authorities now is, that, as far as plantation kind is concerned, we shall this season, after all the predictions to the contrary, and notwithstanding the undoubted failures in the lower districts, ship the very largest crop that has ever left Ceylon. At present the comparison with the previous three seasons stands thus:—Plantation, 315,000 cwt.; against, 317,000—283,000 and 297,000. Native, 88,000 cwt.; against, 135,000—160,000 and 123,000. Total, 403,000 cwt.; against, 453,000—444,000 and 420,000.

The prospects for next crop are rather more encouraging. If rain falls copiously within the next fortnight, without the accompaniment of too much wind, all will be well with most of the districts.

The total shipments of cocoa-nut oil are still much above the average; but the unfavourable news from home, and the scarcity and dearness of cocoa-nuts and copperah here, cannot but check exports and reduce the comparative figure.

Of local incident there is not much to record. The Governor is still at Kandy, paying occasional visits to the coffee districts; holding meetings of the Executive Council, and, doubtless, preparing for the Legislative Session in July, when much business of an important nature, including the Railway and Tramway Questions, will have to be considered. His Excellency, in common with the community, mourns the loss of an experienced and honest member of the Executive Council, in the death of Mr. Caulfield. To our obituary we have to add the name of Capt. Ellis, of the 50th, who has died after little more than two months' residence in Ceylon—a victim to fever, which has been rife and fatal this season.

The community here has been much shocked, but scarcely surprised to hear of the insanity of

Archdeacon Mathias. The Church of England in the colony wants now both a bishop and an archdeacon. We fancy a good many agree with us that there would be no fear of “religion going to the dogs,” as General Bainbridge put it, if neither office were filled up. But as the colony must have, and must pay for such dignitaries, let us hope that good men may be chosen. As the Rev. B. Boake is already Principal of Queen's College (with which St. Thomas' College could easily be united) as well as Chaplain of Trinity Church, why not make him bishop and archdeacon, adding a couple of hundreds for travelling expenses to the thousand he already draws.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

## THE STRAITS.

SAIGON (COCHIN CHINA).—The sanitary state of the French troops is represented to be satisfactory, though a great deal of fever and bowel complaints existed among those who formed part of the expedition to Mi-tho. This was ascribed to the marshes round that town, through which they had to pass, and to the bad quality of the water. Several deaths had occurred,—that of Capt. Allisy, an engineer officer of great promise, was particularly regretted. Cholera was said to prevail to a limited extent.

The affair at Mi-tho consisted of attacks on barriers with which the “Anamites,” as the French call them, had staked the rivers to the number of three or four, and which, judging from drawings, were excessively formidable, and had they been well-defended, would have caused serious loss. The guns protecting them were wretchedly served, and they were broken through, one after the other, with trifling loss. On the approach of the victorious forces, the enemy withdrew, partly in junks, and partly on foot, after setting fire to the rice magazines, containing a large quantity of grain, which has been variously estimated as worth from 400,000 dols. to 1,000,000 dols. By last accounts the fire had been put out, and a quantity of rice will, it is expected, be saved, but it will only be fit for distilling purposes.

Admiral Page had returned from Mi-tho on the 22nd March, and proceeded to Ben-hoa, the next point to be attacked, in all probability. Admiral Charner and the main part of the expedition arrived at Saigon on the morning of the 26th. An expedition to Hue in June was talked of, and it is said that General Montauban will take the chief command. General Vassoigne had quite recovered from the wound received in the battle of the 24th February. The lines of Ki-oia, which were then attacked, show the great skill in the art of fortification possessed by the Cochin Chinese. They are of great extent and form an oblong, with deep ditches, parapets, strongly constructed forts at intervals, defended by pitfalls, ranjows, and chevaux-de-frise. The interior line of defence was even more strongly defended than the exterior one, while forts placed outside the defences rendered the approach a matter of no small difficulty. About 10,000 men were massed in and about the works. The French attacked in flank and rear, and carried the whole work after two hours and a-half hard fighting, the resistance being desperate until the interior of the works was gained, when the enemy fled in confusion. The conduct of the Tagal infantry is highly spoken of by the French—out of 190 present, 47 were put *hors de combat*—the losses of the French were quite in proportion, and amounted to upwards of 400 killed and wounded.

Since then the Anamese soldiers have disappeared, and the French have established military posts in the interior, where the greatest tranquillity prevails. The inhabitants are everywhere returning, and have begun to cultivate the fields. A trip in the interior was undertaken by the writer, who, in company with an officer, rode upwards of twelve miles into the country, without arms of any description. Oot-mun, a village of some importance was visited; and judging from the crowded state of the market-place, the population there or thereabouts must have numbered

about 2,000. A couple of miles beyond was the fort of Rachtra. That of Tonkiow was also visited. The country traversed was flat, gradually rising towards the interior, and showing evidences of having once been cultivated, but beyond a few paddy fields, patches of tobacco, sugar-cane, sere and vegetables, it appears to have been abandoned. This is not astonishing, considering that for the last two years and a half, the country has been in a state of war, and the inhabitants pressed into service of the Mandarins, and forced to fight or dig at the fortifications.

The French are now doing their best to restore order; mayors are being appointed in the villages, and they are, where possible, re-nominations of the former incumbents, a measure which gives general satisfaction to the people. What may be the ultimate system of government to which the country will be submitted, is merely conjectured, but, it is generally believed, that free trade will be the order of the day, though whether it will be carried out, according to our views of its integrity, remains to be seen.

The inhabitants of the China town (which is up a creek or branch of the river, and three miles from Saigon), who had, at one time, fled in numbers, in dread of the French, have now for the most part returned, and the river side shows evident signs of commercial activity. It is, however, a most filthy spot, especially that part which lies on the south or west bank, and invites cholera, fever and pestilence. The French will have something to do to make the whole decently clean and healthy.

The public works, in as far as they go, reflect great credit on the French. Shut up, as they were, with a weak force during the greater part of 1860, the enemy keeping them constantly on the alert, and running their trenches to within 300 yards of their outposts, making night attacks occasionally, threatening their communications, and picking off all who stirred from within the entrenchments, they, with the spade or trowel in one hand and sword or rifle in the other, have built hospitals for 200 men and barracks for a large number, constructed strong fortifications, and made several miles of excellent roads; while, since they have taken possession of the interior, roads have been made or improved, bridges made or repaired, the interior of the forts occupied, drained, and the rice magazines, large sheds like those at Tanglin, adapted for the troops. The Anamese work readily, and are paid regularly, and all officers of whatever corps, horse or foot, sailors or marines, are expected to assist to the best of their ability in carrying out public works.

The copek is the only current money, silver bars and other coins which do exist, being excessively scarce. The copek is made of zinc, and is very thin and brittle, 600 of them form a string, three strings and 420 copeks were considered worth a dollar at the end of April. The rate of exchange varies often. The inhabitants of Saigon and its environs are, in general, dirty and ugly, idle, drunken, and addicted to opium and gambling—at least, so say those who have long resided among them. All business is transacted by the Chinese, who act as middlemen. The residences or houses inhabited by the French officers and European merchants are miserable indeed, being those lately occupied by wealthy Anamese. The time given to these to return and claim their property having expired, it is probable that the French will now make sales of ground in or near the town, when doubtless more comfortable dwellings will be built.

The province of Saigon, which, it is reported, the French intend to occupy, is divided into six subdivisions, named after their chief towns, or perhaps *vice versa*, say, Ben-hoa to the east of Saigon, Saigon, Mi-tho, Vigne-long, An-gian-Tin, and Yeng Tin. Benhoa is situated, as it were, on a branch of the Saigon River, Mi-tho, Vigne-long and An-gian-Tin, on the great river of Cambodia or its branches, and Yeng-tin on the west coast, a little south of Kampoot. The country near Benhoa is hilly, not to say mountainous, and covered with magnificent forests. The soil

is said to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of coffee and sugar-cane. Thence to Saigon and to the westward extend large and fertile plains, plentifully watered by numerous streams, mostly deep; they are already well known for their prolific yield of rice. Sugar, tobacco, and various eastern products are also grown there. Under proper management, there is no reason why, in a few years, the province of Saigon should not be one of the richest in the East, as it combines almost every possible advantage. The far interior, which has not yet been explored, the only French station being at Teinghin, about 100 miles north of Saigon, is said to abound in minerals, tin, copper, zinc, &c.

The country is but sparsely inhabited at present, but good government, securing life and property, would soon attract large numbers of emigrants from surrounding States.

By the French steamer *Echo*, which arrived at Singapore on the 19th April from Saigon, intelligence was received that the whole of the strongly fortified town of Mitho had fallen into the hands of the French.—*Overland Singapore Free Press*.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**March 21.**—The Ameer was in the durbar when a man came and informed him that his (the Ameer's) father-in-law, Taj Mohamed Khan, the son of Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, who had been suffering for the last few days with a pain in his stomach, had departed this life. The moment the Ameer heard of this he broke up the durbar, and, accompanied by some Khans and sirdars, went to Ghoolam Mohamed Khan's house. At the request of Ghoolam Mohamed, the body of the deceased was ordered to be taken on an elephant to Cabool, to be buried there. The wife of the Ameer also took leave, and accompanied her father's funeral.—**March 22.**—No durbar to-day. The carpet of mourning, as customary, was spread in the house of Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, where the Ameer remained all the day, receiving the chiefs and Khans, who attended to read the Futha prayer.—**March 23.**—This day being the *Teeja* (the third day after the death) of the late Taj Mohamed, the Ameer and all the Sirdars went to read the Futha, and after the ceremony was over, they all took their breakfast at Ghoolam Mohamed's. In the evening the Ameer took Ghoolam Mohamed Khan to the Royal stable, where all the Sirdars attended to console Ghoolam Mohamed. Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, having applied for leave to go to Lughman to realise the revenue, was told by the Ameer to make all possible haste and to join the camp at Jugdhuluk. It is reported that the Ameer will leave for Cabool on the 20th Ramzan, (2nd April).—**March 24.**—Shah Mird Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, was ordered to get three hundred camels and mules for the camp of Shere Allee Khan and other Sirdars. Seventy-five camels were received, out of which sixty were ordered to be sent to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and fifteen to the mother of the late Ukbur Khan.—**March 25.**—The following news was received from Cabool. Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, the Governor of Cabool, having been informed that the corn-sellers had hidden their corn and were every day raising the price, had sent for them and asked the reason of their raising the price of the grain. On this the corn-sellers had replied that as no supplies had been received from Ghuzneen, and they had none in their shops, they were obliged to sell at the prices they were buying from the others. At first Wully Mohamed advised them not to be stubborn, and to sell their corn which they had kept hidden, but having been told in reply that they had none in their houses he went to the Munde and got all the locks of the houses of the corn-sellers broken open, and had the corn stored in one place. He ordered some of the corn-sellers to be well beaten, and the ears of the others to be nailed, a kind of torturing

punishment. He had a proclamation issued in the city that wheat flour was to be sold at three Cabool seers, half charuk less, for the rupee, and that if any one was to sell the grain at a higher price than the fixed rate he was to be fined five hundred rupees. The Ameer was very much pleased when he heard of this, and said in the durbar, "that until such measures as these were taken with the corn-sellers, they would never care about the Hakim, and thus the poor people would starve."—**March 26.**—An urzee was received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan from Gurrishk near Kandahar, in which he informed the Ameer that on his arrival at Gurrishk he had sent two battalions of infantry, five hundred sowars, three hundred Jazaelchees, and four guns under Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan towards Furrah and he (Ameen Khan) himself was collecting the Mulkeas (mercenary) people at that place. As soon as sufficient people had been collected he would send them to Shurreef Khan's camp. Meer Ufzul Khan was daily receiving troops from Heerat, added Mohamed Ameer Khan. Looking at Sirdar Shere Allee, the Ameer handed over the letter, and desired him to leave for Cabool as soon as possible.—**March 27.**—Thirty-five camels, brought by Shah Mird Khan, were ordered to be sent to Shere Allee Khan. This afternoon Sirdar Shere Allee Khan ordered his tents to be pitched at Sooltanpoorah, near Balabaugh, on the Cabool road. It is ascertained by Furramooz, the Koomaidan of Shere Allee Khan, that his master, with all his troops, would leave for Cabool during the next three days, as he was in great hurry to march to Kandahar.—**March 29.**—A durbar was held in the garden of Mohamed Ukbur Khan. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan reported to the Ameer that his son Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having properly settled matters at Bakheel, had returned to Jellalabad, and was now anxious to go to Cabool. He is to wait here till further orders, was the Ameer's reply. A number of Zemeendars of Kasimabad, with two wounded men on charpoys (cots), waited on the Ameer, and on their being asked what was the matter, they said that last night they were suddenly attacked by some of the villagers, who had killed one and wounded two of their men. Shah Mird Khan was ordered to accompany the Zemeendars to the village, which is situated that side of the river on the North of Jellalabad, and to bring the criminals.—**March 30.**—Ubdoolrazak Khan Moostoufee informed the Ameer that on his examining the accounts of the late contractor of Pishboolak, who had been appointed by Nazir Naem Khan, he finds that he has been embezzling four thousand rupees in four years. The Ameer sent for the Nazir in the durbar and spoke to him as follows:—"When one of your men in four years has embezzled four thousand rupees, how much money must you have made in ten years when you had the charge of the contractorships of Cabool, Jellalabad and Ghizneen?" "I am not responsible for the contractors, they will answer for themselves, and if found guilty of fraud they will suffer for it," replied the Nazir. The late contractor of Pishboolak was ordered to be kept under guard until he had cleared the accounts, and his property to be confiscated. The Moostoufee is ordered by Shere Allee Khan to examine the accounts of all the late contractors of the Nazir.—**March 31.**—Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, was desired by the Ameer to inform the Khans and Sirdars that he, the Ameer, would not leave for Cabool until after the Eed, as there were many things to be settled as yet at Jellalabad. Accordingly Shere Allee Khan and the other Sirdars gave warning to their different troops, who were very much disheartened at hearing this, because all having families in Cabool were looking forward to spending the festival at that place. About 12 o'clock Shah Mird Khan, twelve criminals, returned from Kasimabad, and presented them to the Ameer. After enquiring into the case the Ameer fined each of them with two hundred rupees, to be paid within ten days. Besides this, five hundred rupees was ordered to be fined and realised from the whole village, and to be paid to the family of the killed man.

**April 1.**—The following news was received by the Ameer from Bookhara. It is about four months since the old Kotwal and the Topekashashee (the Chief of the Artillery) of Bookhara having been discharged by the King, as advised by his courtiers, had gone to Oorgunge to lay out their spare money in merchandise. A few days ago they with their goods had returned to Bookhara as merchants. One day the King had gone to read some prayer at his father's tomb, and on his returning to the Palace about 8 o'clock at night, as he was dismounting from his horse, he was fired at by the old Kotwal and the Artillery officer who had kept themselves hidden somewhere close to the door of the Palace. Luckily the pistol balls missed the King, and hit the slave of the King who was standing by. The slave died on the spot. The Kotwal and Artillery Chief were taken prisoners then and there. They were tried and asked if they had been bribed by any one to commit this foul deed, but receiving no satisfactory reply the King ordered them to be cut into four pieces and hung on the four gates of the city. Since then whenever the King comes out of the Palace, no one is allowed to pass in the street from the Urruk to the Nasheemun gates, and the slaves are always keeping a sharp look out when the King goes out anywhere.—**April 2.**—Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan's urzee was received from Cabool, in which he informed the Ameer that the escort which had accompanied the Ambassador of the Bookhara Court had returned to Cabool, and that the Hafizjee, the son of Meer Waeez, was expecting the Ameer to join him in the prayer on the Eed. Everything was selling at a reasonable price in Cabool, since he had paid off the corn sellers. The Ameer looked at Ghoolam Mohamed, and said he was very anxious to hear about the Ambassador's safe arrival in Toorkistan, and now he was glad to learn that he had passed the Cabool boundary.—**April 3.**—An urzee was received from Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan from Lughman, in which he told the Ameer that in consequence of his wife and children being unwell in Cabool, and the Eed being close at hand, he had thought it advisable to go direct to Cabool instead of first going to Jellalabad and then marching with the camp. The moment the Ameer perused the Urzee, he got in a rage and ordered a letter to be written to the Sirdar, directing him not to go to Cabool but come to Jellalabad. On this the Kossid who had brought the letter said that the morning he had left Lughman for Jellalabad, Sooltan Mohamed had left for Cabool. The Ameer got more annoyed, and said that since he had been passing the winter in Jellalabad, Sooltan Mohamed had never remained with him as the other Sirdars do. The Ameer ordered the letter to be cancelled and the durbar to be broken up.—**April 4.**—This morning the Ameer, accompanied by Sirdars Ubdoolroof Khan and Ghoolam Mohamed, went to pay their visit to Shahee Khan, a hermit at Jellalabad, and remained there till evening. A servant of Moolla Mohamed Ameen, the merchant, having stolen five hundred rupees from his master's box, went to the gaming-house and began to gamble. When Moolla Mohamed returned to the shop and opened the box he found the cash short of five hundred rupees. He went to the place where they were gambling and got him apprehended. All the merchants of Jellalabad went to Shere Allee Khan and complained that until gambling was prohibited in Jellalabad there would be no end to the thefts. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan ordered some of the gamblers to be brought, and after asking them a few questions ordered the ears of four or five to be cut off. Proclamation was ordered to be made in the city that if any one was caught gambling his ears were to be cut off.—*Delhi Gazette*.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. <i>Della</i> , June 13, 1861.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£4,556	—
Bombay.....	16,772	96,970*
	£25,465	£96,970

\* £49,770 by Government of India.





# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

### SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

*May 1.*—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. 15 of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Home Department, and have been sent to the office of one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the N.W.P. :—

No. 67.—F. and C. Osler, glass and lamp manufacturers, Birmingham, England; and Old Court-house-street, Calcutta, for a "reading lamp adapted with great simplicity to burn admirably under the Pankah."

No. 72.—Bradford Leslie, civil engineer, 7, Harrington-street, Calcutta, for "improvements in applying the power of the wind to the purpose of raising water from wells or other sources."

No. 77.—O. D. Hedley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gentleman, for "improvements in obtaining motive power, and in evaporating liquids."

*May 2.*—Mr. C. P. Elliott, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl., for 1 year fr. the date of embarkation.

*May 3.*—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., is permitted to change the sick leave granted to him on March 12, 1859, into a furl. for 3 years, fr. March 12, 1859.

Mr. D. Tapley to offic. as secretary to the Suptd. of Marine fr. date of Commander Rennie's departure on leave.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 30.*—Asst. surg. J. Ewart, of the Meywar Bheel corps, has leave for 2 mo., from March 1, on m.c.

The Gen. Order by the Gov. gen., No. 891, dated Feb. 28 last, granting 1 mo.'s leave to Dr. Ewart, is cancelled.

*May 1.*—Mr. G. Boswell, extra asst., in charge of civil office, Hyderabad residency, is vested with the powers of a mag. within the cantonment of Secunderabad.

Mr. C. Hordern, extra asst., West Berar, is vested with powers of a mag. within the cantonment of Jaulnah.

*May 3.*—The notification dated Jan. 29 last, No. 280, regarding the temp. employ. of Lieuts. Harson and Hall under the political agent at Nimar, is hereby cancelled.

Capt. W. Creagh, 19th regt. Bombay N.I., assu. temp. ch. of the office of offic. superint. of Dhar on April 8.

Lieut. W. G. Ward, asst. to the gen. superint. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee at Jubbulpore, has leave, on m.c., for 6 mo.

The leave to Lieut. J. T. Newall, asst. to the agent Gov. gen., for the states of Rajpootana, in G.O., dated Feb. 16 last, No. 624, is ext. to March 26, the date on which he resumed ch. of his duties.

*Financial Dept., May 3.*—Leave of absence:—Dr. E. T. Downes, assay master, Calcutta mint, for 2 mo.

Appointment.—Dr. J. F. Shelkton to conduct duties of the assay master in add. to those of his own appt.

Notification.—Mr. H. Hudson, offic. 4th assist. auditor general for India, ass. ch. of the office on 1st inst.

### CIVIL SERVANTS' CERTIFICATES.

*April 26.*—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for the information and guidance of officers concerned :—  
India Office, London, March 16, 1861.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council. Financial.

My Lord.—I. With reference to my despatch in this depart., dated 15th March last, No. 41, requesting that civil servants, to whom leave of abs. was granted, should be required to furnish, on their arr. in this country, certificates stating the particulars of their leave, absentee allowance, &c., I have to call your attention to the inconvenience which is experienced at this office in consequence of the continued omission by civil servants to furnish the required certificates.

2. I forward herewith a Form of Certificate applicable to covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants, to whom leave of absence may in future be granted; and I have to request that you will notify, for the information of the service generally, that no absentee allowance will be issued in this country to any civil servant who shall omit to transmit such certificate to this office.—I have, &c.,  
(Signed) C. Wood.

This Certificate, granted by the Civil Auditor to be forwarded to the India Office immediately on arrival.

Name, service, and designation of the party obtaining leave.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of vessels fr. Calcutta.	Portion of salary passed in advance at Calcutta.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in or not.		Date fr. which the first payment is to commence.
				In England.	In Calcutta.	

Civil Auditor.

By order of his Excellency the Governor-general in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON, Secy. to Govt. of India.

Calcutta.

*Mil. Dept., May 1.*—No. 386.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—

Lieut. col. R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., member of the mil. finance dept., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 390.—With reference to an order issued by the Govt. of Bombay, No. 173, of 6th ult., the serv. of Lieut. F. A. Montriou, 25th Bombay N.I., are placed at disp. of the C. in C. in India for employ. in an irreg. corps.

*April 23.*—Appointments:—

Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be in charge of the sub-div. of Kooshteeah.

Mr. F. T. Platts, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in ch. of sub-div. of Kurrempore, to be in ch. of sub-div. of Meherpore.

Mr. D. J. McNeile, jt. mag. and dep. coll., in ch. of sub-div. of Damoorhoodah, to be in ch. of sub-div. of Chooadanga.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be in ch. of sub-div. of Bongong.

Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be in ch. of sub-div. of Magoorah.

Mr. G. S. Park to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, and to the mag. and coll. of Jessore, and to be in ch. of sub-div. of Kotchandpore, where he will exercise powers in add. to the powers he already possesses.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, asst. mag., to be in ch. of sub-div. of Jenidah.

Mr. T. Tweedie, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be in ch. of sub-div. of Narail.

### APPOINTMENT OF COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

*April 23.*—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to constitute the following Courts of Small Causes, under Act XLII. of 1860, in the zillahs of Nuddea and Jessore, and in part of the zillah of Rajshahye, and to fix these Courts at the following places :—

At Kooshteeah, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Meherpore, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Jenidah, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Chooadanga, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Kishnaghur, the sudder station of that zillah of Nuddea.

At Kotchandpore, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Magoorah, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Narail, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Jessore, the sudder station of the zillah of Jessore.

At Bongong, in the sub-div. of that name.

At Santipore, in the sub-div. of Ranaghat.

Under Section II. of the above-mentioned Act the territorial jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes above constituted is fixed as follows :—

Those of the above Courts which are fixed in sub-divisions will have their territorial jurisdiction continuous with the boundaries of the sub-divisions in which they are placed, as the same have been now or shall be hereafter determined.

The territorial jurisdiction of such of the above Courts as are fixed at the Sudder Stations of Zillahs, will extend to such parts of the Zillahs in which

they are fixed as are not, or shall not hereafter be within the boundaries of any sub-division.

*April 23.*—Appointments:—

Mr. C. Boulnois to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, and to be a Judge of each of the following Courts of Small Causes—namely, of those at Khooshteeah, Meherpore, Chooadanga, Santipore, and Bongong.

Mr. O. Temple to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kooshteeah.

Mr. W. Wright to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chooadanga.

Mr. H. S. Thompson to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bongong.

Mr. E. S. Dale to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Jessore, and to be a Judge of each of the following Courts of Small Causes—namely, of those at Magoorah, Jenidah, Kotchandpore, and Narail.

Mr. C. T. Davis to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Magoorah.

Mr. J. Weston to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Jenidah.

Mr. E. Da Costa to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes of the suburbs of Calcutta, including Howrah.

Mr. J. S. Bell to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes of the city of Dacca.

No. 391.—Appointment.—Surg. M. Macpherson, offic. sec. to the principal inspector gen., to be sec. to the principal inspector gen., med. dept., with effect fr. 27th ult., v. Asst. surg. Chevers.

No. 393.—The servs. of Lieut. A. Andrew, of 27th N.I., offic. adjt. 2nd Assam L.I. batt., are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 394.—The appt. of qrmr. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India having become vacant by the death of Maj. gen. Congreve, that office is, under instructions from H.M.'s govt., abolished, with effect fr. 1st inst.

The duties hitherto performed by the qrmr. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India will devolve on the qrmr. gen. of the Bengal army, who will also transmit to the Horse Guards the returns heretofore sent by the former officer.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to carry this arrangement into effect.

No. 396.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c. :—

Lieut. A. G. Owen, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., 2nd in com. of Rohilcond horse, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, 54th N.I., 2nd in com. of 1st Mahratta horse, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Surg. P. G. Lay, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 397.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c. :—

Maj. J. C. Scott, 20th N.I., offic. comy. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Maj. Scott has prep. leave fr. this date to date of dep. on str. Simla, and will make over ch. of the office of comy. gen. to Maj. Reddie.

No. 398.—Appts. :—

Army Commissariat Dept.—Maj. G. B. Reddie, dep. comy. gen., to offic. as comy. gen., in succ. to Maj. Scott, proc. on m.c. to Eur., and dur. abs. of Col. Thomson, comy. gen.

No. 399.—Maj. gen. Sir R. Walpole, late temp. comdg. Oude div. (on leave to Eur.), to the div. staff of the army, with effect fr. Feb. 6, v. Lieut. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant.

### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—*March 18.*—Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be a jt. mag. and dep. collr. of the 2nd grade in 24-perrunnahs, and to be in charge of the sub division of Baraset.

*April 22.*—Lord H. U. Browne to be register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

*April 24.*—Mr. A. W. Russell to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Patna.

Mr. R. H. Haly to be member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Serajunge.

Leave of absence.—*April 23.*—Mr. T. C. Trotter, judge of Behar, for 6 mos., new Rules, in supercession of leave granted to him on 4th ult.

*April 24.*—Mr. R. J. Scott, judge of Patna for 6 mos., new Rules, fr. beginning of June next, together with prep. leave for a fortnight to come down to the presy.

### BARASET.

*March 18.*—It is hereby notified that, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, the dist. of Baraset, forming one of the districts of 18th division referred to in Sect. II., Regulation I., of 1829, has been abolished; and that in its stead a sub division has been created termed that of Baraset, subordinate to the magistracy of the 24-perrunnahs, under which the sub-divisions of Basseerhaut and Sathkira forming part of Baraset just abolished, have also been placed.

*April 27.*—Doctor N. Chevers to be princ. of the Calcutta Medical College and Prof. of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in that institution, but to continue to offic. as insp. gen. of jails of the Lower Prov.



**April 29.**—Mr. W. J. Longmore to offic. as mag. and coll. of Behar.

#### NEW DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS.

**April 30.**—The Lieut. gov., with the approval of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, is pleased to sanction the foll. alterations in the designations of officers in the foll. non regulation provinces under this Govt., viz.:

Dep. comr. of Assam and Dep. comr. of Chota Nagpore, to be styled Judicial Comrs. of Assam and of the S.W. frontier agency, respectively.

1st cl. Princ. Assts. to the Comrs. of Assam (4), Princ. Assts. to the Comr. of Arracan (2), and Princ. Assts. to the Comr. of Chota Nagpore (2), to be styled Dep. Comrs. of the 1st cl.

2nd class principal assts. to the comr. of Assam (3), 2nd class principal assts. to the comr. of Arracan (2), sen. assts. to the comr. of Chota-Nagpore (2), and principal assts. to the comr. of Cuttack stationed at Sumbulpore (1), to be styled dep. comrs. of the 2nd class.

Jun. assts. to the comr. of Assam (3), jun. asst. to the comr. of Arracan (1), and jun. asst. to the comr. of Chota-Nagpore (1), to be styled dep. comrs. of the 3rd class.

Sub-assts. to the comr. of Assam (8), addl. asst. to the comr. of Arracan (1), sub-assts. to the comr. of Chota-Nagpore (3), and extra asst. to the comr. of Cuttack at Sumbulpore (1), to be styled extra asst. comrs.

#### ASSAM.

**April 30.**—Appointments.—Capt. W. Agnew to be judicial comr. of Assam.

Cpts. E. A. Rowlett, C. Holroyd, H. S. Bivar, and A. K. Comber, to be dep. comrs. of the 1st class.

Lieuts. B. W. D. Morton, H. Sconce, and Capt. E. P. Lloyd, to be dep. comrs. of the 2nd class.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Lieut. W. Phaire, and Ens. G. B. Singer, to be dep. comrs. of the 3rd class.

Messrs. J. Thornton, H. Driver, J. W. Masters, W. H. Brownlow, C. P. Bruce, L. Ingels, and H. Michel, and Baboo Goonabhiram and Surmah Burrooah, to be extra asst. comrs.

#### ARRACAN.

Cpts. G. Faithful and F. W. Ripley, to be dep. comrs. of the 1st class.

Messrs. T. Shepherd and H. W. Beddy, to be dep. comrs. of the 2nd class.

Capt. R. T. Leigh, to be dep. comr. of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. Hind, to be an extra asst. commissioner.

#### SOUTH WEST FRONTIER AGENCY.

Capt. W. H. Oakes, to be judicial commissioner of the south-west frontier agency.

Maj. T. Simpson and Capt. G. N. Oakes, to be dep. commissioners of the 1st class.

Capt. J. S. Davies and Lieut. R. C. Birch, to be dep. commissioners of the 2nd class.

Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, to be a dep. commissioner of the 3rd class.

Messrs. R. C. Perry, W. De W. George, to be extra asst. commissioners.

#### SUMBULPORE.

Capt. H. B. Impey, to be a dep. commissioner of 2nd class.

Mr. J. Dyer, to be an extra asst. commissioner.

**Public Works Dept., April 29.**—Appointment.—Capt. E. Perkins, of engineers, to be prof. of constructive design in Civil Engineering College at Calcutta, as a temp. arrangement, from date of his assuming charge of the duties of that office.

**April 27.**—Appointments:—

Mr. G. G. Balfour to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong.

Mr. S. F. Davis to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

**April 29.**—Mr. R. N. Farquharson to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Patna till the arrival of Mr. A. W. Russell.

**May 1.**—Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as comr. of Burdwan.

Mr. G. G. Morris to be mag. and coll. of 1st grade in Rungpore, but to continue on spec. du. on which he is now engaged till its completion.

Mr. W. J. Longmore to be mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Patna.

Mr. H. G. Paynter to ch. of sub-div. of Shergotty, and to exerc. spec. powers of an asst. to a mag., and powers of a dep. coll., in Behar.

**May 2.**—Leave:—Mr. H. L. Dampier, sec. to Board of Rev., for 4 days, prep. to Eur.

**April 29.**—The app. of Mr. H. H. Robinson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Behar on 6th ult. is can.

Mr. W. J. Longmore, C.S., reported his return to Pres. on 26th inst., on str. Bengal.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Judicial (Civil) Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, April 10, 1861.**—Three mo. leave is granted to be Mr. J. H.

Batten, civil and sess. judge of Mynpoore, fr. May 1, 1861, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**Police Dept., April 8.**—Capt. C. C. Drury is app. to be a district superint. of police of third grade, and is posted to district of Gorruckpore.

**April 9.**—Three mos. leave on m.c. is granted to Mr. W. Williams, Asst. insp. gen. in Meerut div. of police, to hills north of Dehra.

**Separate Rev. (Customs) Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, April 18.**—Six mo. leave is granted to Mr. G. A. Wright, coll. of customs, Allahabad, fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**Gen. Dept., April 10.**—Three mo. leave, on m.c., is granted to Maj. F. W. Pinkney, comr. of Jhansie, fr. May 4th, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Maj. A. H. Ternan, dep. comr. of Jaloun, will offic. as comr. of Jhansie dur. Maj. Pinkney's leave.

Capt. J. B. Dennys, superin. of Neemuoh, will offic. for Maj. Ternan dur. period of his deputation.

Fifteen mo. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. A. O. Hume, mag. and coll. of Etawah, to Eur.

Leave for 12 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. E. J. Boldero, mag. and coll. of Mynpoore, fr. April 15, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### NEW DESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE.

**April 11.**—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the alteration of the designations of the following officers of the police department:—

The "Superintendent general of police" will be styled "inspector general of police."

"Divisional superintendents of police" will be styled "deputy inspectors general of police."

"Doing duty officers" will be styled "assistant inspectors general of police."

**April 12.**—That portion of the notification in this department, No. 211, dated the 22nd ult., which places the serv. of Lieut. H. M. Bramley, adjt. Jubulpore divisional police batt., and of Lieut. A. Ollivant, adjt. of Jhansie divisional police, at disp. of Govt. of India in mil. depart., is can.

**April 15.**—Leave of absence for 6 mo., fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, on m.c., is granted to Lieut. L. Forbes, district superint. of police in Etawah, in order to enable him to visit hills north of Dehra.

Lieut. A. Ollivant, divisional adjt. of the Jhansie police, is app. to act as district superint. of police in Etawah, during absence of Lieut. Forbes.

**Dated Allahabad, April 19.**—Erratum:—In Notification No. 224a, dated April 8, app. Capt. R. Barter to be a district superint. of police of the "third grade," read "second grade."

**April 11.**—Two mos. privilege leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. H. G. Keene, magis. and collector of Mozuffernuggur, fr. 1st May next, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. Lane will offic. as magis. and coll. of Mozuffernuggur during absence of Mr. Keene.

Three mos. privilege leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. C. P. Carmichael, offic. magis. and coll. of Budaon, fr. 20th inst., or fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E. Waterfield, joint magis. and dep. coll. of Budaon, will act for Mr. Carmichael dur. his leave.

#### MAGISTRATES' FEES.

**Judicial Dept., dated Nymee Tal, April 16.**—No. 79a.—After reference to the Govt. of India, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to notify that magistrates and other officers in these provinces, executing commissions issued by the Supreme Court, are entitled to receive fees according to the scale laid down by that court.

**April 20.**—No. 87a.—Mr. W. Wynyard, at present offic. civil and sess. judge of Saharunpore, to act as 2nd extra judge of the court of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut in N.W.P.

**Police Dept., dated Nymee Tal, April 16.**—No. 288a.—The appt. of Mr. W. C. Thomas to be do. du. officer in Agra division of police, v. Lieut. Graham, will have effect fr. 9th idem, the date on which he entered upon his duties.

**April 17.**—No. 677a.—One year's furl., on m.c., under section 15 of the absentee rules, has been granted to Mr. F. F. Hogg, late offic. magis. and coll. of Mynpoore, to commence fr. 9th August last, together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

**April 20.**—No. 710a.—Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, whose serv. have been pl. at disp. of this Govt., is app. to offic. as superint. of Botanical Gardens, N.W.P., during absence of Surg. maj. W. Jameson.

No. 734a.—Leave for 3 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. Tyrrell, asst. to magis. and coll. of Futtehpore, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**April 22.**—No. 740a.—Asst. surg. F. Corby, civil asst. surg. of Bareilly, will, in addition to his other duties, afford med. aid to the civil station of Budaon, as a temp. arrangement.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**Police Dept., April 15.**—Capt. A. Le Gallais, 46th N.I., to be dist. superint. of police, Sealkote, v. Capt.

Ross, resigned, and to cont. to perform his duties as cantonment jt. mag., till rel. of the same.

**April 16.**—Appointment:—Mr. E. L. Brandreth, comr. and superint., Delhi division, to offic. as comr. and superint. and agent to Lieut. governor, Cis Sutlej States.

Mr. Brandreth took ch. on March 10 last.

Maj. C. R. Browne to offic. as comr. and superint., Delhi division.

Maj. Browne took ch. on March 8.

**Public Works Dept., April 17.**—Appointment:—Lieut. G. Newmarch, engr., asst. to chief engr., Punjab, is app. also asst. sec. to Govt., Punjab, in public works dept.

**April 26.**—No. 7,209.—Appointment:—Lieut. P. Lambert, asst. engr., 1st class, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. 9th div. Grand Trunk Road, dur. abs. of Mr. N. G. Steele, exec. engr.

**Judicial Dept., April 17.**—No. 234.—Powers:—Mr. A. K. Blackall, extra asst. commsnr. at Mooltan, is vested with full powers of mag. and dep. coll.

No. 237.—Capt. Tickell, cantonment jt. mag. at Delhi, is vested with civil jurisdiction in petty cases up to Rs. 200.

**Gen. Dept., April 17.**—No. 783.—Transfers:—Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. commsnr., fr. Ferozepore to Jhung district.

No. 784.—Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, asst. commsnr., fr. Delhi to Jhung district.

No. 785.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, asst. commsnr., fr. Shapoor to Goorgaon district.

No. 786.—Lieut. J. C. Horne, asst. commsnr., fr. Umballa to Delhi district.

**April 18.**—No. 798.—Appointment:—Mr. R. N. Cust, commsnr. on special duty, to offic. as judicial commsnr. during abs. of Mr. A. A. Roberts.

**April 20.**—No. 816.—Leave:—Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle, dep. comr. of Mooltan, has 3 mo. leave fr. Aug. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

**April 22.**—No. 829.—Transfer:—Mr. C. J. Powlett, asst. comr., fr. Delhi to Jhung dist.

The transfer of Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, asst. comr., fr. Delhi to Jhung, is can.

**April 23.**—No. 837.—Leave:—Mr. W. Ford, dep. comr. of Goorgaon, has 3 mo. leave fr. date of his availing himself thereof.

No. 839.—Capt. W. Paske, asst. comr., Jullundur, has 2 mo. leave fr. date of his availing himself thereof.

**Revenue Dept., April 25.**—No. 673.—Appointment:—Mr. G. M. Jones to be coll. of customs, Sirsa, v. Tapsell, dec.

**Public Works Dept., April 23.**—No. 7,156.—Transfer:—Asst. supervisor W. Wilkinson is transf. fr. 4th to 1st div., Lahore and Peshawar Road.

**April 25.**—No. 7,182.—Maj. J. J. M. Innes, v.c., controller and examiner of public works accounts, availed himself on 25th inst. of prep. leave dated March 19.

No. 7,183.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, exec. eng. 3rd cl., lately returned fr. furl., is, with the sanction of the supreme Govt., app. to offic. for Maj. Innes dur. abs. on furl.

No. 7,184.—Lieut. G. Newmarch, asst. to the chief engr., and asst. sec. to Govt. in public works dept., is app. to offic. as controller and examiner of public works accounts, in add. to his other du., till arrival of Mr. Crommelin.

**April 19.**—Capt. D. Thomson, exec. engr., Khewra Salt Mines, has 3 mos. leave from such date as he may be enabled to avail himself of the same.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 20.**—Lieut. E. B. Wake, 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C., recently returned from furl., is app. to do duty with Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Lieut. F. P. Luard, 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., is app. to do duty at Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

**Erratum.**—In G.O. Feb. 16 last, app. 2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay, of the 1st troop 1st brig. horse art., to be "adjt.," read to be "adjt. and qm. of the 2nd brigade."

**April 23.**—With reference to G.O. of Nov. 30, Surg. maj. S. H. Batson to revert to the med. ch. of Mynpoore levy, and Surg. F. Turnbull to that of the 65th N.I.

**Appointments:—**

2nd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. C. M. MacGregor, late 68th N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. R. W. Cox.

12th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. F. P. Luard, of the 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. H. Tyler.

17th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. Forsyth, late 49th N.I., actg. adjt., to be adjt.

Lieut. H. M. Bromely, late 52nd N.I., is directed to do duty with the 17th Punjab inf., at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th N.I., having completed a course of instruction at the school of musketry at Hythe in 1859, received a first-class certificate as "perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry."

Eus. L. H. E. Tucker, gen. list, is app. to do duty with 84th foot, at Fyzabad, and directed to join.

**April 25.**—Brev. maj. H. M. Garstin, late 36th N.I., is rem. fr. Arracan to 1st Assam L.I. batt.; but will continue to com. the former corps until fur. ords.



Capt. T. P. Waterman, late 13th N.I., is perm. to do gen. du. at Benares.

Capt. M. W. Hyslop, 93rd Highlanders, station staff officer at Kussowlee, to rejoin his corps at Rawul Pindia, where his servs. are req.

The underment. officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on 8th and 9th inst., to have passed in Hindoostance:—

Capt. G. A. McNair, 38th regt., and 2nd lt. com. 8th P.I.; Lieut. C. H. Cantor, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Capt. J. M. Nuttall, late 5th Eur. inf.; Lieuts. E. S. Robertson, 6th Eur. inf.; J. P. Davidson, 4th N.I.; W. A. Franks, late 12th N.I.; H. W. Pitcher, late 13th N.I.; G. B. Fisher, 32nd N.I.; C. E. Bates, late 36th N.I.; M. C. Perreau, 47th N.I.; B. Williams, late 51st N.I.; W. J. Forlong, late 55th N.I.; E. Lightfoot, 59th N.I.; C. M. Macgregor, late 68th N.I.; and F. M. Newbery, gen. list.

Asst. surg. F. W. A. de Fabeck is app. to the med. ch. of 2nd Assam L.I. batt., v. Asst. surg. C. Brettingham; to join.

#### LOSSES BY THE MUTINIES.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, April 24.—Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct the assembly at Fort William of a special Committee to report upon the claims of messes, bands, and other regimental institutions of extinct corps which have suffered losses by the mutinies, to assistance from the Govt. towards the settlement of the debts of these institutions; and also to draw up a set of rules for the guidance of officers concerned in the settlement of regimental debts, or in the division of surplus assets of the funds of such institutions of non-existing regiments.

2. All officers with whom it may rest to arrange for the disposal of such debts, or the distribution of surplus funds, will place themselves in communication with the president of the Committee.

3. The following officers will compose the Committee:—

President: Col. H. Palmer, regt. of Lucknow.  
Members: Brev. majors C. J. Richards, late 25th N.I., and R. J. Edgell, late 53rd N.I.

Presidency division orders confirmed:—

Dated 20th ult.—Directing Brev. capt. J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., recently ret. from furl., to join and do duty with regt. of Lucknow.

Directing the following officers on the gen. list to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Cornet W. A. Lawrence, 7th drags.  
Ensign R. D. Beeston, 35th foot.  
Dated 23rd ult.—Directing Lieuts. R. V. Riddell and F. P. Spragge, Bengal engrs., to do duty with corps of sappers and miners at Moorkee.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Lieut. col. J. M. Drake, comdg. 65th N.I., dated Nov. 10 and Jan. 19, the former app. Lieut. A. Combe to act as adj.; and the latter directing Lieut. R. F. Firth to offic. in the same capacity, v. Lieut. Combe, resigned.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 17th ult., app. Asst. surg. G. S. Burnside, H.M.'s 51st regt., to med. charge of a detach. of convalescents proc. to Kussowlee.

Nongong station order, dated 24th ult., app. Asst. surg. J. Inkson, 80th foot, to med. chg. of Humceerpore police batt. and left wing 22nd Punjab inf., in add. to his other duties.

Sealkote station order, dated 28th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Rowbotham to proc. in med. chg. of a party of convalescents en route to Murree.

Roy Bareilly station order, dated 29th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. G. Grant, 48th foot, to assume med. chg. of left wings 1st regt. Hodson's horse and 9th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. F. A. Turton.

Fyzabad brigade order, dated 2nd inst., directing all reports of the station to be made to Brev. col. Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.M.G., the next senior officer, on the departure of Brigdr. G. Burney.

Umballah brigade order, dated 6th inst., directing Vet. surg. J. Barker, H.M.'s 7th hussars, to assume professional chg. of the horses of art. div., in add. to his own duties.

No. 365 of 1861.—The following orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting leave of abs. to Europe, on m.c., to the undermentioned officers:—

No. 192, dated April 12.—Capt. and Brev. major L. B. Jones, 56th N.I., comdnt. of 3rd Punjab cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 194, dated April 12.—Capt. W. Hichens, engrs., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 366.—The undermentioned medical officer having completed 20 yrs. service, to be surg. major, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860.

Surg. C. B. Chalmers, from Feb. 10.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, April 10.—Orders confirmed:—

Benares division order, dated Feb. 5, app. Lieut. C. P. Hunter, late 5th Eur. regt., to act as adj. to Eur. inv. batt., at Chunar, v. Lieut. A. Goldney.

Shahjehanpore station order, dated 7th ult., directing Ensign W. G. Smith, gen. list, do. du. with H.M.'s 82nd regt., to offic. as interp. to that corps on

its departure from the station, v. Capt. R. H. Price, 31st N.I.L.I.

Leave of absence:—

1st Batt. Art.—2nd Capt. G. M. Dobbin (adj.), fr. April 10 to date of embarkation, in ext.

Ramgurih I.C.—Capt. G. A. Ferris, comdnt. (H.M.'s 97th foot), fr. date of dep., to Oct. 15, to Dhurnsala.

Orders confirmed:—

Nynee Tal station order, dated Jan. 8 last, directing Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham to make over med. chg. of the station to Asst. surg. A. W. Pinkerton, of the convalescent depot.

Lahore division order, dated 14th ult., directing all reports of the division to be made to Brigdr. R. T. Sandeman, comdg. at Ferozepore.

Umballah artillery division order, dated 1st inst., directing Vet. surg. J. R. Hoey to assume professional chg. of the horses of 3rd troop 1st brig. H.A., with effect fr. 30th ult.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Innes, comdg. Loyal Poorbeah regt., dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. and adj. A. A. Bruce to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. on leave of Capt. J. Marquis.

Brev. maj. F. W. Baugh, late 26th N.I., is app. to do du. with Kemaon batt.; to join.

Capt. C. W. St. John, H.M.'s 94th regt., do. du. at Murree convalescent depot, is directed to rejoin his corps, where his servs. are required.

Asst. surg. W. C. Smith is posted to 4th Eur. L.C., fr. Jan. 30, the date of his joining the corps.

Leave of absence:—

Med. Dep.—Asst. sn. rg. J. Watkins, fr. Feb. 22 to April 10, to remain at Calcutta, on m.c.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Simla, April 18.—Maj. C. Hasell, late 48th N.I., perm. to do du. with Sylhet L.I. batt.

Lieut. C. H. Palmer, late 55th N.I., is directed to join and do du. with H.M.'s 27th foot.

#### SERVICE FOR RETIRING PENSIONS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the periods of sick leave specified opposite their respective names, under the provisions of G.O., No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857:—

Lieut. H. E. Harrington, art., 18 mo., fr. Dec. 10, 1858, to June 10, 1860.

Lieut. H. Smithett, art., 13 mo. and 4 days, fr. Nov. 24, 1858, to Dec. 29, 1859.

Lieut. J. Alexander, art., 18 mo., fr. March 9, 1859, to Sept. 9, 1860.

Lieut. T. A. Butler, 1st E.B. fus., 14 mo. and 23 days, fr. Jan. 10, 1859, to April 2, 1860.

Lieut. C. H. Cantor, 2nd fus., 18 mo., fr. Dec. 10, 1858, to June 10, 1860.

Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, 4th Eur. inf., 13 mo. and 10 days, fr. Nov. 24, 1858, to Jan. 3, 1860.

Brev. maj. A. B. Johnson, late 5th Eur. inf., 14 mo. and 23 days, fr. Jan. 10, 1859, to April 2, 1860.

Lieut. G. G. Thain, late 2nd N.I., 18 mo., fr. Feb. 10, 1859, to Aug. 10, 1860.

Brev. col. J. Coke, c.b., late 10th N.I., 15 mo., fr. Jan. 10, 1859, to April 10, 1860.

Brev. capt. C. Armstrong, late 10th N.I., 18 mo., fr. Nov. 11, 1858, to May 11, 1860.

Brev. col. J. Clarke, late 25th N.I., 8 mo. and 16 days, fr. Jan. 10, 1859, to Sept. 26, 1859.

Brev. maj. R. P. Anderson, late 25th N.I., 18 mo., fr. Jan. 25, 1858, to July 25, 1859.

Lieut. W. Smith, late 28th N.I., 11 mo. and 16 days, fr. Feb. 25, 1859, to Feb. 12, 1860.

Capt. H. T. Pollock, late 35th N.I.; in India fr. Sept. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858; in Europe for 18 mo., fr. Feb. 9, 1858, to Aug. 9, 1859.

Capt. J. Reid, late 37th N.I., 12 mo. and 9 days, fr. Nov. 11, 1858, to Nov. 20, 1859.

Brev. Lieut. col. S. J. Browne, late 46th N.I., 18 mo., fr. Jan. 10, 1859, to July 10, 1860.

Capt. P. R. Hockin, late 48th N.I., 13 mo. and 8 days, fr. Feb. 2, 1859, to March 11, 1860.

Lieut. G. A. Bishop, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., recently ret. fr. furl. is app. to do du. with Barrackpore depot, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. R. Wescott is app. to med. chg. of 4th irreg. cav., v. Asst. surg. S. G. Bonsfield, about to proc. on furl.

The following presy. division orders, relative to medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dacca station orders, dated Dec. 30 and Feb. 28 last, the former directing civil Surg. A. Simpson to assume med. chg. of detach. of East Indian regt. and Eurasian and native Christian art. comp., with effect fr. Dec. 28, 1860; and the latter directing him to assume med. chg. of head quarters of former corps.

Murree station order, dated Jan. 18 last, directing Lieut. R. W. Sparks, H.M.'s 7th fus., to act as station staff in room of Capt. W. J. M. Crawford, on leave.

By Major H. T. Macpherson, comdg. 1st Gwalior inf., dated 5th and 17th Feb. last, the former notify ing his assuming chg. of adjt.'s office fr. Lieut. R. M. Sewell, placed at the disp. of Punjab Govt.; and the latter app. Lieut. A. D. Geddes, H.M.'s 27th regt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and adjt. of the corps.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 30th ult., directing Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, late 14th N.I., to receive chg. of station staff office fr. Lieut. T. D. Madden, 17th Punjab inf.

Orders confirmed:—

Oude div. order, dated the 7th inst., appg. Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, canton. jt. mag. at Roy Bareilly, to offic. as barrack mr. at that station, in add. to his other duss, as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. E. R. C. Wilcox.

Sangor station order, dated the 7th inst., directg. Asst. W. J. Thomson, 16th Punjab inf., to do du. with H.M.'s 80th regt., in add. to his other duss.

By Maj. C. H. Brownlow, comdg. 8th Punjab inf., dated 9th inst., directg. Lieut. and adj. H. W. Gordon to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duss, dur. the abs. on leave of Capt. G. A. McNair, or until further orders.

Mooltan garr. and station order, dated 10th inst., directg. all reports of the station to be made to Brev. col. P. Harris, comdg. 1st Eur. Bengal fus., until further orders.

Futtegurh station order, dated 12th inst., directg. Lieut. W. H. Spooner, 42nd Highlanders, to act as station staff, dur. leave of Lieut. W. S. Brown, royal art., or until further orders.

Art. regtl. order, dated 15th inst., directg. Lieut. J. H. Alexander, 2nd compy. 5th batt., to join and do du. with the 4th compy. 3rd batt., until further orders.

Meerut division order, dated the 6th inst., directing Surg. R. S. O. Thring, sappers and miners, to afford med. aid to the 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., during leave of Surg. maj. E. Hare; and appg. Surg. J. Lee, arr. fr. the presy., to the temp. med. ch. of the former corps.

Leave of absence:—

1st Co. 2nd Batt. Art.—Lieut. J. C. Greene, from April 15 to Oct. 10, to Cashmere, on m.c.

Late 20th N.I.—Capt. C. A. Reid, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Deyrah and Landour.

Late 64th N.I.—Capt. H. E. Young, fr. April 20 to Oct. 20, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Cochrane, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. S. Morrieson, M.D., 73rd N.I., fr. date of availing himself of the same to Nov. 1, to Darjeeling, on m.c.

April 23.—1st Co. 1st Batt. Art.—Brev. maj. A. G. Austen, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, under old rules.

4th Co. 2nd Batt. Art.—Lieut. A. B. Cunningham, fr. April 15 to July 15, to territories of Cashmere.

4th Batt. Art.—Brev. maj. C. S. Lemarchand (adjt.), fr. April 18 to Oct. 15, to Landour, under old rules.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. R. E. Anderson, fr. March 30 to Sept. 30, to Landour and hills north of Deyrah, under old rules.

Late 23rd N.I.—Brev. Lieut. col. R. R. W. Ellis, fr. April 29 to Oct. 15, in ext. of priv. leave, to ram. at Purluh.

Late 39th N.I.—Lieut. F. Wheeler, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.

73rd N.I.—Lieut. H. W. J. Senior, fr. May 1 to Aug. 1, to Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in native languages.

8th Punjab Inf.—Capt. G. A. McNair, 2nd in com. (H.M.'s 38th foot), fr. April 10 to May 1, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

3rd Brig. H.A.—Vet. surg. J. K. Hoey, fr. April 1 to Nov. 1, to proc. to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

4th Sikh I.C.—Lieut. R. Gray, do. du. (H.M.'s 97th foot), fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 5th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. H. M. Burlton, from March 3 to Aug. 3, to Calcutta, for the purpose of passing in the native languages; Capt. A. B. Fellwick, fr. Feb. 13 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 37th N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Elton, fr. April 16 to May 16, in ext. of priv. leave, to ram. at Calcutta, for the purpose of passing in the native languages.

63rd N.I.—Capt. H. L. Pester, fr. April 12 to Dec. 12, to Nynee Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Macgregor, fr. April 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, for the purpose of passing in the native languages.

Futtegurh Levy.—Capt. S. Sage, comdt., fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah.

Appointments:—

2nd Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. C. M. Macgregor, adjt. 2nd irreg. cav., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Hon. J. H. Fraser, who has not qualified himself.

3rd Bengal Eur. Inf.—Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, late 10th N.I., to be instructor of musketry.

17th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. C. Batchelor, of 3rd Bengal Eur. I. cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. the absence, on leave, of Capt. W. J. Ward.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Co. 5th B.A.—Lieut. E. H. Ryan, from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m.c.

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. H. Swincoe, fr. April 9 to July 9, to Calcutta, prep. to furl., on m.c., under new rules.

Late 48th N.I.—Lieut. C. O'Donel, fr. May 1 to June 15, in ext., to remain at pres. to study the native languages.

**Passage Money—Medical Officers.**

*Fort William, May 3rd.—No. 387 of 1861.*—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Honble. the Secretary of State for India, No. 432, of the 17th November, 1860, are published for general information :—

"Your letter of the 12th August last, No. 202, reports that, as passage money has hitherto been calculated according to rank, it appears to your Govt. that the medical officers, whose relative rank has been raised under the provisions of the late royal warrants, are entitled to receive passage money according to their increased rank; and that you have issued instructions to that effect. You further state that the rates of passage allowance fixed by the late Court of Directors might now be revised, with advantage, and suggested by the officiating military Auditor-General; and you request the instructions of H.M.'s Govt. on the subject.

2. "The decision at which you have arrived with respect to the rates of passage allowance of H.M.'s British and Indian medical officers appears to be in conformity with the intention of the royal warrants applicable to them. Under this decision a staff or regimental assistant surgeon, after six years' full-pay service, when entitled by the regulations to passage-money, will receive the rate fixed for a captain, and so on in the higher grades of relative rank.

5. "With respect to your observation regarding the expediency of revising the present rates of passage-money, I have to inform you that I have been for some time in correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, with the view of assimilating the rates of passage allowance applicable to India, and the rules under which they are drawn, with those authorised by the War-office regulation. The result will be hereafter reported to you."

**Lucknow Prize Money.**

No. 388 of 1861.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 135 of March 3, 1861, is published in G.O.'s:—

"A question having arisen as to the interpretation to be put on that part of her Majesty's warrant (quoted in the margin\*), authorising the distribution of the property captured at Lucknow as prize, I have determined, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the royal warrant, that the force which advanced from Allahabad under Major-general Havelock, the forces of Clyde, which, under Major-general Windham, held Cawnpore, and that which brought off the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow immediately between Chinhatt and the recovery of Lucknow, from the rebels, as well as the force under Lord Clyde present at the final operations, and that which held Cawnpore during such final operations, are entitled to share in the prize money."

**Strength of the Native Army.**

(From the *Calcutta Gazette Extra*, May 4.)

*Fort William, Mil. Dept., May 3, 1861.*—The following resolution is published for general information and guidance:—

*Mil. Dept., May 3, 1861.*—Resolution.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has had under his consideration the strength of native infantry which it may be necessary hereafter to keep up in India, and the amount of reductions which it may in consequence be possible to make in existing establishments.

2. When the orders lately issued by the Govt. of India for relieving the army from numerous civil guards and other non-military duties are fully carried out, a strength of 600 privates per regt. will be sufficient for all ordinary duties of a native infantry battalion in time of peace, and H.E. in Council is therefore pleased to fix this number as the ordinary establishment of all native infantry regts., regular and irregular, throughout India, and to direct that all such corps be reduced to that strength with the least practicable delay.

3. Every native infantry regt. in India will hereafter consist of eight companies, with the following uniform establishment:—

1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naicks, 2 drummers, and 75 privates.

\* "And whereas our said commissioners have recommended unto us to grant all the said boot for the use of the C. in C. officers and men belonging to our naval and military forces, and the European and Indian troops of the East India Company, which took active part in the operations leading to the aforesaid capture of the said city of Lucknow and its dependencies, including all the troops at first entrenched in the said residency, the said forces under the command of the late Major-general Sir Henry Havelock, bart., kt., commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, the force which held Cawnpore during the final operations against Lucknow and the said force under the personal command of the said Baron Clyde of Lucknow, which took part in the said capture of the said city of Lucknow and its dependencies, or in the operations which contributed thereto, which operations commenced with the first affair at Chinhatt and the investment of the residency by the rebels on or about the 29th of June, 1857, and ended with the final expulsion of the rebels, and the capture of the said city of Lucknow on or about the 21st of March, 1858."

Making a total per regt. of eight companies of 712 of all ranks.

4. Each regt. in Bengal will have a non-effective native staff, composed of one subadar-major, a drill havildar, a drill naick, eight colour havildars, eight pay havildars, one drum major, and one fife major.

5. In Madras and Bombay the establishment of native staff will remain as at present.

6. Corps having honorary colours will retain the extra native officers, and all other classes of native officers and non-commissioned officers not above specified will, for the future, be modified to meet in Bengal regts. the reduced establishment.

Description of Regiments.	UNDER.				
	Govt. of India.	C-in-C. in India, Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Regular regiment ...	0	15	52	29	96
Extra or irregular ...	0	30	1	5	36
Punjab infantry ...	7	18	0	0	25
Sikh infantry and guides ...	5	0	0	0	5
Nizam's contingent ...	6	0	0	0	6
Nagpore force ...	3	0	0	0	3
Local corps ...	7	0	0	0	7
Total ...	28	63	53	34	178

7. Further orders will be issued regarding non-combatant establishments.

8. The returns shew the number of regiments or battalions into which the native infantry of India is divided, to have been in August last, as given in the margin.

9. Of the twenty-eight regiments,\* returned as under the Government of India, the Pegu light infantry and one of the Nagpore regiments are under orders for disbandment.

10. The Mairwarra and Mhair local battalions will be dealt with as police, and estimated for accordingly. Regarding the remaining regiments under the Government of India, separate orders will be issued. In the meantime the strength and establishment of each regiment will be reduced to the uniform standard above laid down for the native infantry throughout India.

11. There are at present four regiments of Sikh infantry and seven of Punjab infantry (1st to 6th and 25th), and the corps of guides, under the immediate orders of the Punjab Government. It is not the present intention of the Gov. gen. in Council to remove these corps from under the orders of the Punjab Government, but they will be borne on the rolls of the Bengal army, retaining their distinguishing designation as "Sikh Regiments," "Punjab Regiments," and "Guides."

12. Of the sixty-three regts. of native infantry as detailed below† under H.E. the C. in C. in India, fifteen belong to the regular native infantry of the Bengal army. Of these, three, viz., the 4th,

**\* Corps of guides.**

1st Sikh inf.  
2nd Sikh inf.  
3rd Sikh inf.  
4th Sikh inf.  
1st Punjab inf.  
2nd Punjab inf.  
3rd Punjab inf.  
4th Punjab inf.  
5th Punjab inf.  
6th Punjab inf.  
25th Punjab inf.  
Pegu lt. inf. batt.  
Mhairwarra batt.

**† 4th regt. N.I.**

21st regt. N.I.  
31st regt. N.I.  
32nd regt. N.I.  
33rd regt. N.I.  
42nd regt. N.I.  
43rd regt. N.I.  
47th regt. N.I.  
58th regt. N.I.  
60th regt. N.I.  
63rd regt. N.I.  
65th regt. N.I.  
66th regt. N.I.  
70th regt. N.I.  
73rd regt. N.I.  
Khelat-i-Ghilzie regt.  
Shekawatee batt.  
Ferozepore regt.  
Loodianah regt.  
Sirmoor rifle regt.  
Kemaon batt.  
Nusseree batt.  
Extra Goorkah regt.  
Lucknow regt.  
Loyal Poorbeah regt.  
Kamroop regt.  
Alipore regt.  
1st Gwalior inf.  
2nd Gwalior inf.  
Hill rangers.  
1st Assam L.I.  
2nd Assam L.I.

**Mhair regt.**

Malwah Bheel corps.  
Meywar Bheel corps.  
Erinpoora inf.  
Deohee inf.  
1st Hyderabad inf.  
2nd Hyderabad inf.  
3rd Hyderabad inf.  
4th Hyderabad inf.  
6th Hyderabad inf.  
6th Hyderabad inf.  
1st Nagpore inf.  
2nd Nagpore inf.  
3rd Nagpore inf.

**Sylhet L.I.**

Arracan batt.  
7th Punjab inf.  
8th Punjab inf.  
9th Punjab inf.  
10th Punjab inf.  
11th Punjab inf.  
12th Punjab inf.  
13th Punjab inf.  
14th Punjab inf.  
15th Punjab inf.  
16th Punjab inf.  
17th Punjab inf.  
18th Punjab inf.  
19th Punjab inf.  
20th Punjab inf.  
21st Punjab inf.  
22nd Punjab inf.  
23rd Punjab inf.  
24th Punjab inf.  
Agra levy.  
Allahabad levy.  
Allyghur levy.  
Bareilly levy.  
Cawnpore levy.  
Futtyghur levy.  
Meerut levy.  
Mooredabad levy.  
Mynpoorie levy.  
Shahjehanpore levy.  
Kemaon levy.

58th, and 73rd are to be broken up, and the remaining regts. will, for the future, be enrolled as the 1st to the 12th regts. of native infantry of the Bengal army, retaining all honorary distinctive marks which may have been granted to them by Govt. in times past.

13. Fifteen regts as named below\* are either extra or irregular battalions of the former Bengal army, or have lately been embodied from men of that army who had shown exemplary devotion to their duty, or are local regts. which have been transferred to the army of Bengal under H.E. the C. in C. Of these the Nusseree battalion will be broken up.

14. The Kamroop regt., the Arracan local batt. and the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers will be transferred to the police, and will be either broken up, or absorbed into the general police, as may be found best in the opinion of the local gov't. The 22nd Gwalior infantry has already been broken up.

15. Of the regts. of the Punjab infantry, the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th will be broken up.

16. Eleven regts. consist of the levies named below.† These corps were raised during the years 1857 and 1858.

17. Of the whole 63 regts. under H.E. the C. in C. in India, as explained above, it is required, by the financial necessities of the State, that reduction should be made of such corps as can possibly be dispensed with.

18. The Gov. gen. in Council therefore directs that, in addition to the regts. already named above, as to be transferred to the police, or broken up, three more, viz., the Cawnpore, Moradabad, and Kemaon levies shall be disbanded, and that all the men of the regts. to be broken up, who are not discharged under the general rules, which will be hereafter laid down, shall be transferred as supernumeraries to other regts. of native infantry.

19. There will remain forty-eight regts. of native infantry under H.E. the C. in C.

20. The Bengal native infantry will then consist of the following regts., viz.:—

1st (now the 21st) regt. N.I.  
2nd (now the 31st) regt. N.I.  
3rd (now the 32nd) regt. N.I.  
4th (now the 33rd) regt. N.I.  
5th (now the 42nd) regt. N.I.  
6th (now the 43rd) regt. N.I.  
7th (now the 47th) regt. N.I.  
8th (now the 59th) regt. N.I.  
9th (now the 63rd) regt. N.I.  
10th (now the 65th) regt. N.I.  
11th (now the 66th) regt. N.I.  
12th (now the 70th) regt. N.I.  
13th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I.  
14th (Shekawatee) regt. N.I.  
15th (Ferozepore) regt. N.I.  
16th (Loodianah) regt. N.I.  
17th (Sirmoor) regt. N.I.  
18th (Kemaon) regt. N.I.  
19th (extra Goorkah) regt. N.I.  
20th (Lucknow) regt. N.I.  
21st (Loyal Poorbeah) regt. N.I.  
22nd (Alipore) regt. N.I.  
23rd (7th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
24th (8th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
25th (9th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
26th (11th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
27th (15th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
28th (16th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
29th (17th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
30th (18th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
31st (19th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
32nd (20th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
33rd (21st Punjab) regt. N.I.  
34th (22nd Punjab) regt. N.I.  
35th (23rd Punjab) regt. N.I.  
36th (24th Punjab) regt. N.I.  
37th (now the Allahabad levy) regt. N.I.  
38th (now the Futteghur levy) regt. N.I.  
39th (now the Mynpoorie levy) regt. N.I.  
40th (now the Bareilly levy) regt. N.I.  
41st (now the Meerut levy) regt. N.I.  
42nd (now the Agra levy) regt. N.I.  
43rd (now the Allyghur levy) regt. N.I.  
44th (now the Shahjehanpore levy) regt. N.I.  
45th (now the 1st Gwalior) regt. N.I.  
46th (1st Assam) L.I.  
47th (2nd Assam) L.I.  
48th (Sylhet) L.I.

21. In the Madras army the reductions already effected by the Govt. of Madras and H.E. the C. in C. leave little to be done as regards the establishment of native inf. In August, 1859, there were 52 regular

\* Khelat-i-Ghilzie regt.  
Shekawatee batt.  
Ferozepore regt.  
Loodianah regt.  
Sirmoor batt.  
Kemaon batt.  
Nusseree batt.  
Hill rangers.  
† Agra levy.  
Allahabad levy.  
Bareilly levy.  
Cawnpore levy.  
Futtyghur levy.  
Meerut levy.  
Mooredabad levy.  
Mynpoorie levy.  
Shahjehanpore levy.  
Kemaon levy.  
Allyghur levy.

and 3 extra regts. of native inf., of 10 companies each, with a total established strength of 62,775 men. These have since been reduced to the normal establishment of 8 companies each, with a total established strength on Nov. 1, 1860, of 36,348 men, being a reduction of 104 companies, and 26,437 men, including supernumeraries, who are in course of absorption. The effective strength, on Nov. 1 last, was under 40,000 men, so that an actual reduction has already been effected to the extent of, at least, 22,775 men.

22. In the Bombay army the native infantry regts. have been already reduced from ten to eight companies, and the number of privates to 600 per regt.; three extra battalions, and the 3rd Belooch batt., organised in 1857-58, have been reduced, and the veteran batt. abolished; but the number of regts. is still one in excess of what it was before the year 1857, owing to the organisation of two regts. of Jacob's rifles, and of two regts. (the 30th and 31st) organised in June, 1858, in place of the 21st and 27th regts., disbanded.

23. H.E. the G. in Council resolves that regts. such as H.E. the Gov. in Council of Bombay may select shall now be broken up, the officers and men composing them being disposed of, with the least possible prejudice to their individual interests, as the Hon. the Gov. in Council and H.E. the C. in C. at Bombay may think best for the public service.

24. On the 1st Aug., 1859, the strength of the native infantry of the Bombay army was 30,158 non-commissioned rank and file; but under the operation of this Order, as well as by the previous action of the Govt. of Bombay, it will be reduced to 21,360 of all ranks, making a total reduction of upwards of 8,000 men of all ranks.

25. The establishments of native infantry in the Indian army, the estimates for which will be submitted in the military department, will henceforward be as follows:—

	Battalions.
Under the Government of India .....	12
Bengal army (including all Sikh and Punjab regts. ....	60
Madras army .....	52
Pegu sapper battalion (temporary) ...	1
Bombay army.....	30
Total .....	155

Making a total strength of about 1,10,400 men of all ranks, native officers included, against a total of 1,74,237 of all ranks on the 1st October, 1859, showing a reduction of more than 68,800 men of all ranks, and saving fully equal to one crore of rupees, or one million sterling.

26. The following rules are laid down for disposing of the supernumeraries, who will remain under the above orders:—

In each army H.E. the C. in C. is authorised to discharge all inefficient men, who may not be recommended for transfer to the Pension Establishment, as well as all able-bodied men under four years' service, who have no special claim for good service in the field. To the above, as to able-bodied men of above four years' service, who may wish to have their discharge, gratuities will be allowed according to the following scale:—

Men of under 3 years' service, 3 months' pay.	
" from 3 to 6 " " " 6 "	
" " 6 to 8 " " " 9 "	
" " above 8 " " " 12 "	

transfers of commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates being made so as to equalise the strength of the regts. maintained. In addition to the above, a gratuity not exceeding two months' pay will be granted as allowance in proportion to the distance to be travelled to the men's homes, under rules which will be laid down by H.E. the C. in C. Men transferred to the police will be allowed to reckon in the constabulary their service in the line. All native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who have served the regulated period for pension, if physically unfit for active field service, may be recommended for transfer to the pension establishment.

27. As regards the 73rd N.I., and the 10th and 14th Punjab inf., it will be in the discretion of H.E. the C. in C. to withhold recommendations of gratuities from any men who, by their misconduct, have proved themselves unworthy of them.

28. For the special purpose of carrying out this Order, the invaliding committees will be composed of two medical officers and one regimental officer, if possible a field officer, to be selected by H.E. the C. in C.

29. After the equalisation of the strength of corps, and the pensioning and discharge of men ordered to be so dealt with, supernumeraries will be absorbed by vacancies; but, to prevent stagnation in promotion, one step will be given for every two vacancies in each of the grades of naick, havildar, jamadar, and subadar, pending the absorption of supernumeraries.

30. The Military Finance Department are charged with the duty of issuing such subsidiary orders as the above arrangements, in their financial effect, may call for.

31. The same rules will be applicable to all corps under the Govt. of India, the Gov. gen.'s agent, resident, or other political officer, under whose immediate control the regiment is now placed, being vested with the same powers for the purpose of carrying out the orders as are given in the above rules to the C. in C., and being charged with the duty of seeing that the orders are carried into effect with the least practicable delay.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-general,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### OFFICERS RETIRING.

The following extract from a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Letter dated March 30, 1861, No. 54.

I have had under my consideration in council the regulation of the year 1801, under which officers of H.M.'s Indian army, who retire in this country, can only claim the benefit of rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, and being of opinion that the rule in question is not applicable to present circumstances, have resolved that in future officers retiring in this country shall be allowed during a period of two years and a half from their quitting India, when on authorised furlough, the benefit of regimental rank they may have respectively attained up to the date of their retirement.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, May 7.—Leave of absence:—Mr. G. F. Fullerton, dep. registrar to the Sudder Court, for 15 mo., and 4 weeks in ext., prep. to embarkation.

Revenue Dept., May 6.—Appts.:—

Lieut. F. Pavy, 74th highlanders, to be a probationary asst. superint. in rev. survey.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 7.—Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Palaveram.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. G. Ryves, dist. engr., Madras, res. ch. of his office fr. Capt. L. Paxton, on 20th ult.

Fort St. George, May 8.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. T. A. Tomlinson, 2nd asst. superint. rev. surv., with power to fine up to Rs. 20, and to imprison to the extent of one month, and with other powers.

May 7.—No. 105.—The retirement of Capt. C. Burten, 42nd N.I., dep. jud. advo. gen., notified in G. O. April 6, 1861, No. 125, is cancelled, and that officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regts. of 1854, and to embark fr. Bombay.

Memo.—The underment. officers, whose retirement fr. the serv. was announced in the G. O. noted in the margin [30th April, 1861, No. 150, A. 3rd May, 1861, No. 152.] are respectively entitled, under the provisions of G. O. March 8, 1861, No. 79, to £50 per annum, in add. to their regulated pensions:—

Maj. S. W. Hennah, 4th lt. cav.

Capt. J. E. Monckton, 2nd lt. cav.

The servs. of Capt. R. J. Baker, 32nd N.I., are placed at disposal of the Government of India, for employ. in the police under organization in the Nagpore province, subject to the provisions of G. O. April 30, 1861, No. 151.

The underment. officers are per. to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, engrs., on residue of furl., under new regts.

Lieut. H. T. O'Reilly, 33rd N.I., and sub-asst. comy. gen., on m.c., for 15 mo., under regts. of 1854; to embark fr. Bombay.

The leave granted in G. O. No. 47, dated March 5, to Lieut. D. Cowie, art., is ext. to April 27.

The date of admission on estab. of the underment. officers is the 18th and not 19th Dec., 1858, as notified in G. O. 21st idem, No. 499:—

Lieut. C. W. Brereton, art.

Lieut. A. C. A. Wylly, 18th N.I.

Ens. J. Ross, 39th N.I.

Ens. J. W. Darvill, 2nd Eur. L.I.

No. 156.—Under instruction from the Govt. of India, the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that, until further orders, the widows of soldiers of H.M.'s Indian army volunteering for the line service, under G. O. No. 151, April 30, will be entitled to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, as heretofore.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 10.—Rev. A. H. Alcock, M.A., Garrison chaplain at Fort St. George, has leave for 6 mo., to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

Rev. F. G. Lugard, senior chapl., to act as garrison chapl. of Fort St. George, during abs. of Rev. A. H. Alcock.

Revenue Dept., May 7.—Mr. C. Collett to act as coll. of sea customs at Madras.

May 10.—Mr. Collett, act. coll. of sea customs at Madras, assu. ch. of his office on 7th inst.

Mr. G. Thornhill, act. coll., Kistna dist., resu. ch. of dist. fr. Mr. Reid on 29th ult.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. E. W. Bird, act. civil and sess.

judge of Tanjore, assu. ch. of court fr. subord. judge on 4th inst.

Memorandum.—The judges of the sudder court have granted leave to Mr. J. H. Shunker, 2nd class dist. moonsiff of Tranquebar, zillah Negapatam, for 3 mo.

The leave for 1 mo. granted by the Sudder Court, under date Aug. 25, 1859, to Mr. J. H. Shunker, dist. moonsiff of Tranquebar, Zillah Combaconum, is can., at his own request.

Mil. Dept., May 8.—No. 158.—Surg. J. Fitz Patrick is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 6 mo., ceasing to draw pay fr. date of his embarkation fr. Madras.

The admission of Asst. surg. J. F. Barter on this estab. is to have effect fr. Jan. 28, 1860, the date of his arr. at Bombay.

May 10.—No. 159.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

2nd L.C.—Sen. lieut. R. S. J. Prendergast to be capt., v. Monckton, ret.; date of com., May 2, 1861.

Cav.—Gen. List.—Sen. cornet J. Bate to be lieut., in succ. to Prendergast, 2nd L.C., prom.; date of com., May 2, 1861.

Capt. J. May, Eur. vet., is perm. to retire fr. the serv. fr. May 7, on pension of a capt., with the addition of £50 per annum, authorised in G. O. March 8, 1861, No. 79.

The priv. leave granted in Fort St. George Gazette of Feb. 26 last, to Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, of engrs., late dist. engr. Kistna div., is can., in compliance with his request.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, May 8.—Leave of absence from corps and station:—

Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, fr. March 10, to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

### Chaplains' Allowances.

The following letter from the Govt. of India to the Govt. of Madras, dated the 4th April, refers to this subject:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 44, dated 14th February last, to the address of the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., submitting for decision two points connected with the allowances which are to be drawn by chaplains and assisting chaplains.

"1st. During the first 6 mos. of their absence out of India on m.c.; and

"2ndly. Whilst on preparatory leave prior to proceeding on sick leave out of India.

"2. You also inquire whether, in all matters pertaining to leave of absence on furlough, private affairs, or on m.c., whether in or out of India, senior and junior chaplains of the Church of Scotland are under the same rules as chaplains and assistant chaplains on the establishment of the Church of England.

"3. In reply, I am desired to inform you—

"1st. That an ecclesiastical officer, whether he be a full or assistant chaplain, is not permitted, during absence on sick leave beyond India, to draw more than 500 rupees per mensem, (£600 per annum) for 6 months, of which he is allowed an advance for 3 months.

"2ndly. That during leave preparatory to proceeding on medical leave out of India, chaplains as well as assistant chaplains are allowed Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem (£500 per annum)—vide Financial orders, dated August 30, 1860.

"3rdly. That the same rules govern the Episcopalian and Presbyterian senior and junior chaplains in respect to absenteeism and absentee allowance, whether in or out of India."

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The foll. order is conf.:—

Dated March 6.—Ens. A. Wood, att. to 1st gren. N.I., is transf. to 17th N.I., and app. interp. to that corps.

The 60 days' priv. leave granted in G. O. No. 274, of the 2nd March last, to Lieut. col. Stewart, of the 23rd N.I., will count fr. 1st April last, the date of the officer's quitting Poona.

Leave of abs.:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. F. W. Major, fr. date of dep. to 25th May, to Bombay, for the purp. of appearing before the Civ. and Mily. Exam. Committee for exam. in Hindoostanee lang.

Regt. of Art.—2nd capt. and adjt. of art. S. D. G. Napier, fr. date of dep. fr. Kurrachee to 30th April, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Eur.

3rd L.C.—Capt. H. H. Elliott, fr. 16th April to 30th April, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Eur.

28th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, fr. 1st May to 31st May, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur on m.c.

8th N.I.—Lieut. and adjt. R. M. Lloyd, fr. 1st May to 31st May, to remain at Mahabeshwur on m.c.

## NAVAL.

**Bombay Castle, April 26.—No. 71.**—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. J. P. Antram, purser, of the *Dalhousie*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, on m.c., fr. March 27 last.

Mr. G. Ingle, purser, fr. the shore, to the *Dalhousie* fr. March 27 last, v. Antram, m.c. on shore.

Lieut. Lewis having arr. fr. Calcutta, to the command of the *Mahi* fr. March 8 last, v. Lieut. Whish, rel. for survey duty.

Mr. Johnstone, purser, of the *Assaye*, to perform duties of the clerk of that vessel, in add., fr. March 30 last.

Mr. Liardet, mate, having arr. fr. Knrrachee, to be actg. lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, fr. March 28 last, to fill a vacancy, and to be registrar of seamen of the I.N., v. Nixon, relieved.

Actg. lieut. Bewsher, fr. the *Semiramis*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy, and to be lent to the schooner *Georgiana*, for detached duty, on April 1 last.

No. 72.—Extensions of leave, on m.c., have been granted to the foll. officers of the I.N. for 6 mo.:—

Lieut. T. R. Hunter, Lieut. H. J. Edwards, Mr. A. Mayo (midshipmen), and Mr. St. L. Williams, capt.'s clerk.

Mr. A. Henderson, foreman founder of the Bombay dockyard, has been granted an ext. of leave for 8 mo., on m.c.

The foll. officers of the I.N. have received perm. to ret. to their duty:—

Lieut. F. Gardiner, by the overland route, Feb. 3, 1861.

Lieut. W. L. Searle, by the overland route, Feb. 18, 1861.

Lieut. A. De Belin, by the overland route, March 12, 1861.

Mr. J. E. Stock, 1st cl. engr., by the overland route, March 12.

**April 30.—No. 74.**—The underment. officers and engs. have ret. to du., with the perm. of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India; date of arr., April 13, 1861:—

Lieut. W. L. Searle, Lieut. A. De Belin.

Mr. J. E. Stock, Mr. J. Kerr, 1st cl. engs.

**Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 2.**—Mr. Ward, 1st cl. engr. of the *Coromandel*, was transf. to the *Ajdaha* as supernu.

**Bombay Castle, May 7.—No. 76.**—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, c.b., C. in C. of the Indian Navy.

Mr. C. E. Purrier, act. 1st class 2nd mas., of the *Coromandel*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, from Feb. 1, v. Lieut. Hurlock, relieved.

Mr. L. Wilson, purser, of the *Ferooz*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., on March 31.

Act. Lieut. Lakes, of the *Ajdaha*, to be act. lieut. of the *Coromandel*, fr. April 1, to fill a vacancy.

The underment. officers of the *Ferooz*, to reside on shore at the Naval Sanitarium, m.c., fr. March 13.

Mr. L. Wilson, purser; Mr. G. Cheek, midshipman.

Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, captain's clerk, of the *Ferooz*, to be clerk in charge of that vessel, fr. March 13, v. Wilson, m.c.

## PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.

Com. H. A. Drought, I.N., having arr. fr. Bombay, assu. com. of Indian naval squadron in Persian Gulf, fr. Feb. 20, v. Com. Crutenden, relieved.

Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, of the *Clive*, to med. ch. of naval hospital, Bassadore, fr. Feb. 20, v. Asst. surg. Davies, relieved.

Act. Lieut. Arnot, *Clive*, to be store acc. of that vessel fr. Feb. 28.

Mr. H. J. Arabin, mate, supernu. on board the *Clive*, to be act. lieut. of the *Falkland*, fr. March 6, to fill vacancy.

**May 7.**—The following changes are to take place: Lieut. Etheridge of the *Ajdaha* to the com. of the *Elphinstone*.

Lieut. Brown, comdg. *Elphinstone*, to *Ajdaha* and to be superin. of tenders and inspector of B. S. N. Co.'s strs.

Lieut. Leefe, fr. *Ajdaha* to the *Semiramis*.

Lieut. Searle fr. *Semiramis* to the *Falkland*.

**May 8.**—Lieut. Brooman to be store acct. of the *Ajdaha* fr. 7th inst.

**Superint.'s Office, Bombay, May 9.**—Messrs. S. A. Glidden, clerk in charge and S. H. E. Hornby, midshipmen of the *Mahi* are permitted to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c.

## BIRTHS.

BARKER, wife of W. H., son, at Calcutta, May 8.

BLACKWELL, wife of W. H., daughter, at Hyderabad, May 8.

FARQUEAR, wife of T., daughter, at Mussoorie, April 16.

FERNANDO, wife of A. L., son, at Colombo, May 7.

FINLAY, wife of Captain, daughter, at Madras, April 20.

GORDON, wife of Capt. T. R., daughter, at Calcutta, May 8.

GRANT, wife of William, daughter, at Agrawallee, May 6.

HERMES, wife of John, son, at Mymensing, April 25.

JONKLAAS, Mrs. H. C., son, at Kandy, April 22.

LINCOLN, wife of B., daughter, at Madras, May 4.

MACK, wife of C. A., daughter, at Colombo, May 5.

MACKENZIE, Mrs. James, twin sons, at Shanghai, May 10.

PARRSONS, wife of Rev. George, daughter, at Galle, April 20.

St. JOHN, wife of Lieut. F. C., son, at Bellary, May 8.

TONGE, wife of Rev. R. B., son, at Kandy, May 7.

TUCKER, wife of T. B., daughter, at Newera Ellia, May 12.

WILSON, Mrs. A., daughter, at Kandy, May 6.

## MARRIAGES.

BULLEN, R., to Jessie E., daughter of E. J. Darley, April 2.

COE, W. S., to Miss Ermine C. B. Gash, at Madras, May 9.

JORDAN, C., to Victoria M., daughter of J. W. Gage, at Palaveram, May 10.

MANTEL, D. G., to Elizabeth A., daughter of T. Miller, at Colombo, May 8.

TEIXEIRA, H. A., to Primrose A., daughter of the late C. G. Preston, at Madras, May 8.

## DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Robert R., son of T., at Allahabad, aged 2, April 17.

CHATER, Z. T., drowned, at Mangalore Bar, aged 21, April 1.

CHILLINGSWORTH, Thomas, at Bellary, aged 62, May 8.

COCHRANE, W. E., at Madras, May 7.

CAMTER, Ellen C. F., infant daughter of J. H., at Bombay, May 9.

DE SOYZA, Anne, the wife of L. A., at Kandy, aged 26, May 7.

DOWDEN, Ens. Alfred, H.M.'s 8th Bombay N.I., on board the *Great Tasmania*, on his passage to England, aged 22, May 19.

EATON, John E. G., infant son of J. H., at Colombo, May 6.

HORST, Henrietta P., infant daughter of H., at Landour, April 19.

LANGLEY, Charlotte E., wife of J., at Madras, April 30.

LIESCHING, Eva, infant daughter of C., at Colombo, May 9.

MAINGAY, —, infant daughter of F., at Newera Ellia, May 11.

McKENNA, Mrs., at Kandy, May 9.

MONTEL, Peter, at Chittwalsalo, aged 9, May 5.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. Clephane L., 58th Bengal N.I., of cholera, at Jessore, aged 29, April 4.

ROSAIRO, Grace C., daughter of J. P., at Colombo, aged 2, May 5.

SHAW, Charlotte M., wife of W. P., at Kilpauk, aged 32, May 9.

SNELL, Charlotte, widow of the late C., at Kimediy, May 9.

STYLL, Catherine, infant daughter of M., at Mandavi, April 15.

TAYLOR, William, of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 21, April 19.

TINNEWELL, Henrietta, aged 15, May 1.

TYTLER, Lieut. A. F., 17th Madras N.I., at Madura, April 25.

WALKER, Eliza F., infant daughter of Rev. A. Walker, at Bellary, April 14.

WHELTON, S., at Negapatam, April 15.

WHITE, Mary A. M., wife of J. W., at Madras, April 20.

WRIGHT, Charles, at Mercara Coorg, March 31.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 4.

**6th Drag. Gds.**—Lieut. G. S. Le G. Stoddart has been perm. to retire from the serv. by the sale of his commission.

**Royal Artillery.**—Lieut. col. W. J. Smythe, from supernu. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. St. J. S. Brown, dec.; W. Shepherd, Esq., to be paymr.

**13th Foot.**—Lieut. H. Gillet, to be capt., by purch., v. N. H. B. Varden, ret.; Ensign R. S. Clarke to be lieut., by purch., v. Gillet.

**19th Foot.**—Lieut. R. Molesworth, to be capt., by purch., v. C. H. Lambert, ret.; Ensign and adj. W. Read to have rank of lieut.; Ensign D. C. Affleck to be lieut., by purch., v. Molesworth.

**23rd Foot.**—Ensign E. M. Roe, to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Williamson.

**35th Foot.**—Ensign T. Broun to be lieut., without purch., v. H. E. Fryer, dec.

**48th Foot.**—H. Bowen, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Pennell, prom.

**51st Foot.**—Staff surg. J. O'Neil to be surg., v. A. Smith.

**56th Foot.**—Staff asst. surg. P. W. Stafford to be asst. surg., v. W. C. Boyd.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. R. S. Doynne, h.p. 7th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. G. K. Shaw; Ensign A. Morris to be lieut., by purch., v. Doynne; E. W. H. Crofton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Morris; Sergt. maj. R. Storey to be qrmr., v. L. FitzGibbon, ret. on h.p.

**66th Foot.**—W. Bridgman, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. C. S. Campbell.

**80th Foot.**—Staff asst. surg. T. H. White, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. R. M. Gilchrist.

**88th Foot.**—Staff asst. surg. W. Curran, to be asst. surg., v. J. C. Knipe.

**90th Foot.**—Lieut. W. Knight to be capt., without purch., v. G. H. Cox, dec.

June 11.

**Royal Artillery.**—Surg. T. L. Nash, fr. 21st foot, to be surg., v. Surg. maj. W. H. Mackintosh, M.D., who exch.

**4th Foot.**—E. R. De B. Barnett, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Brown, prom.

**13th Foot.**—A. P. Rogers, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Clarke, prom.

**19th Foot.**—G. Oakes, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Affleck, prom.

**23rd Foot.**—Ensign W. P. Bury, fr. 15th foot, to be ensign, in succ. to Lieut. C. J. Wrench, dec.

**24th Foot.**—Capt. J. R. Rolls, from 94th foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. J. B. Thelwall, c.b., who exch.

**34th Foot.**—Lieut. J. D. Laurie to be capt., by purch., v. D. Steuart, ret.; Ensign J. L. N. Willis to be lieut., by purch., v. Laurie; L. Wyatt, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Willis.

**35th Foot.**—Staff Asst. surg. W. H. Hill to be asst. surg., v. E. Thielton.

**69th Foot.**—The commission as adj., of Lieut. R. F. Stirke has been ante-dated to Dec. 24, 1858; the commission as lieut., of the late Lieut. H. C. St. George, has been ante-dated to Dec. 24, 1858.

**78th Foot.**—W. Thorp, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. Ingle, ret.

**89th Foot.**—Ensign J. S. Hay to be lieut., without purch., v. S. W. Sewell, dec.

**93rd Foot.**—Ensign D. Hay to be lieut., without purch., v. J. M. Taylor, dec.

**94th Foot.**—Capt. and Brev. maj. J. B. Thelwall, fr. 24th foot, to be capt., v. J. R. Rolls, exch.

THE LABUAN COAL COMPANY have issued a report preparatory to their first annual meeting on Wednesday, the 12th. It states that all the preliminary operations of the enterprise have thus far been conducted with complete success, that the raising and sale of coal will probably be found to have commenced within two or three months of the date of the last advices, and that the recent treaties between this country and China and Japan hold out the prospect of great additional advantages for the company.

EXCESS OF CIVILIANS.—The *Bombay Gazette* reports a superabundance of young Civil servants belonging to the Bombay establishment in excess of what is actually needed for the requirements of the Presidency. The last Civil List published shows that during the last year six young civilians were transferred to the Government of India for employment in the Bengal Presidency. There are thirteen supernumerary third assistants to collectors and five engaged in studying the vernacular languages. There are nineteen senior and junior civil servants on leave, and when the thirteen whose leave will expire during the present year return to duty, there will, our contemporary supposes, be some little difficulty in providing those who are acting with suitable employment.

PARSEE ENTERPRISE.—In mentioning that the next mail steamer from Bombay was to convey several Parsee gentlemen to England, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Two or three of them are wealthy merchants who undertake the voyage for the benefit of their health; two proceed as agents of the spinning factories here to make purchases of machinery, while others go as assistants in the firm of Messrs. Cama & Co. One of these gentlemen, who has already visited England twice before, carries with him on this occasion his two young sons for the purpose of having them educated in the London University. There are at present upwards of fifty Parsees in England, two or three of whom intend to settle there permanently. If the same enterprising spirit is persevered in, we have little doubt that in a dozen years hence this number will be greatly increased, and there will then be as many Parsee firms in London and Liverpool as there are now in Hong Kong and Shanghai."



COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1861.

### THE TIMES ON INDIA.

THERE is a propriety in the *Times* newspaper changing its opinions. The circular progression of its views recalls the course of nature, and we trace an analogy to the changes of the moon, or the alternations of the seasons. This must necessarily be so, for the *Times* is the organ of first impressions, the expositor of questions in their first aspects: and its hasty, but often brilliant, deductions have the same chance of being right that all deductions from imperfect premises and questionable data have—but nothing more.

Whenever the course of events generates a new topic, the more intellectual Clubs ring with oral leaders. Half-a-dozen loud, able men bawl out, in discordant chorus, positive views, which need only grammar, polish, and a slight modification of tautology to be vigorous articles. The *Times* is essentially the reproduction, in a less fatiguing form, of what the clever men about town say on subjects before they have had time to give them a fair consideration. As opinions so formed must, in the nature of things, be at least as often wrong as right, consistency would be unattainable, even if it were to be desired. We regret, therefore, to observe that on the subject of India the *Times* has, for the last six months, been engaged in some desperate efforts to maintain a consistent view. We the more regret it, because that view appears to us to be grounded on misapprehensions of a less excusable nature than those which form the basis of reasonings on topics where facts are not so near at hand, or where circumstances are more complicated and difficult to understand. If the *Times* considers itself bound to support the opinions which are enunciated by its Calcutta correspondent, such conduct is the more heroic as it involves the complete contradiction and subversion of the views advocated, in the same columns, by Mr. W. H. Russell, which in their time, too, received endorsement from the leading articles of the period. With our belief, however, that tergiversation is, so to speak, the very soul of a public organ in the position of the leading journal, we make no objection to the circumstance that Dr. Russell has been entirely thrown overboard, and merely grumble to find the new views have been entertained with undue pertinacity, and submit, simply on the ground of *certi fines*, that the time has come for a change. As a matter, too, of literary taste, the present line of argument on Indian matters is too headstrong and coarse to admit of the use of those delicate tools, whose workmanship causes intellectual delight, and pleases even when it does not persuade.

The arrival of Mr. Laing's budget called forth, on Thursday, an article from the *Times*, which seems to us to reach the climax of bad feeling based on, and buttressed with, disregard of facts and misapplication of the lessons which the past history of India affords. It must be understood that, previously to the consideration of any of the problems connected with our rule in the East, the *Times* requires the admission of the axiom, that if a country pays it is well governed, and if it does not pay, there must be mal-administration somewhere or other. Therefore we are required at the outset to acknowledge that the whole Indian system must have been rotten, because there was an unnecessary expenditure of four millions. The whole course of this rottenness, we are next requested to believe, has been the predominance of a class of men, who, with a certain uprightness and honour of a feeble sort, have been so inadequate to the occasion, that they have allowed insolvency to creep on and bankruptcy to threaten, without any suggestion of a remedy,—further than the vague idea that the resources of the country ought, in some sort of way, to be developed. But it is conveniently forgotten that, during the reign of the Company, and under no other than civilian administration, the finances of India were so flourishing that it required a disastrous war in Afghanistan—a war inaugurated by an English statesman in England, against the advice of the local authorities—to abolish the surplus, and to introduce all those financial shifts and contrivances which have so lately been bearing their bitter fruit. The *Times* is very complimentary to the memory of Mr. Wilson, and to the reputation of Mr. Laing, at the expense of everybody connected with the local administration. We ever entertained the highest respect for Mr. Wilson. He was a great and good man. The period has not passed from our recollection, when the *Times* habitually treated him as a tiresome, second-rate man of arithmetic; and this attempt to "fawn its late repentance on the dead," must be only viewed as a strategic move. But the question naturally occurs, why was Mr. Wilson sent out from England to endeavour to remedy temporary financial difficulties in India? Simply for this reason;—that the nobleman appointed by England to preside over the dependency, after having allowed every department of his Government to drift into senseless expenses, would not move a finger, *proprio motu*, to effect reductions, to raise taxes, or in any way to avert the embarrassments which his loose administration was daily and hourly erecting. To sneer at the Nabobs, and to say they were unable to do anything towards improving financial prospects, when they never had an opportunity of attempting, or even proposing reforms, is ungenerous and unjust. It must be distinctly understood that Mr. Wilson was sent out, not because the Nabob administration had been tried and found wanting, but because certain political difficulties rendered it impossible to recall Lord Canning, and despatches seemed utterly powerless to stimulate him to exertion. It is rather curious that of the two measures proposed by Mr. Wilson,—the Income-tax and the Currency measures,—one has been practically abandoned, and the other practically emasculated.

It would be an insult to the memory of Mr. Wilson to include amongst his measures the civil and military reductions. They were the first, obvious, peremptory, reform, and so eagerly was this reform taken up by the officials to whom its details were entrusted, that the reductions proposed by them far exceeded what Mr. Wilson had anticipated. When Mr. Laing has had an opportunity of originating or elaborating any new proposal, we feel sure that the result will not be unworthy of his antecedents. At present, as his only work has been announcing the reductions, whose proposal was nearly complete when he landed in Calcutta, we should suppose he would repudiate the tinsel coronal with which the *Times* proposes to surround his brow. Not content with depreciating, to the worst of its ability, the Services by whom administration is conducted in India, the *Times* takes an especial delight in attempting to show that an irreconcilable feud exists between the Nabobs and independent settlers in the country.

We are not the apologists for the East India Company. They did, it is perfectly true, view with jealousy, many years ago, what they considered the advances of interlopers. In Pitt's time Manchester rose to a man against the mere shadow of the advent of Free Trade, and a little before commercial London had quivered with exasperation at the bare idea of Jews holding landed property. But the attempt to prove that because a system radically rotten has come to ruin in Bengal, because justice—to hold the name of justice—must for once oppose itself to commerce, that therefore a jealousy, long laid in its grave, has stalked out again in a disastrous resurrection, and is alive and working its evil way between classes whose interests are essentially the same—this attempt, we say, is in its nature so unworthy, that it would require more literary talent than the Indian writer in the *Times* possesses to recommend it to the honourable and the generous, and a far more delicate misrepresentation of past events than could be within the reach of any one who remains under the conception that Lord George Bentinck was once Governor General of India.

### THE THREE INDIAN BILLS.

ON Thursday week Sir Charles Wood obtained leave to bring in three Bills, all of them important ones, and bearing directly on the administration of India. The first Bill is for the abolition of the present Legislative Council, and the substitution of a new one quite differently constituted. The second is for the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, and the third has for its object to render legal certain appointments which have, for some years past, been habitually made in India, though in contravention, as it appears, of the letter of the Act of Parliament, and to sanction such appointments for the future. With regard to the existing Legislative Council, though there certainly is some anomaly in its position towards the Governor-general and the Indian Secretary, we must say that Sir Charles Wood, in his speech on Thursday, entirely failed to point it out, and gave as reasons for the necessity of abolishing the Council, objections to its working which seem to us puerile and untenable. He tried to lead the House to believe

that the Legislative Council had degenerated into a debating society, and scornfully complained that it mimicked the functions of a Parliament.

That there has been freedom of speech we admit; but that legislation has been postponed for aimless discussion, which is clearly what Sir Charles leaves to be inferred, is quite contrary to fact. Any one who has watched the proceedings of the Legislative Council from its first institution will bear testimony to the very large and important amount of solid work which has been got through; and when Sir Charles Wood talks with so much complacency of the labours of the Law Commission in this country, it must be understood that the results of those labours had to be thoroughly altered and adapted in Calcutta. Indeed, the Legislative Council could long ago have drawn up a civil code had it not been for the one the Law Commission has so long promised, but which has not as yet seen the light. Then, when Sir Charles talks with contempt of the Council as aiming at becoming a "little parliament," he forgets that that is precisely what he formerly said it was to be. India was not ripe for a great parliament, but still it could have an assembly in some degree independent of the Government, and in some degree representing the wants and wishes of different parts of the country; in short, a "little parliament"—that is the true definition of his original scheme. The real anomaly Sir Charles entirely overlooked. The true absurdity is that the body which raises the taxes has no control over the expenditure. The Council has the trouble, the responsibility, and the odium of imposing an Income-tax, and Sir Charles Wood the fun of giving half-a-million to a native prince. The simple truth is, the existence of a Council, even so moderately independent as that which is in its last hours at Calcutta, is incompatible with the autocracy which the Indian Secretary wishes to establish for himself. The Council opposed Sir Charles Wood's haughty self-will, and he has crushed it. So there is henceforward to be no Council bearing any semblance of separate life and independent thought, but a puppet council; wooden figures to be moved by strings, pulled at intervals by the Governor-general.

When the Government wish to make laws, they are to add members to the regular Executive Council. These additional members are to be not less than six, or more than twelve, and half the number non-officials; and these, when appointed, are to attend all meetings within one year. They are not apparently to have any salary; it is merely stated that when the Governor-general wants this kind of councillors, he can summon them.

"Why, so can I; or so can any man;  
But will they come, when you do call for them?"

That seems to us the difficulty. There are no spare gentlemen in India, of ample leisure, and a legislative turn of mind. Every one is fully engaged, and the commercial men would deem it a dubious honour, even had they leisure, to form members of a Council for assisting the Governor-general to have his own way. If a suitable native could be found, he might be persuaded to join for the honour of the thing, but we certainly expect no scramble for the seats. In addition to this occasional council, there are to be local councils at Madras and Bombay, and perhaps at Allahabad and La-

bore, for what may be termed parochial legislation, and this we consider a wise and useful measure. The idea of amalgamating the Supreme and Sudder Courts has long been entertained, and the only wonder is that it has not been carried out long ago.

As Macaulay's Code has at last been got into working shape, there will be no difficulty about criminal law, but the junction of the Courts renders more imperative than ever the completion of the Civil Code. Lord Dalhousie grew so weary of waiting for the home authorities, that he actually had a Civil Code drawn up in India. It is known in that country as the *Mills and Harington* Code, and has been highly spoken of by lawyers. It was ordered, completed, and forgotten; and Sir Charles Wood talks of the propriety of a new commission for drawing up a Civil Code as if the matter was one which had just occurred to him, and India had not been waiting in painful expectation for many years past. There is mention made that the judges of the amalgamated courts are to travel on circuit through the country. This will be convenient, if it be found practicable; but as these new plans are as yet merely given in outline, it is very difficult to judge how far the peculiar circumstances of India may affect them when the attempt to carry them out is made.

The third Bill—that for throwing open the Civil Service—naturally creates considerable interest amongst the class whose prospects it is supposed to affect. In the Punjab and Oude, and other non-regulation provinces, military men have long shared with civilians the offices which belong by law only to the latter. The result has been favourable. It is clearly right that what has worked well should be legalized, and for the future we think the fears of the Civil Service are exaggerated. The great alarm seems to be least barristers should usurp the higher legal appointments. But really judging by the difficulty which is well known to exist, in inducing good men to accept the puisne judgeships at Bombay and Madras, the apprehension that there will be any rush of lawyers to India appears unfounded. Nepotism and jobbery are, of course, most to be watched against, and the restrictions seem sufficient to defeat the grosser attempts. A previous residence in India of seven years, and a knowledge of the language are declared necessary before a person can obtain an appointment, and this will prevent a Governor-general taking out the least respectable of his nephews and cousins, and providing them with snug berths out of the reach of their creditors. Indeed, some members seemed to consider that the three-fold sanction of the Governor-general, the Secretary of State, and the Indian Council (which is necessary for their direct appointment), would not only prevent jobbery, but secure an excellent selection. We should like to be convinced of this.

We were glad to observe Sir James Ferguson speaking on the subject of India. He is a young member, who undoubtedly will distinguish himself, and his connection with the great pro-consul seems to give him a claim to be heard on these matters. It is the misfortune of India that the topic is always handed over in the House of Commons to second rate and tiresome members. This renders an

Indian question a bore, and leads to hasty and unconsidered legislation. Macaulay made Clive and Warren Hastings the brightest essays in his series; we cannot see why a speaker in Parliament should not be able to invest our Eastern Empire with some of the interest that hangs round the Syrian question, or renders endurable a long account of how people cannot go to church in Spain.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 6.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sir C. WOOD, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend in certain respects the constitution of the Council of the Governor-general of India, and to authorise making laws and regulations for the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and for other parts of her Majesty's Indian territories, observed that the motion was one of the greatest possible importance to our Indian empire. After noticing, by way of preface, the difficulties encountered in legislating for India, in the feeling of disgust and antagonism among the different races of its population, distinct in habits, character, and language, and the dangers attending a rash step, which disposed him, he said, to err, if he did err, on the side of caution, he gave a history of the legislative power in India from the year 1773, referring to the opinions expressed by distinguished members of the Civil Service on the working of the legislative system, and to the changes made in recent times in the composition of the Council. The Legislative Council, as at present constituted, he said, had failed, and he proceeded to consider the notions which prevailed in India as to the remedy, and the proposals made with that object, varying from a transference of the power of legislation to the Executive Government on one hand to a representative system on the other. He then explained in detail the measure he proposed to introduce, which nearly, he observed, carried out a scheme contained in a despatch of Lord Canning, and which had been carefully considered and approved by his Council. Its main features were an increase of the number of members of the legislative body, one half to be not members of the Government, either Europeans or natives, with power to pass laws and regulations for the whole of India. He proposed to give to Madras and Bombay power to make laws and regulations on local subjects only, half the members of the Councils of each to consist in like manner of Europeans or natives not in the service of the Government. The Governor-general would further be empowered to constitute similar councils in the North-West Provinces, as well as in other provinces of India, and power would be given to the Governor-general, in cases of emergency, to act on his own authority.

After a few words from Mr. H. SEYMOUR, Colonel SYKES, and Mr. W. EWART, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

Sir C. WOOD then moved for leave to introduce a Bill for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. The object of the measure was, he said, the consolidation or fusion of the Supreme Courts, now consisting of Judges supplied from the English bar, and the Sudder Courts, which were Courts of Appeal from the Courts in the provinces. He proposed that the new Courts should consist of a certain proportion of English barristers, a certain number of Civil servants, and that native Judges should be admissible as members. The Governor-general would be authorised to send English Judges of this Supreme Court on circuit through the provinces.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir CHARLES WOOD moved for leave to introduce a third Bill, to confirm and legalize certain appointments in India, which had been made, he said, contrary to law, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there, by providing that, with certain exceptions, such appointments might

be made, notwithstanding the restrictions of the old law. He enumerated a variety of cases in which the letter of the law had been violated by the appointment of uncovenanted servants to offices which could be legally filled only by covenanted servants. These appointments, he observed, did not call for censure, but rather merited approbation, and he read the opinions of a series of Governors of India, who had strongly urged the admission of natives to offices of higher responsibility, and a larger employment of uncovenanted agency in India. This Bill, therefore, after confirming the appointments already made, would remove the practical bar which prevented the admission of the uncovenanted service to certain offices, by authorizing, under special circumstances, and with restrictions and precautions, the employment of uncovenanted servants in the high offices now confined by law to covenanted officers. This measure, he added, had met with the general concurrence of his Council.

After some remarks by Mr. WHITESIDE, on behalf of the Civil Service of India,

Mr. AYRTON expressed a hope that a door would not be opened to jobbing, and that some guarantee would be given that the appointments should be given to natives of India, and not to adventurers from England.

Lord STANLEY said, as to the first part of the Bill, the House, he thought, had hardly any choice. The only question was, whether they should maintain the existing exclusive right of the Civil Service. He had come to the conclusion that this was impossible. There were two dangers incident to the proposed change; one, that of diminishing the value of the Civil Service appointments; the other, the opportunity it would afford to the authorities in India to introduce into the service their own private connections. He believed that the restrictions and safeguards would obviate the last, and that compensations would be found to countervail the former risk.

Colonel SYKES, Mr. BAILLIE, Mr. H. SEYMOUR, Sir J. FERGUSSON, and Mr. VANSITTART made cursory observations upon the object of the Bill, and leave was ultimately given for its introduction.

#### INDIA LOAN BILL.

This Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 7.

##### INDIAN COMMISSIONS.

Major GAVIN asked the Secretary of State for India whether first commissions in the regiments transferred from the local army of India to the Crown are obtainable with or without purchase, or by competitive examination?

Sir C. WOOD said that the first commissions would be available in the first instance for providing for the demands of the sons of officers in the Indian service, to whom all the privileges they had formerly enjoyed were now continued. The general question of entering the Queen's army was a different matter, on which he was not now prepared to give an opinion.

##### EAST INDIA (COVENANTED SERVICE).

Mr. VANSITTART moved for an address to the Crown for copies of the report of a Special Committee of the Council of India to the Secretary of State upon the subject of opening, upon certain conditions, the Covenanted Service of India; with dissents, if any, therefrom. The hon. member said the answer given the previous evening by the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for India was most unsatisfactory, and unless he could obtain a response of a more assuring character he should be reluctantly compelled to divide the House. The right hon. baronet had not offered any opposition to the production of papers relating to two of the Bills, and the information he now sought had reference to the third, which was regarded out of doors as the most important of these measures.

Sir G. C. LEWIS felt it his duty to resist the motion, which he hoped would not be pressed by the hon. member, who had always acted in a spirit of perfect fairness and candour. The papers which he had formerly produced were despatches from the Governor-General and the Governor of Madras; but those now asked for were reports of the

Council to the Secretary of State for India, which partook of a confidential character.

Sir M. FARQUHAR supported the motion, thinking it most important that the House should have before it every paper bearing on that subject.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the motion, as the House was not entitled by the Act to have the dissents of a Committee of the Council laid before it.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD regarded the production of the papers as essential for the guidance of the House in forming its opinion on the Bill for regulating the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. AYRTON did not think it was usual or proper to seek to compel the Secretary of State to give those papers.

Sir J. FERGUSSON thought the House was bound to insist on their production.

The House divided, when the numbers were:—

Ayes . . . . . 28

Noes . . . . . 43

Majority against the motion . . . —15

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 10.

##### DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

Lord BERNERS asked if any correspondence would be produced between the Indian Government and the prize agents in reference to the payment of interest due on the Delhi prize money? He understood there had been some misconception as to the statement of the Secretary of State for India on the point in the other House?

Earl DE GREY and RUPON said, no correspondence had passed between the Indian Government and the agents of a nature to be laid before the House. But it appeared there had been some misconception with regard either to the question put on the subject the other day in the House of Commons, or the answer of the Secretary of State. The right hon. gentleman was represented as saying that interest would not be paid on the Delhi prize money; the fact was that interest would be paid on money, but not on the value of jewels.

#### ROYAL EAST INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

##### FINAL CLOSE OF THE COLLEGE.

On Friday, the 7th, the half-yearly meeting and visit of the East India Council took place at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe, the customary examination of the gentlemen cadets in the different branches of learning having previously taken place by a Committee of the Council of Military Education. There was a more than usually numerous attendance, arising probably from the fact, that with this day's proceedings the doors of the College would be permanently closed, never again to be opened to those desirous of emulating the deeds of some of the most distinguished officers whose names are emblazoned in Indian history, who received their education at Addiscombe College. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India; Sir J. W. Hogg, and several other members of the Council for India, were present, besides a large body of visitors, among whom were several ladies of distinction.

At twelve o'clock the gentlemen cadets proceeded to the hall, and shortly afterwards Sir Charles Wood took the chair, supported by Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the members of the Council.

Lieutenant-General KNOLLYS, chairman of the Council of Military Education, read the following report:—

"The Council of Military Education have the honour to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the result of the recent examination held at the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, of candidates for commissions. The Council are gratified on being enabled to recommend that all the gentlemen cadets named in the enclosed return should receive commissions in the infantry. On this, which is understood to be the last occasion on which appointments will be made from the Royal Indian Military College to the Indian army, the Council cannot refrain from testifying to the kind and able co-operation with which they have uniformly been met in the discharge of their office by the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, as well as the very efficient manner in which the professors have carried out their arduous

and important duties, and to the success which has attended their exertions."

The following is the list of names of those who passed a satisfactory examination as candidates for commissions in the infantry of her Majesty's Indian army, standing in the rank of general merit:—W. J. Williamson, Arthur G. Hammond, H. B. Abbott, Charles F. Hughes, John E. Sandeman, F. H. Jackson, Charles Key, Sydney C. Trower, Edward Molloy, W. M. Molyneux, J. R. E. Royle, Ralph A. Rice, John Butler, W. B. Seton, Alexander Hayes, Walter W. Story, Albert Lloyd, Thomas Price, E. E. Grigg, E. Z. Thornton, J. M. Tulloch, Charles Ransford, G. McCall, J. R. B. Atkinson, James Fraser, Etwall W. Smyth, Henry P. Airey, E. C. Webb, Hugh L. Anderson, W. W. H. Scott, Charles E. Glasse, and Arthur P. Hancock.

The following list of prizes was then announced:—

Third Term.—William Williamson—First good conduct, the sword, the Pollock medal, mathematics, fortifications, Hindustani, and geology; Charles Ker—Military topography; Edward Molloy—Second good conduct and French; George McCall—Third good conduct and civil drawing.

Second Term.—Henry Abbott—Fortification and chymistry; Charles Hughes—Hindustani; John Sandeman—Military topography; Sydney Trower—Mathematics; Joseph Ryle—French; Peter Thomson—Civil drawing; Etwall Smyth—Fourth good conduct.

First Term.—Thomas Holditch—Fortification, military topography, civil drawing; Edward Alleyne—Chymistry; Alexander McHardy—Geology; Thomas Grecey—Mathematics; John Hall—Hindustani; Charles Empson—German; Henry Vaughan—French.

First Term Nominees.—Arthur Hammond—Mathematics, Fortification, Military Topography, and Hindustani; Algernon Sanderson—French; Percy Smith—Civil Drawing.

Sir C. WOOD, in presenting Mr. Williamson with the Pollock medal, said,—I have great pleasure in presenting you with this prize, as you have not only distinguished yourself in your examination, but have earned this mark of approbation of the Governor for your conduct, for which you are as much distinguished as for the attainments for which you have received this honour. You have obtained a load of prizes, which are more than you are hardly expected to carry, and I trust your future career will be as honourable as it is at the present time.

Several other candidates for honours having been complimented by the chairman,

Sir C. WOOD said: Gentlemen, this is the third, and I am afraid, the last time I shall have the honour to address the cadets assembled in this room. Various changes have occurred under which it has been thought desirable that this Indian College of Addiscombe shall cease to exist; not that it has failed, as I believe that it has well fulfilled all the purposes for which it was established, having existed for more than half a century. In the address of the Council of Military Education, it has been stated that it will be for the benefit of the service that the various arms of the Indian army should be consolidated into one army; but, nevertheless, it is not without feelings of great pain that I address for the last time the cadets of Addiscombe. The high testimony borne in the report of the Committee of Council of Military Education as to the kind and able co-operation and assistance which they have received in the discharge of their duties from the Lieutenant-governor, Major-general Sir Frederick Abbott, as well as from the professors of the college, in conducting their examinations, is highly creditable to them, as they might have suspected, however unfounded that suspicion might have been, of a partiality for that service to which they have been attached so long. Therefore, when the Council of Military Education bear such independent and impartial testimony as to the satisfactory manner in which the education at Addiscombe has been carried out, it possesses more value because of the independence and impartiality with which that opinion has been given. The records of our Indian em-

pire bear ample testimony, if there were no other, to the success which has attended the education of this college, and the best proof of the success of this establishment is to be found in the number of distinguished officers who have been trained within its walls. Without going back to more remote times, I may refer to the severe trials which fell upon our Indian empire by the mutiny of 1857, and on that occasion those who were the most remarkable for their exertions, gallantry, bravery, and skill, were those distinguished officers who were trained within the walls of Addiscombe College. I hardly know whether I should be justified in naming particular persons, as I might appear invidious, when all have behaved so well, to select them; but I will venture to speak of Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Robert Napier—coming nearer down, Sir George Pollock, Sir Archibald Wilson, to whom Delhi fell, and other officers whom I could willingly name; but I am afraid that if I were to do so it might appear that I had selected them with less discrimination than I should like to show on the present occasion. In every branch of the service the warmest testimony had been given by the authorities of India to the gallant conduct of the gentlemen educated in this college. Recently Lord Canning, in conferring the Victoria Cross on one of the engineer officers, spoke of him in the highest and warmest terms, for whether in civil or military engineering Addiscombe had never been excelled; and I may say that the skill with which the sieges have been conducted by the civil engineers of India exceeded that of any other service in the world. One of the judges from the bench took occasion to say that he believed the Madras engineers would construct a dam on a quicksand; but, if they could not exactly do that, they would approach as near to it as human practicability would enable them to do. Gentlemen, those of you who are proceeding from this college, having passed the test of examination and qualified yourselves for your duties, will follow, in the footsteps of those who have preceded you in this college, to bear its fame throughout the career which is now open to you, and I trust that the last who will leave this college will prove that they have in no respect degenerated from those who formerly left its walls. I am sorry that this college is to cease to exist, for in former times it was a perfect model of military education. The prizes—the very best military prizes—have been awarded to those officers who have distinguished themselves by the education they obtained at Addiscombe, and those who have not been fortunate enough to obtain prizes, possessed a better education than most other gentlemen of the military service. Therefore I say, that I am sorry that this college is to cease to exist, not from any fault of its own, but from other considerations, for it has preserved its character as a college affording the best military education which this country, or any other country, ever possessed. Sir Frederick Abbott wishes me to read the words of Lord Canning, on the occasion of conferring the Victoria Cross on Major M'Leod Innes, which are highly creditable and honourable, not only to the distinguished person to whom they were addressed, but to the whole corps to which he belonged, and as far as I know of Indian affairs they are well deserved. He said:—

"I must add, that it is a peculiar pleasure to me to present this cross to an officer of the Bengal engineers, for I say to you, not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth, that I do not believe that there ever has existed in any army a body of men who have rendered, individually and collectively, more constant and valuable good service to their country than the engineers of her Majesty's Indian forces. Men, all of them of proved ability and highly cultivated intellect, they have been unceasingly called upon, in peace as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India, and they have never been found wanting. That when summoned to meet an enemy in the field they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any man, your own deeds, and those of many of your brother officers, have abundantly proved. It is in itself a distinction to belong to such a corps, and you, Major Innes, have the proud satisfaction to know that, while you have derived honour from being enrolled among the engineers of the army of Bengal, you have done all that a gallant soldier can do to repay that honour, in augmenting by your own

acts the lustre and reputation of your distinguished regiment." Those were the words of Lord Canning, and I trust the time may come when every one of you will be addressed in a similar manner.

The meeting then broke up, but afterwards the cadets assembled in the exercising ground, and went through the manual and platoon exercises, passing in slow time, with other evolutions, terminating by "God save the Queen."

With this closed the business of Addiscombe College.

#### THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday in the Manchester Town-hall. The attendance was numerous and influential.

Mr. J. CHEETHAM, the President, said the present state of circumstances affecting the supply of cotton to this country, alarming as it was, did not make the arguments of this association any stronger than they were at its foundation four years ago, though its principles might be more fully recognised now than they were at that time, by the many who then stood aloof. The leading principle of the association had been, from the outset, that this vast national interest of cotton manufacture ought not to remain in almost total dependence on one source of supply for its raw material, especially when the permanence of that source was so closely bound up with a social system liable suddenly to break down and leave us in the direst emergency. He regretted very much the indifference with which the question had been regarded among the manufacturing interest itself, as compared with the anxious attention paid to it in all circles in the metropolis. Everywhere in London the question was being asked of them—"What are you doing in Lancashire, and what is to be the result there of this crisis in the United States?" Now, that the crisis seemed imminent, it was a matter for congratulation that this association had already been in existence four years, storing up information and experience that might serve to guard us from ill-considered and disastrous experiments. It was easy to report of this or that part of the world that it was capable of supplying abundance of excellent cotton; but the point too often lost sight of was the enormous advantages possessed by the American planter. In the first place, he had the pre-eminent advantage of being an Anglo-Saxon, endowed with all the skill, enterprise, and ingenuity of that race. Then he had a country, the soil and climate of which were peculiarly adapted for the culture of the article, from the lowest qualities up to the very finest. He had an adequate and intelligent acquaintance with the real wants of the consumers; his own country was covered with roads, railways, and navigation, so as to give him the greatest possible economy in conveying his produce to the port, and there also he met the capitalists who gave him the means of speedy communication with all the markets of the world. What, then, were the places on the globe where we were able to contend with a competitor so highly favoured? On a review of all those parts of the world whence cotton might be expected to come, it was found that, apart from the southern portion of the United States, there were only two regions possessing the very first requisite, which was labour to employ; and those two were the West of Africa and the East Indies. Every other country possessing soil and climate fit for the growth of cotton of a quality equal and in many cases superior to that which America produced, was yet placed out of the question at present by the want of labour. And in the West of Africa, though there was labour, the people were savage, the country was desolated by the warfare of hostile tribes, and the climate also was fatal to Europeans. Thus we were at present restricted to that great continent of India, which was now actually growing more cotton than any other portion of the globe. It was calculated that the annual produce of cotton in India was not less than 6,000,000 bales. We also possessed the advantage of having that country under our own government. There, also, we had abundance of free labour; there was no question of slavery to grapple with.

And yet there were formidable obstacles as compared with the position of the Americans. In the cotton districts of India there was no such man known as the Anglo-Saxon. The cultivation was in the hands of the ryot, a small farmer holding a few acres of ground, and so poor himself as to depend on bankers for his capital. When his crop reached maturity the produce was taken by the moneylender, who, of course, had great control over the price, and it very little exceeded 1½d. or 1¼d. per lb. The cotton was imperfectly cleaned, and underwent various adulterations for the advantage of the succession of dealers through whose hands it passed before reaching those of the English merchant at the place of export. It was worthy of remembrance that scarcely any article exported from India had ever been brought to a satisfactory state of production, unless under European superintendence. But in India we were also without roads to the seaboard, without water communications also, and railways were only now on the point of becoming available. Another difficulty was the understood principle of the Indian Government that no land should ever be sold in fee simple to Europeans, and then there was the jealousy of the civil service against enterprising Englishmen in the interior of India, who were to this day regarded as interlopers, though an altered tone was beginning to be manifested on the part of the Government. Under these circumstances it was not surprising that Indian cotton was the worst grown in the whole world, and fetched the lowest price, so that consumers were accustomed to smile at all proposals for relying on India as a main source of supply. The movers in this association believed, nevertheless, that there was a prospect not only of increasing the Indian supply to this country, but also of elevating the quality to a level with that grown in America. The quantity received from India in the last six years was 2,974,000 bales, of which we had ourselves consumed only 266,000 bales per annum on the average, the annual excess of 230,000 being taken away to various countries on the Continent. India was capable of giving us a much larger quantity than 600,000 bales, which was the amount last year. Probably we could reckon on 1,200,000 bales a year from Bombay. This association had lately been enabled to hand over the development of the cultivation of a superior quality of cotton in India to the efforts of a joint-stock company, whose chairman was his friend Mr. John Platt, of Oldham. As soon as the season permitted, the company proposed to send out to India as its commissioner Mr. G. R. Haywood, who had hitherto been the secretary of this association; and Sir Charles Wood had placed at that gentleman's disposal the services of Dr. Forbes, who would accompany him. Mr. Cheetham referred again to the danger of relying exclusively on America, and pointed to the fact that while the annual supply from the whole world in the last ten years had averaged only 3,984,000 bales, the annual consumption of Great Britain, Europe, and America had been 3,960,000. The present price of cotton arose not so much from the actual crisis in America as from the practical knowledge that a million bales had been lost to us by the failure of the harvest.

Mr. H. ASHWORTH moved the adoption of the annual report of the association, which was agreed to; and the meeting was addressed also by Dr. Beke, a traveller in Abyssinia, as to the capabilities of that country; by Mr. H. Jordan, the Government Commissioner from Queensland; by the Rev. Mr. Arthur, who claimed pre-eminence for India as the source chiefly to be relied on for speedy supply of cotton; by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, from the West Coast of Africa; by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, who is about to join the expedition of Dr. Livingstone; and by Mr. Heppel, the engineer of the Madras Railway.—*Times*.

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A General Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday last, at the Company's Offices, Moor-gate-street. Colonel SYKES, M.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend



on the ordinary stock of the company would become payable on the 6th of July.

The SECRETARY then read the statement of the capital fund and investments of the Company.

A copy of the petition to the Crown praying for an increased allowance from the Government, with the reply of Sir Charles Wood declining to entertain the proposition, were then read to the meeting, the chairman expressing his opinion that as nothing was to be expected from the Government the proprietors must arrange to supply the necessary funds from their own resources. Dr. Finch gave notice of a motion on this subject for the next court, to the effect that the amount of the unclaimed dividends being £14,000, and the interest thereon being about £100 per annum, such interest be appropriated for the purposes of the company.

Mr. Shaw called the attention of the court to a Bill just introduced into Parliament by Sir C. Wood, which, he said, would be highly detrimental to the interests of the public servants in India, and a breach of faith with those who had qualified by examination, and those who were studying for the Indian Civil Service. He moved a resolution to the effect, that the court were strongly of opinion such a measure was totally uncalled for, and would be a breach of faith of the provisions of the Act 21st and 22nd Victoria.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Cooke, supported by Mr. Jones, Mr. Helps, and Mr. Astell, and agreed to.

Mr. JONES moved a resolution condemnatory of the conduct of the authorities at the Horse Guards in acting contrary to the proclamation of the Government declaring all natives of India eligible for qualifying for situations in the military medical service, as evinced in their late rejection of a gentleman, otherwise qualified, on the ground of his being a Parsee. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Finch, and carried.

Some routine business having been transacted, the court broke up, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HOMEWARD MAILS.**—For the information of the public interested in the arrival of the mails from India, China, and Australia, we are requested to state that in previous years the steamers have left Calcutta and Bombay during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, viz., in May, June, and July, five days earlier than at other seasons of the year, in order to secure uniform dates of arrival at Marseilles and Southampton. This year, however, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, the steamers will leave Calcutta and Bombay upon the same dates all the year round, and the public may therefore be prepared for the next three months to find the overland mails occasionally a few days behind the usual time.

**BANQUET TO LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES HOPE GRANT, G.C.B.**—The members of the United Service Club entertained Sir James Hope Grant at dinner on Saturday, the 8th. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was president at this banquet. The guests included Viscount Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Francis Grant, Captain Grant, and the Equerry to his royal highness. Nearly one hundred and fifty members were present, and amongst them were:—Admiral Sir Geo. F. Seymour, General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Vice-admiral the Earl of Hardwicke, General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, Vice-admiral Sir George R. Lambert, Lieutenant-general Sir Harry Jones, Vice-admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Lieutenant-general the Earl of Rosslyn, Rear-admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lieutenant-general Peel, Major-general Brereton, Major-general Sir James Y. Scarlett, and Colonel Le Marquis d'Audigne, French Embassy.

**COCHIN CHINA.**—Opinions differ among military and naval men respecting the value of this new conquest, or, as it is termed, the French province of Saigon; but the more general belief is that under an intelligent, firm, and friendly administration it will become in a few years the most important of French colonies, Algeria of course

excepted. No fear is entertained of resistance or revolt on the part of the natives. The country is said to be remarkable for the rich and varied character of its products, no less than for the advantages of its topographical and geographical position. It is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, in which the tide flows and ebbs for a distance of 180 miles from the seaboard. Some have an average width of a mile, and are navigable for vessels of the heaviest tonnage for a distance of from 80 to 100 miles from the coast. Nowhere else on the Indo-China seas is there a place to be found that offers advantages equal to Saigon for the establishment of the centre and head-quarters of a naval station. It satisfies all the requirements of strategical science; will allow of the cheap construction of graving docks, while the uplands will supply abundance of shipbuilding timber, and St. James' Cape is accessible to sailing vessels coming from north or south, no matter what wind may be blowing. Occupying Metho, the whole of the trade of Cambodia, it is anticipated, will pass by French hands, who will thus possess the supply of salt fish to the great markets of India and China, without counting the other products of the country, such as rice, ivory, silk, &c.

**THE TAEPIINGS IN CHINA.**—The correspondence which has been laid before Parliament respecting the opening of the Yang-tse-kiang river to foreign trade gives a deplorable account of the Taeping movement or rebellion, and seems fully to justify Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope in writing, as he does, that he can regard it in no other light than that of an organised band of robbers. Their policy is, after plundering such towns as they can capture, to convert those they hold into mere garrisons, excluding the general population not essential to their wants, and to destroy those of which they do not retain possession, in order to render them useless to the Imperial Government. Mr. Parkes says in an account of his visit to Hwang chow, which is fifty miles from Hankow, on the 22nd of March, that the city was entirely deserted by the people, and the houses gutted by the rebels. When he was there less than a fortnight before it contained a population of 40,000; they had now all fled. The general appearance of the rebels was that of a mob. He was introduced to the Taeping Prince, Ying-Wang, who described himself as charged to relieve Nganking, which was besieged by the Imperial forces. Mr. Parkes suggested that he should not move upon Hankow, which he had some idea of doing, as it was one of the ports at which we were established, and would seriously interfere with our commerce, and in this he readily acquiesced. On the 24th of March Mr. Parkes was at Nganking, where he found the rebels had destroyed all but the few streets necessary to give shelter to their garrison. He reached Woo-hoo a few days afterwards, and reports that the site of its extensive suburbs can now only be traced by brick heaps, and the same may almost be said of the city itself; it has been known as one of the principal emporia on the Yang-tse. Taeping, a place of some note, twenty miles from this, presents a like scene; "the city is obliterated." The lately flourishing port of Soo-chow is quite destroyed, and miles of country round it will soon be covered with jungle. The party who visited it flushed teal in the city moat, where a year ago it was barely possible to find a passage, from the immense number of boats. The banks of the Grand Canal, along which is a broad road, are literally white with human bones; human remains lie about in all directions, but the water is supposed to cover a still larger number of victims. The fugitives, however, are now returning to the villages around Nankin, and they will soon be peopled, unless again disturbed. Sir J. Hope, in his despatch of the 6th of April, says he considers the only course to be to endeavour to obtain the recognition by both parties of the neutrality of our consular ports, which would then become places of security in which the Chinese merchants and capitalists could take refuge, as at Shanghai; and their ingenuity would devise modes by which the produce of the country could be brought there in defiance of every obstacle. This seems the more feasible from the circumstance that trade

has been conducted in a singular way between Shanghai and Soo-chow, with the latter in the possession of the rebels; it appears that there is a society having friends among both the contending parties, and for a heavy consideration their boats are allowed to trade unmolested, to the large number of nearly 5,000. The men have a regular system of signals and passwords, and it is not improbable that fear of giving provocation to such a large body has more weight with the Imperial officers than the rebels.—*Times*.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The traffic receipts on the Bengal division of this company's line for the week ending the 10th of March amounted on 248 miles to £3,560 for passengers, &c., and to £4,136 for merchandise, total £7,696, against £5,922 on 166 miles for the corresponding week of 1860, showing an increase of £1,174. The total receipts for the week ending the 17th of March amounted to £6,926, against £5,479, showing an increase of £1,447, and for the week ending the 24th of March the total receipts amounted to £7,248 against £5,883, showing an increase of £1,865. The total receipts on the company's line, 123 miles in length, in the North-Western Provinces division amounted, for the week ending the 9th of March, to £2,327 against £1,507 in the corresponding week of 1860, showing an increase of £760 on the same mileage. The total receipts for the week ending the 16th of March amounted to £2,513 against £1,863, showing an increase of £650; and for the week ending the 23rd of March to £2,850 against £2,146 for the corresponding week of 1860, showing an increase of £704. The total receipts on the Bengal line for the three weeks amounted to £21,870 against £16,784, showing an increase of £5,086. The total receipts for the three weeks on the line in the North-Western Provinces amounted to £7,690 against £5,576, showing an increase of £2,114.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

June 4. Lemnalla, Pearce, Akvab; Ellen, McGarry, Bombay; Helen Morrow, Mather, Kurrachee—5. Jaber Snow, Calcutta; Walsoken, Wright, Ceylon; Banksaid, Wiggitt, Foo-chow-Foo; Adamant, Shead, and General Neill, Clark, Calcutta; Pestonjee Bonanjee, Wilkie, Cochin; Violet, Piton, Ceylon and New York; Castle Howard, Lauprell, Calcutta and Trinidad.—6. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdowne, Madras; Trent, Ware, Madras; Vittoria, Blyth, Calcutta and Demerara.—7. Tornado, Munford, Bombay; Penguin, Wesaberg, Sourabaya; Bouaventura, Lang, Manila.—8. Otto, Matsue, Bombay.—10. Helvellyn, Bradshaw, Madras and Mauritius; Sir Charles Napier, Scott, and Gloria, Weyth, Bombay.—11. H.M.'s ship Fury, Wilson, Hong Kong; Wooverine, McEwen, Whampoa; Tudor, Wierland, Bombay; Bosphorus, Murphy, Hong Kong.—12. Broughton Hall, Fernie, Bombay; Roman Emperor, Dewar, Akvab; Wilhelm Kirchner, Mencke, Rangoon; David Malcolm, Knight, Madras and Trinidad; Bruce, Meiklejohn, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from Southampton, June 12, to proceed per str. Behar, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Stoddart. For ADEN.—Mr. T. Read, R.N. For BOMBAY.—Mr. St. Albion, Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis, Capt. W. A. Gowan, Mr. G. H. Heffernan, Mr. Wordsworth, Asst. surg. Turbul, Mr. H. Tandy, Mr. Jones.

Per str. Massilia, from Marseilles, June 20, to proceed per str. Behar, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Miller.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BRODHNURST, the wife of William H., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 2, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, June 7.  
HILLIARD, the wife of Capt. George T., 50th Madras N.I., of a daughter, June 12.  
JACKSON, the lady of Welby, of a son, at Upton-park, Hough, June 2.  
LAWRENCE, the wife of Major R. C., C.B., Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, of a daughter, at 18, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, June 9.  
SHERER, the wife of John W., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 26, Duke-street, Manchester-square, June 13.

#### MARRIAGES.

DWIGHT, Charles, to Mary E., daughter of Elwes R. C. Hayward, Esq., late Hon. East India Company's Service, at Christchurch, North Brixton, June 8.  
MACLUCKIE, Robert, to Margaret B., daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., Surgeon, Hon. East India Company's Service, at 1, Albert-place, Stirling, June 4.  
POLWHELE, Thomas R., only son of Major gen. Thomas, to Fanny, daughter of the late Thomas Carne, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham June 11.

## DEATHS.

BURGESS, Marcia, daughter of the late Capt. Henry, Hon. East India Company's Service, at Croydon, Surrey, aged 57, June 8.  
 GRANT, Catherine, aged 2 years, of whooping-cough and congestion of the brain, May 21; and on the 27th, Adelaide, aged 6 years, and Constance, aged 5 years, the children of Capt. Alexander, 3rd Madras Lt. Cav.  
 KENNEDY, Evangeline, daughter of Capt. Bombay Engrs., at Kensington, aged 5 years, May 25.  
 MITFORD, William V., late Lieut. col., 9th Bengal Cav., aged 52, June 8.  
 MORRISON, Anna F., wife of David B., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at East Lodge, Belmont, Brighton, aged 33, June 7.  
 PRUEN, Capt. George A., late of the Bombay Art., at Cotham, Bristol, aged 49, May 22.  
 RIDSDALE, Mary Ann, wife of Henry, of Calcutta, at Kildare-terrace, Bayswater, May 28.

## India Office,

June 13, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, Med. Estab.; Capt. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., 4th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. W. R. Martin, 43rd N.I.; Surg. A. Macrae, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. Pollard, Engrs.; Capt. W. J. Ward, 51st N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. Wilkinson, Engrs.; Lieut. J. Shireffs, 25th N.I.; Capt. J. B. Knocker, 40th N.I.; Col. P. Hamond, Inv. Estab.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. Heyman (ret.); Lieut. J. H. Bedford, Engrs.; Capt. G. Napier, Art.; Lieut. F. Adam, 22nd N.I.; Asst. surg. C. G. Ross, Med. Estab.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. S. Pierson, 54th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. F. Liscombe, 34th N.I., 6 mo.; Maj. C. J. S. Gough, v.c., 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Durrant, 5th Eur. Cav., 3 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. C. Smith, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. C. Sergeant, 2nd Eur. Regt., 3 mo.; Capt. T. T. Turtton, 47th N.I., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. T. Tapp, c.m., 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. A. Whish, Art., 4 mo.; Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th N.I., 3 mo.; Asst. surg. F. T. Bond, Med. Estab., 6 mo.

## NAVAL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Midshipman H. Hewers, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. maj. A. H. Cheke, Med. Estab.; Capt. W. E. Marshall, 48th N.I.; Lieut. Sir A. Lake, Bart., 2nd Eur. Cav.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. T. Gillilan, 5th N.I.; Lieut. R. A. Walters, 50th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. E. King, 1st Eur. Regt.; Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. M. F. Wainwright, Inv. Estab.; Lieut. H. J. Stock, 6th N.I.; Asst. surg. F. S. Stedman, Med. Estab.

## BOOKS.

*How to Speak Hindustani.* By E. H. Rogers. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Here is the one thing needful for rising barristers, that is, for barristers who mean to rise. The establishment of Small Cause Courts in India opens out a wide field for talent unappreciated at home, if a fair amount of industry be applied to the acquisition of the native languages. First and foremost is it necessary to have a competent knowledge of colloquial idioms and phrases, and this may readily be obtained through Mr. Rogers' very simple and lucid manual. Originally intended for the use of soldiers, it is precisely the sort of thing that everyone wants on first arriving in India. The directions for pronunciation are particularly plain, the grammatical rules are "adapted to the meanest capacity," and the sentences and vocabulary at the end of the little book are of every day application. Mr. Rogers himself has had the advantage of a long experience of the requirements of beginners, for he was formerly head master of the Lawrence Asylum in the Himalayas, and he is now teacher of Hindustani to the Indian depots at Chatham. The author is master of his subject, and his book is consequently all that can be desired.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	At per Rupee.	In sterling, taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... ..	Sa. R.	—	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)	—	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent., (Sicra) of 1824-29	—	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1832-33	—	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	—	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	—	—	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	—	—	—
th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	—	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	—	—	—
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	—	—	—
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	—	—	—

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight.
Calcutta	2s 1s. 11d. ½	1s. 11d. ½	2s. 2d.
Madras	1s. 11d. ½	1s. 11d. ½	2s. 2d.
Bombay	2s. 1s. 11d. ½	2s. 1s. 11d. ½	2s. 2½d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3rd May, £

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock	327	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), scrip	95 to 97½	
	India 5 per cent.	77	
	India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct.	77	
	India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper	93½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	100½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1858	96½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859	96½	
	India 5 per cent. for account...	96½	
	India Bonds (£1,000)	10s. to 10s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	10s.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	96 to 97
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	all	1½ to 1½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7½	1½ to 1½ par.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	15	1½ to 1½ dis.
Stock	East Indian	all	100 to 101
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	97 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864	all	98½ to 99½
100	Ditto 1865-70	all	99½ to 99½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	10	1½ to 1½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip	100	95 to 96
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	all	95 to 97
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ percent.)	100	87 to 89
20	Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)	11	7 to 6 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	99½ to 100½
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	93 to 95
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	15	1 to 1½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	85 to 87
40	Australasia	all	55 to 60
25	Bank of Egypt	all	18 to 19
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46 to 47
20	Ottoman Bank	all	15½ to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can.	1	1½ to 1½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1 to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	5	1 to 1½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1½ x.d.
1	Ditto New	15s.	par. 1½ pm. x.d.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	70 to 72
20	Ditto New	30	11 to 13 pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto ditto	all	5 to 7

MR. ALGERNON WEST, of the Admiralty, has been appointed private secretary to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, in the room of Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, who has resigned.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA

in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has RECEIVED from the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL the UNDERMENTIONED SCHEDULES, viz.:

A. "Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the parties entitled to receive, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid, during the six months ending on 30th June, 1860."  
 B. "Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general on account of current and unadjusted Estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the Balances in hand."  
 C. "Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general on account of adjusted Estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the balances in hand."  
 D. "Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan Estates remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the Balances in hand."

E. "Schedule of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-general set apart to meet the admitted Claims of Creditors against the Estates therein mentioned."

F. "Schedule of Unclaimed Balances of Estates under 500 Rupees deposited with the Sub-treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 5th October, 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government, and that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general at this Office."

India Office, 4th April, 1861.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA

in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has RECEIVED from the GOVERNMENT at BOMBAY the UNDERMENTIONED SCHEDULES, viz.:

"Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the Balances, prepared up to the 31st of December, 1860, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Administrations whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid, prepared from the 30th of June to the 31st of December, 1860, under Section XXXIV. of Act No. VIII. of 1855."

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general at this Office.

India Office, 21st May, 1861.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA

in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has RECEIVED from the GOVERNMENT at MADRAS the UNDERMENTIONED SCHEDULES, viz.:

"Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-general on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances, prepared up to the 31st of December, 1860, under Section 34 of Act VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Administrations whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid, prepared from the 30th of June to the 31st of December, 1860, under Section 34 of Act VIII. of 1855."

"Schedule of all Trust Accounts whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid, prepared from the 30th of June to the 31st of December, 1860, under Section 34 of Act VIII. of 1855."

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public at this Office.

India Office, 11th June, 1861.

East India Law Agency,  
221, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.

**M. OEHME, Attorney and Solicitor of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, and of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and a Member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, having returned from India, has resumed his London practice, and will be happy to undertake the conduct of Appeals in the Privy Council, and to transact all other business incident to the profession of an Attorney.**

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Established under Special Act of Parliament in 1834.

At the Twenty-seventh ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on the 8th of May, 1861—

The Profits of the last Five years were declared to be £208,537. 2s. 7d.; one-fifth of which is divisible between the Assurers and the Shareholders, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. Restricting the actual division to the sum of £39,828. 18s. 8d., the Directors announced a reduction of 45 per cent. from the premiums of all policies entitled to participate, being 5 per cent. above the reduction of last year. Thus, the premium upon a policy effected in 1856 on a life aged 40 is reduced this year from £31. 10s. to £17. 6s. 6d. and all others in proportion.

Policies have been issued since

1834 for... £6,464,652. 14s. 11d.  
 Claims Paid since 1834 amount to 1,106,506. 3s. 8d.  
 Amount Assured under existing Policies is 2,183,974. 14s. 8d.  
 And the Amount of existing Assets exceeds ... 770,000. 0s. 0d.

By order of the Board,  
M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

**MADRAS MILITARY FUND.**

The SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having declined to sanction the Temporary Reduction of the Rates of Donations and Subscriptions, the Home Committee have directed the Agents to give notice to Officers in England that the Old Rates will be reverted to from the 1st of July next. Subscribers are particularly requested to observe that the increased deduction is made from their pay due in August next, as the Regulations hold subscribers responsible for the due payment of their Subscriptions.

By Order of the Home Committee,  
GRINDLAY and Co.,  
Agents Madras Military Fund.

Madras Military Fund Office, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.,  
7th June, 1861.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.**

At a PRELIMINARY MEETING of intending METROPOLITAN EXHIBITORS, held at the MANSION-HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 28th ult., on the invitation of the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, who presided, the following Resolutions were submitted, and agreed to, *nem. con.*—

1st. Proposed by Sir THOMAS MARYON WILSON, Bart., seconded by Mr. HUNT, of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill,

"That in order to promote a full representation in the International Exhibition of the present state of the numerous Metropolitan Industries, which are detailed in the list published by her Majesty's Commissioners, to allot space among Metropolitan Exhibitors, and generally to advise her Majesty's Commissioners, it is expedient that intending Exhibitors should form themselves into Trade Committees for each of the classes and sub-classes of the Exhibition not already assigned to any National Committee."

2nd. Proposed by Mr. P. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. THORNTON, of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill,

"That to facilitate business, each Trade Committee elect a Sub-committee of Management, to consist of three persons."

3rd. Proposed by Mr. CRACK, seconded by Mr. HUBB,

"That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be requested to allow a General Meeting of the Exhibitors to be held at the Mansion-house, when convenient to his lordship, and that the Society of Arts be requested to allow the use of the Great Room in the Adelphi for the meeting of the Trade Committees."

4th. Proposed by Mr. DE LA RUE, seconded by Mr. VIGNOLES, "That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for the use of the Mansion-house on this occasion, and for the ability with which he has presided; and to Mr. Cole for the valuable advice he has rendered to this Meeting."

**SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY. INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.**

The DIRECTORS are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURES at PAR, in sums of not less than £100, for the unappropriated portion of the £23,000 Debentures, about to be issued for the purposes of the Indus Steam Flotilla, bearing interest at 5 per cent. for five years, renewable for a second period of five years, and payable by Coupon at the Banking-house of Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street.

The Bonds will be dated on the 1st of May, 1861, and will bear interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum from that date on all moneys paid on or before the 30th of June, 1861.

The payment of the Principal and Interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as will appear on the face of the Bonds.

The Debentures are convertible into Indus Steam Flotilla Stock at par, at the option of the holder.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

By order of the Board,  
THOMAS BURNELL, Secretary.

Scinde Railway Offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street,  
May 25, 1861.

**EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 55,**

Parliament-street, London, S.W.—The following choice WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway-station in the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

Per Doz.	
<b>SHERRY</b> .....Good.....	36s.
Superior Pale.....	42s. and 44s.
Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold.....	46s. and 48s.
Very Choice, Pale or Gold.....	54s.
<b>PORT</b> .....Fine Crusted.....	42s., 44s., and 46s.
Superior Old Crusted.....	48s. and 54s.
Very Fine Bee-swing ditto.....	60s.
Ditto ditto, in pints.....	33s.
<b>CLARET</b> .....St. Julien, Larose, Second and Third Growth.....	36s. to 54s.
Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, and Latour, First Growth.....	78s.
<b>MADEIRA</b> .....East-India.....	63s. to 72s.
West-India.....	48s. to 60s.
Direct.....	36s. to 54s.
<b>MARSALA</b> .....Finest quality.....	30s.
<b>BUCELLAS</b> .....Superior.....	36s. to 42s.
<b>VIDONIA</b> .....Finest.....	32s.
<b>CHAMPAGNE</b> .....Fine Sparkling.....	48s. to 54s.
Finest quality.....	72s.
Ditto pints.....	36s.
<b>MOSELLE</b> .....Finest Sparkling.....	78s.
<b>HOCK</b> .....Ditto ditto.....	76s.

OTHER GERMAN AND FRENCH WINES.

Bottles charged 2s., and Hampers or Cases 1s. per dozen, and allowed for if returned.

WINE IN WOOD SUPPLIED DIRECT FROM THE DOCKS, OR FOR EXPORTATION.

Orders and Communications to be addressed to  
CHARLES JAY, Manager,  
East-India Wine Company,  
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

The above Wines may be ordered through Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., East-India Army Agents, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

## CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE, EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTERS 11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS and OUTFITS for Ladies, Officers, Cadets, and Civilians, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash. Estimates will be forwarded on application, showing the entire cost of OUTFIT and PASSAGE via the CAPE, or OVERLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1792. 11, WIGMORE-STREET.

This day is published, in 8vo, with upwards of 400 Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

**THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;**

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses."

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

**A HOME FOR THE CHILDREN OF NOBLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN.**

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The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to that very useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," without the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They have also to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial;" "D'Aguilar on Courts-martial;" and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

London, October, 1860.

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12 Tea Spoons.....	2 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 491.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	May 14
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 18
Agra .....	" 7	Ceylon .....	" 31
China (Hong-Kong) .....	May 19.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 30th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most important, if also the most unpleasant, news received by the Calcutta Mail of the 22nd of May is the announcement that Mr. Laing had been compelled to proceed to sea owing to a severe attack of dysentery. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the honourable gentleman arrived at Penang on the 24th of that month, and had then nearly recovered from his previous dangerous illness. The loss of his services in India at the present moment

would be a serious calamity, if it be true that Mr. Lushington is spoken of as his successor. We trust, therefore, both on public and private grounds that Mr. Laing will very shortly be able to return to the scene of his arduous labours, and personally superintend the working of his financial scheme.

It already appears that Mr. Laing acted wisely in not estimating at too high a figure the probable revenue to be derived from opium. Owing to the failure of one of the largest native speculators the price of that odious drug suddenly fell 500 rupees per chest, and it is not impossible that a further decline may yet take place.

The volunteering from the local European regiments for general service goes on most satisfactorily. It may be said, indeed, to be almost universal; and in all likelihood the exceptions among the private soldiers are on the part of men who have lived many years in the country, with native women as their wives. As they are stated to be so very few in number it might, perhaps, be better to employ them in the police force than to go through the farce of constituting a regiment not four hundred strong at the commencement, and which, from never being recruited, would necessarily in a few years dwindle away to a mere handful of useless and discontented grumblers.

The large remittances of money from this country for the relief of the famishing population of the Upper Provinces are said to have filled the better educated natives with astonishment and momentary gratitude. The latest accounts from the suffering districts are tolerably favourable, and show that the most urgent need had passed away. The Home subscriptions, however, will prove of inestimable service in providing seed and agricultural implements for the large number of small agriculturists who have been compelled to part with everything to purchase a meal. Provision also can now be made for many orphan children who must otherwise have been almost totally neglected.

Mr. Seton Karr has been appointed Member of Council as successor to Mr. Sconce. Mr. Barnes, who for a short time held the office of Foreign Secretary, died at Hazareebaugh on his way to the Hills. Mr. J. P. Grant, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, having gone to visit the new Sanitarium at Parisnath, met with a serious misfortune in having his thatched tents destroyed by fire, together with their contents. He was consequently obliged to return

to Calcutta. The Commander-in-Chief, it was expected, would proceed to the Hills in the early part of June.

There is nothing of immediate interest in the news from China beyond the capture of Hankow by the rebels.

We give elsewhere a Promotion List of Engineer and Artillery Officers, a perusal of which will atone in the eyes of many readers for the absence of more exciting matter.

The institution of "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India" is also duly chronicled in our columns.

The period within which officers were instructed to signify their acceptance of the additional £50 per annum, originally fixed for the 1st of August, has been extended to the 1st of October, before which time we hope to hear that the Secretary of State for India has consented to double the boon.

The Bombay Mail of the 27th May, due last Friday, will not reach the Post-office before a late hour this evening. The intelligence thus tardily conveyed will be given in the *Indian Mail* of to-morrow. The delay is reported to have been caused by the breaking of the main shaft of the steamer between Aden and Suez.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Major Bingham, of 33rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Lucknow, May.

BENGAL.—Captain Arthur W. Garnett, Bengal Engineers, at Calcutta, aged 31, May 1.

MADRAS.—Lieut. George S. Hutchings, 9th Madras N.I., at Thayet Myo, May 5.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Butcher, Mr. J. Sanders, Maj. Innes, two Masters Gouldsbury, Mr. A. T. Osmond, Mr. Fornaro, Lieut. Crispin, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Steer, Mr. G. T. Smith, Lieut. Carroll, Lieut. Wilkie, Mr. Bowly, Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mr. R. T. Callan, Asst. Surg. Warren, Lieut. Crawford. From MADRAS.—Mr. B. Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. McMasters and two children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. C. Napier. From CEYLON.—Mr. Claperton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lesseps, Messrs. Milhon, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman and child, Mdm. Juin, Mons. Badin (Mr. Eden landed at Malta), Mr. Margossian. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. White and two children, Mrs. and Miss Hallett.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, July 2.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Cassidy, Capt. Cassidy, Capt. Patterson, Lieut. H. J. Brown, Lieut. Crawford, Lieut. Webster, Lieut. Smith, Paymaster White, Asst. Surg. Warren, Mr. R. W. Sherriff, Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parry and three children, Lieut. Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Baggett and two children, Mr. C. W. Campbell, Mr. Bristow, Capt. Annealey, Mr. C. K. Schmidt, Capt. Parrott's two children, Dr. Lay, Capt. and Mrs. Haig, Lieut. Winstanley, Maj. Thorpe, Capt. Nunn, Lieut. Fahie, Mrs. C. Murray and two children, Mr. Rollings, Lieut. Stafford, Capt. Buxton, Mrs. McArthur and infant, Capt. Farquhar, Mr. Boycott, Capt. Browne. From MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. Colebrook, Gen. and Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Clarke and two children, Miss Clarke, Rev. F. R. Ryan, Mr. Gilbert, Lieut. Kitchin, Mrs. May. From GALLÉ.—Rev. Mr. Wood, Master Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Glinn and three children, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson and two children. From HONG KONG.—Gen. Baynes, Gen. Napier, Lieut. Henderson, Mr. J. Mainprize, R.N., Lieut. Meara, R.N., Lieut. Brindley, A. Nottley, Mr. Stratton.





## BENGAL.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE NATIVE ARMY.**—We (*Englishman*) hear that representations have been addressed from certain quarters to the military authorities, to the effect that, in reducing the Punjab infantry force it would be as well to carry out the measure by religions, if we may so express ourselves, and not by regiments. These corps are, for the most part, composed of Sikhs, Pathans, Punjab Mussulmans, and Dogras, or hill-men. We suppose that it is suggested to get rid of the Mussulmans, and send them to their homes, retaining the services of the Sikhs and Dogras. As far as regards the past history of the corps raised in the Punjab, and their services to the Government, this course would be unwise, and, in the cases of hundreds of men, ungrateful. In the first place, there is no just or politic reason why Mussulmans should, because they are Mussulmans, be excluded from the military service of the State; and in the second place, the Mussulmans of the Punjab regiments which came down to serve the Government during the mutiny and rebellion fought just as bravely and faithfully as did the Sikhs. The Pathans and the Punjab Mussulmans were in no way disadvantageously distinguished from their Sikh or Dogra comrades; but both did good and gallant service for the British in the darkest times; and in reducing the Native military force we hope to see no distinction of creed recognised, so long as men have conducted themselves well in the employment of the Government, even though they have never been engaged with its enemies. Of course in enlisting soldiers in this country a judicious proportion of the different creeds must be observed amongst those who are armed by the State, if only for the proper preservation of discipline in the army and peace and order in the land; but in reducing the military force, as a political and financial measure, we should be sorry to see Government at all introduce the religious element into its resolutions as to who shall be paid off and who shall continue to serve.

**PRIZE MONEY.**—We (*Englishman*) are informed that the Maharajah of Cashmere, and the Rajah of Jheend, have withdrawn the claim on the part of their soldiers, who were present at the siege and storm of Delhi, to share with the British force in the prize-money realised by the capture of the city, and in the subsequent operations. If these potentates persevere in their intention, a considerable drain will be taken off the thirty-five lakhs to be divided amongst the victors; for, although the Jheend Rajah's contingent present at the storming numbered but a few hundred men at most, the Cashmere force co-operating, amounting, we think, to something near six thousand men. We suppose that these Rajahs have declined to allow their men to receive their share of the prize-money out of compliment to our Government; but, whatever may be the cause, we are glad of their resolve, for the sake of the force at large, which will deserve all it may get for the "crowning mercy" which it worked on the rebellious city. The work of the Prize Committee is going steadily on; but as it has Delhi, Lucknow, and Pegu on its hands, expectants must not be impatient. The muster-rolls of several regiments of the Delhi army have been already examined and verified, but to secure accuracy, and prevent claimants springing up after the supposed final and perfect settlement, the greatest industry and repeated comparison and revision are requisite. We hear with surprise and regret that native regiments which, instead of doing good service for the Government before Delhi, caused anxiety and alarm, and even corps that were disarmed, have sent in their muster-rolls for a share in the prize money, which, in fact, they are to receive. With this, however, the Prize Committee have nothing to do: their duty being simply to work and bring their labours to an early conclusion, which we see every prospect of their doing within a few months, which months would have been years in some other hands.

**MR. LAING**, who is suffering from dysentery, has been compelled to take a sea trip. Should he not recover it is understood that he will return to England.

**ARRAKAN.**—Orders have been received to disband the Arrakan Battalion, which is to be replaced by a police one thousand strong. Whoever is the originator of this scheme has certainly proved himself utterly ignorant of the wants of this province, and a very poor financier indeed. Far from effecting a saving, he will thus increase the expenditure by nearly Rs. 18,000 a year, and will, moreover, jeopardise the future prospects of Arrakan, by suppressing a corps essential to the safety of its colonisation. I cannot understand the reasons for disbanding this regiment, since the Assam Local Infantry has been spared. The organisation of the Arrakan Battalion is, in fact, that of an efficient police, militarily disciplined. The object of its formation was to guard our frontiers against the inroads of the hill tribes, to protect Government treasuries, the jails, and the principal thannahs of the interior. Although the men were not required to perform the menial work of petty burkandazes they nevertheless attended, in reality, to the higher duties of the police. I consider it a great error to discharge this battalion at this present moment, when the hill tribes have recently given cause for so much anxiety to our settlers of the Kolodyne and Myoo, and are still so very hostile to our domination. This measure is full of danger, and may be the ruin of our frontier districts. It will take several years to form and discipline a large body of police; and, let them be commanded by officers of the army or not, they will never acquire the moral force of the Arrakan battalion, unless entirely composed of Sikhs or of Hindustanees. We must not forget that the Mugs are a powerful race, confident in their strength, and that they are accustomed to look with scorn upon the Chittagonians and the natives of Bengal. I much fear lest this province should be thrown, by this arrangement, into a perpetual state of distress and confusion, and be overrun by bands of savages and marauders plundering the ryots and destroying their villages and plantations. None of the men of the Arrakan battalion will enrol in the new police corps; they are dissatisfied, as they did not expect that a general disbandment would so soon be the reward of their good services during the Burmese war, and of their staunchness and faithfulness to their colours during the Indian mutiny. It is not my intention to dwell upon their wrongs, but I deplore to see 600 men let loose over this province without the means of providing for themselves; and we must necessarily apprehend that many of them will swell the ranks of the dacoits as the only avocation suitable to their soldier life and habits. What we want is better protection to forward the cultivation of cotton in the remote districts of the Kolodyne and the Naaf, and I believe this aim could have been attained by quartering the Arrakan battalion over the whole country, under the command of their European officers, entrusted with the powers of a Magistracy. These men would have been thus most usefully employed. A corps of 200 burkandazes could have been formed and placed under a superintendent, with deputy superintendents under him, to perform the petty duty of the Police in the towns of Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Sandoway. All the interior of the country would have been guarded by the battalion acting as a high police under their European officers as superintendents and magistrates. This scheme would not have necessitated extra expense, and the peace of Arrakan would have been secured, the ryots protected, and justice fairly distributed over the whole country. The blunder has now been committed by informing the men of the Arrakan battalion that they are to be disbanded. However, the ill consequences might still be averted, and let us hope that our authorities will see the necessity of remedying the evil at once. The Manchester manufacturers may be sure that, with such a management, Arrakan will not produce a single cwt. of cotton, although she could easily supply her quota of one hundred thousand bales.—*Englishman*.

**DARJEELING.**—Letters received from Darjeeling mention that on the 3rd May Cheebou Lama, the Vakeel of the Sikkim Rajah, had paid Rs. 1,000 into the treasury of Dr. Campbell, being the first instalment of the indemnity under the new treaty.

**JURY LISTS.**—The movement for the revision of the jury lists in Calcutta seems to have been tolerably effective, though not exactly in the direction that some of its originators perhaps intended. Yesterday, May 17, in the Supreme Court, Mr. J. C. Murray, the gentleman in charge of the business of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen, and Co., applied, by counsel, to have his name transferred from the Petty Jury List to that of the Grand Jury, on the ground that, in the absence of the partners, he carried on the business of the firm. The court, on referring to the rule, refused the application, considering it clear that the rule applied only to merchants themselves, and not to their managers or deputies.

**OPIMUM SPECULATION.**—Already the soundness of Mr. Laing's doubts about the sustained revenue from opium has met with rather startling verification. The stoppage of a large speculator in the drug, and the dishonouring of his acceptances, has brought down the price nearly Rs. 500 per chest. We hear that this speculator, who is in fact the "representative man" of a lot of Natives "in" with him, has about 1,200 chests uncleared, bought at Rs. 2,570 per chest, the quotation yesterday being Rs. 2,080; so in all probability Government will be to some extent losers by the stoppage. The Government deposit is Rs. 200 per chest, and as these 1,200 chests must be resold, the Revenue will suffer by the amount which the drug may now realize below Rs. 2,200. We only hope that the mad speculations of these people may not have forced up and kept up the prices so high and so long as already to have stimulated foreign competition as effectually as the same system has done it for saltpetre.

**PORT BLAIR.**—Our superintendent, Captain Haughton, some time back asked the permission of the Governor-general to arm a small number of convicts, not more than fifty, to be distributed among the different settlements, to act as a guard against surprise by the aborigines. His Excellency, I am told, has sanctioned the measure, but he depends upon proper measures being taken to prevent aggression on the aborigines; the arms must be used only for defence. The Captain further inquired whether term convicts may be allowed to marry life female convicts, and recommended that such marriages be permitted, the male entering a bond not to leave the settlement without making provision for his wife and offspring. The Governor-general was unable to accede to the recommendation, unless it be possible to bind the male to reside at Port Blair for the rest of his life; for the alternative is, either that the marriage will be virtually dissolved on the expiry of the term of the male convict's sentence, or that the female convict must be allowed her liberty at the end of that term. His Lordship remarked that it would not be proper either to encourage a temporary marriage of that kind, or to allow a female convict sentenced to life imprisonment to regain her liberty by marrying. Orders have been issued by Government that the convicts should not be sent from Calcutta by sailing vessels between the 1st May and the 31st October, and that they should be sent from Bombay and Kurrachee only during the South-west Monsoon.—*Englishman*.

**KUPOORTHULLA CHURCH.**—It is stated by the *Delhi Gazette* "that the Lady Rumdheer Singh, wife of the Rajah of Kupoorthulla, recently laid the foundation of a church to be built at the town of that name by his highness. The funds for this purpose, somewhere about ten thousand rupees, have been provided, and the edifice will exactly face the front of the new palace recently erected by the Rajah." The lady here referred to is a European, the daughter of some uncovenanted servant of Government in the North-West, and the Rajah is a convert to Christianity.

**MR. SETON KARR** has been appointed Member of the Legislative Council for Bengal.

**DELHI, May 14.**—The raised footpath in the centre of the Chandnee Chouk is progressing, and affords a grand opportunity for disposing of the heaps of bricks lying about the streets in anything but picturesque groups. It will be an improvement when completed, and will render the carriage way less liable to obstruction, as well as lessen the chances of running over obstinate people, who seem to like to run in front of carriages upon the chance of being run over. The new police system is working well. I hope this police will be able to put a stop to the evil rumours so prevalent just now in the city, and not only inside the city, but in the villages outside. They have just succeeded in capturing a thief with the stolen property in his possession. The following are the particulars:—It was reported to the authorities on the 9th, that an Affghan (a Christian) had decamped from Sirdhana with Rs. 1,500, belonging to the Roman Catholic priest at that place, and that he had been traced to Delhi. He was said to be travelling by Gungaram's dawk. Inquiries were instituted, and it was found that a person answering the description given arrived at Delhi on the 9th, and had proceeded in a *dhylee* towards Rewarree. A party of mounted police were immediately despatched with orders to give information at all police stations in their route; notice was also sent by the civil authorities of Delhi to the police at Goorgoan and Rewarree; the result was that the thief was apprehended with all the money in his possession. The whole thing reflects great credit upon all concerned in the capture.—*Englishman*.

**GENERAL SERVICE REGIMENTS.**—As the six new Royal Regiments from Bengal, three of cavalry and three of infantry, have found a sufficient number of officers for general service to complete their complement, this branch of military employment for the Company's officers may be looked upon as closed against any further volunteers, the Government having notified from the commencement, that only a sufficient number of officers for the new line corps would be accepted for general service. On the other hand, as the number of officers to be admitted into the Staff Corps will also be limited to the requirements of the service, it turns out that, in spite of themselves, a large number of the Company's officers must remain for the miseries of local service, which will be a sad trial and disappointment for men of spirit and ambition, who will be virtually obliged to prowl about the country doing military jobs, and *ticca* work, or lie concealed in some obscure station, unemployed and discontented.

**HONORARY MAGISTRATES.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed honorary magistrates.—Messrs. R. W. Stevens, agent to the Punjab Railway, and T. Bailey, manager Lahore Branch Agra Bank at Lahore, Major-general Innes, and Major Goad at Simla, Mr. H. A. Atherton, late C. S., Dhurmsala, and Mr. H. Berkeley, at Kotghur. The necessary steps for appointing these gentlemen justices of the peace are being taken by the solicitor to Government, Calcutta.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.**—The *Englishman*, in the course of some remarks on the inefficiency of the Electric Telegraph officials at Calcutta, makes the following statement, which lets us know where the old telegrams go:—

"A few days since a lady bought from a toy-seller in the Botanical Gardens, for one pice, a child's hand punkah, ornamented on one side with red flowers in paper, and on the other with the inscription which we copy below:—

**PRIVATE MESSAGE.**

By Electric Telegraph.

From Calcutta To Kurrachee.  
From John Borrodalle To Ashburner Bell.

Bentlnck will clear about 25th inst. one hd. tons Benares Sugar, three hd. tons No. 2 gunny bags. Repeat 17-18 Sept. 0.57.  
&c., &c., &c.

"The original curiosity is hanging in our office. It is composed of an undefaced office copy of the message, and has part of another of the same date, 18th September last, twisted round the handle. We have also seen another and similar specimen, discovered in the hands of a child, which had been manufactured into a windmill, but which, as it would tend to compromise private character, we cannot use."

**SALE OF WASTE LANDS.**—We (*Friend of India*) understand the Government of India has at last seriously taken up this question, and that a Notification will shortly appear conceding almost all that the public have asked for as to the tenure of the waste lands throughout India. The somewhat liberal minute of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal on the subject has been before the Governor-general for the last eight months. So rapid has been the change of official opinion that there is not a Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Chief Commissioner in India, who is not anxious to sell outright the waste lands of the territory under his jurisdiction. Colonel Phayre recently asked permission thus to dispose of the extensive jungle tracts of Pegu at ten rupees an acre. This sum is too high. The finest coffee lands of Ceylon were sold at half that rate. As the number of settlers thus attracted to the colony increased, the price rose with the demand, and during the seventeen years ending 1860, 163,414 acres were sold in fee simple, realising the sum of £200,772, exclusive of survey fees. Since 1833 nearly half a million of acres have thus been sold in a colony which has the comparatively small area of 24,700 square miles, or less than that of Assam and Cachar, the area of Assam alone being 21,805 square miles. The result is that while the revenue of Ceylon is every year benefited by the purchase price of land, its trade has more than doubled since the first acre was sold, and its population increases at the rate of 30 per cent. every 20 years. We believe the Government of India are inclined to sell the fee simple of waste land at a much lower upset price than ten rupees. The Redemption of the Land tax is a wider question, which the present Government is afraid to enter upon, and which will not be taken up till there is a more enlightened Indian administration both in England and on the spot. How capitalists and political economists in England looked at the question may be seen from the following remarks of the *Money Market Review*:—"The capital represented by the land amounts, at twenty-five years' purchase, to the enormous sum of £402,000,000. Whereas, the aggregate of the India debt and railways together does not amount to more than £143,000,000. It is fair to presume that if sufficient land were sold to pay off this debt, and for the promotion of works of reproduction, the land that would be left would be so improved by railways and works of irrigation that it would be worth as much as the whole now is. The whole trade of India would at the same time be vastly extended, and would bear a much larger amount of taxation." Twenty-five years' purchase, however, is too high a rate.

**CIVIL SERVANTS IN ENGLAND.**—A despatch from Sir C. Wood is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th of May, complaining that a previous despatch, requiring civil servants on arrival in England to furnish a certificate showing particulars of leave, allowances, &c., had not been attended to. Sir Charles transmitted a form of certificate, and stated that any civil servant, covenanted or uncovenanted, who shall omit to transmit such a certificate to the India Office, will receive no absentee allowance while in England. The certificate is to contain the name, service, and designation of the person claiming leave, nature and period of the leave, date of intended departure, amount of salary passed in advance, rate of allowance to be drawn in England, and date from which first payment is to commence.

**CASH BALANCES.**—The following statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries up to the end of March last is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of May 8:—

	1859. March.	1860. March.	1861. March.
Government of India...	Co.'s Rs. 2,16,64,059	Co.'s Rs. 5,12,25,714	Co.'s Rs. 3,44,32,539
" Bengal ...	1,14,16,832	1,70,86,028	2,14,43,967
" North-West Provinces...	1,38,80,304	2,36,69,933	2,27,28,390
" Punjab ...	87,72,257	1,57,93,858	1,22,13,604
" Madras ...	2,28,53,801	2,21,92,125	1,74,59,000
" Bombay ...	1,91,21,767	3,72,91,825	2,67,70,835
Total ...	10,08,17,920	16,78,69,483	14,50,18,334

MR. G. C. BARNES, for a short time Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, is dead.

**DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL SMITH.**—On the 6th of May, at Darjeeling, after a lingering illness, died Mr. Samuel Smith, who, coming to India as a private soldier, and having procured his discharge, formed a connection with the press, and worked his way up to the proprietorship of the *Hurkaru*, which for many years flourished and acquired a high reputation under his management. There were few men on the Calcutta side of India who were more widely known than Samuel Smith, who experienced more vicissitudes of fortune, or met them with greater equanimity.

**QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF H.M.'S FORCES IN INDIA.**—It is stated in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th May "that the appointment of Quartermaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India having become vacant by the death of Major-General Congreve, C.B., that office is, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, abolished with effect from the 1st instant. The duties hitherto performed by the Quartermaster-General Her Majesty's Forces in India will devolve upon the Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, who will also transmit to the Horse Guards the returns heretofore sent by the former officer. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to carry this arrangement into effect."

**THE SONTHALS.**—The following is an extract from a private letter from Doonku, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, dated 6th May:—"The Shikawatee battalion and the Commissioner have arrived, and the Sonthals have ceased to show their teeth, and have fled into the dense jungle. They openly declare that 'the hungry tiger does not fear the snare.' The object of their committing their depredations in the neighbouring villages was to satisfy their hunger. The son of Sedoo Majee, who was offered by some of the Sonthals their leadership, refused to have anything to say to it."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 7. Martaban, Torglin, Liverpool; Marseilles, Marley, Moulmein.—8. Catawba, Mid. New York.—11. Colombo (s), Dunn, Suez.—23. Baltic (s), Greig, Madras.—14. Esmoke, Pascal, Liverpool; Edendale, Spence, London; Rattlesnake, Hendee, Kurrachee; Hydree, Miles, Mauritius.—17. City of Delhi, Muir, Glasgow; Cherokee, Allan, London.—18. Celestial Breeze, Quibampton, Bombay and Cochin.—19. Philaneme, Lunout, Marseilles; Pride of England, Beuford, and Typhoon, Groundwater, Liverpool.—21. Lady Franklin, Auld, Moulmein; Sevilla, Kerr, Auckland; Illida, Wallf, Algoa Bay; Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; Gallant Neil, Bewa, Musulipatam; Beverley, Chose, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sevilla.—Mr. D. F. Thomas.  
Per Gallant Neil.—Mr. Lawrence.  
Per Beverley.—Mr. Duff, Mr. Brotherton.  
Per Candia, for Madras and Calcutta.—Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Capt. Baiber, Sir C. H. Scotland, Messrs. Murray, Burke, Macpherson, Strange, and Jameston, Miss Babington, Capt. C. Drummond, Capt. Rattray, Capt. Every, Dr. Freereig, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Miss Brown, Col. and Mrs. Macpherson, Messrs. Swinly, Clarkson, Menzies, Mr. Reid, Mr. Fode, Mr. Curmin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rutherford.  
Per str. Colombo.—Capt. A. Austin, E. Grews, Esq., L. Walker, Esq., Mr. Cranley.  
Per str. Baltic.—E. Murray, Esq., Mrs. Murray, W. A. Greece, Esq., B. C. Bailey, Esq., W. Branscombe, Esq., T. A. H. Duxton, Esq., A. Scott, Esq.  
Per Rattlesnake.—Mrs. Hamslee and infant, Miss Lucke, Mrs. Wood.  
Per Cherokee.—Mr. Harder, Mr. Hyde.  
Per Celestial Breeze.—H. Homer, Mr. Mariner, Miss Malet.  
Per str. Burmah.—Mr. P. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Davies and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Derby and infant, Mr. Fleming, Capt. Brooking, Capt. Millard, Capt. Leisk, Mr. Burmen, Mr. Wells, Mrs. Hourigan, C. Kellner, C. H. Turner, Mr. Morse, Mr. Bence, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Humfray, Mr. Hall.

### DEPARTURES.

May 7. Mary Ann, Remmonds, Colombo.—8. Regina, Brown, Mauritius; S. G. Glover, Kellum, Boston; Winfred, Rees, London; John Mathie, Lys, Hong Kong.—9. Day Dream, Cochrane, Penang and Singapore; China, Wilkie, Rangoon.—10. Str. Simla, Patterson, Suez; Jane Porter, McDowall, London.—11. Maggie Miller, Johns, Hong Kong; str. Armenian, De Smidt, Mauritius via Bourbon.—12. Ville de St. Pierre, Vegle, Bourbon, Canadian, Guthrie, Penang and Singapore; Faize Allum, Davoren, Kurrachee; Lafayette, Jones, Mauritius.—13. Factory G. I. Sharp, London; Truro, Dugan, Madras; Shand, Moscrop, Hong Kong.—14. Stephen Glover, Maidon, Colombo; Union, Skiing, Colombo; Wayfarer, Carlyle, Hong Kong.—15. Marie Josephine, Sue, Bourbon.—16. Sabine, Cronwell, Colombo.—17. Deane, Brabner, Cape of Good Hope; str. Rangoon, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Omer Pasha, Motley, Singapore and Hong Kong.—18. The Duke, Lucas, Mauritius.—19. City of Calcutta, Dick, London; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Vincent, Maj. and Mrs. Sankey and infant, Miss Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. C. Murray, Mrs. and Miss Durston, Maj. Pinkney, Mr. Lamouroux. For GALLE.—Mr. Blandford. For SUZ.—Mr. J. T. Batts, Dr. G. Scott. Lieut. Wade Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Scott. For MALTA.—Mr. J. S. Blackett, Mr. L. Deydoot. For MARSILLAS.—Mr. H. Butcher, Mr. J. Saunders, Maj. McLeod Innes, Mr. Gouldsbury's two sons, Mr. A. F. Osmond, Mr. Farnaro, Lieut. Crespin, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. C. Steer, Lieut. G. L. Smith, Lieut. Carroll, Lieut. Wilkie, Mr. Bowly, Mr. R. T. Callan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Cassidy, Capt. C. J. Patterson, Lieuts. H. J. Brown, Crawford, H. B. Webster, and M. C. Smith. Pay-mr. White, Asst.-surg. J. Warren, Mr. R. W. Sherrieff, Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parry and two boys, Lieut. C. W. Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burgett and two children, Capt. Annesley, Mrs. Bristow, Capt. Parrott's two children, Mr. C. K. Schmidt, Dr. Lay, Mr. Bigg, Maj. Thorpe, Capt. Nunn, Lieut. Fahie, Capt. and Mrs. Haig, Lieut. Winstanley, Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. Rollings, Lieut. Stafford, Mr. C. W. Campbell, Capt. Balderston, Mrs. Macpherson and child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 23, 1861.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 4 percent. ....	Nominal.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	80 8 to 0	0
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	80 0 to 0	0
Public Works, 5 do. ....	94 8 to 94	12
Dit do, 5 do. ....	98 0 to 0	0
New 5½ do. ....	101 4 to 0	0

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....	7 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	8 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1½ to 2 1
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	75
5 ditto ditto .....	100	90
5½ ditto ditto .....	100	96
New Treasury Bills .....	100	98

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	6250 to 6275
Agra Bank (Limited) .....	500	825 to 850
Delhi Bank .....	500	540 to 510
India General Steam .....	1000	1200 to 1210
Ganges Company .....	500	600 to 610
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1775 to 1840
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	600	620 to 625
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	100	none
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	580 to 600
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	1050 to 1075
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par to 8 an. p.
Assam Company .....	200	475 to 480
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	9 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	75	50 nom.
Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....	100	132 to 133

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 6½
Doublons .....	32	8 to 32 17
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	15	2 to 15 3
Old Gold Mohurs .....	20	14 to 21 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	15	7 to 15 8
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	6 to 16 6
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	16	0 to 16 5
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	106	0 to 106 0
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 225	0 to 227 0
Mexican do. ....	221	0 to 222 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £3. 15s.  
To Liverpool, £3.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, May 23).—More business has been doing during the past few days, and shippers show more disposition to operate. This is mainly attributed, no doubt, to the favourable news from Europe per last mail. Altogether more activity is noticeable.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, May 23).—Transactions during the past fortnight have been on the most restricted scale, as, in addition to the want of speedy means of transit for goods up-country owing to the season of the year, there has been great want of confidence among dealers in the bazaar, in consequence of large losses in opium sustained by several of the leading men, who have been obliged to suspend payments, and the uncertainty as to how many dealers may suffer in consequence. During the last few days sales and deliveries have been in a measure suspended. We trust, however, to see henceforward a more healthy state of things prevailing in the bazaar, as dealers in piece goods have been doing a quiet business, very different from the gambling that has taken place in opium, which will probably now receive a check, at least for a time. We have little change to notice in prices of goods generally, and cannot look for improvement until the rains have rendered the rivers navigable. Stocks are reported to be very light up-country.

APPOINTMENT. (Foreign-office, June 24).—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Lidbetter as Consul at Kurrachee for his Majesty the King of Prussia.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The Government of Fort St. George lately informed the Supreme Government that, finding the Act for the Establishment of Courts of Small Causes is intended to extend beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme courts established by the Royal Charter, the judges of the Madras Sudder Court were requested by that Government to advise as to the arrangements which they would propose for giving effect to the enactment in the Madras Presidency. The judges in reply have recommended that for the present such courts be created only at the following stations:—Calicut, Combaconum, Honore, Mangalore, Salem, Tellicherry, and Tranquebar. They proposed that the jurisdiction of each court should extend over a circle with a radius of about twenty miles from the head station. They considered that the salary of the judges of these courts should not be less than Rs. 600 a month—i.e., Rs. 100 more than the pay of a principal sudder ameen, and that they should have establishments of Rs. 165 per mensem. On this footing the proposed seven Small Cause Courts would cost Rs. 5,355 per mensem, or Rs. 64,262 per annum. The Sudder Judges did not suggest any reduction in the existing courts to compensate for the increase of charge until the new system shall have been for some months in operation, and the Civil Judges shall have reported upon its working. And the Madras Government, in forwarding the above to the Supreme Government, stated that they were not prepared in the present condition of the Indian finances to recommend, even temporarily, such an outlay as would be involved in the scheme of the Sudder Court for the introduction of the Small Cause Court Act into the Madras Presidency.—*Englishman*.

THE LATE CASTE RIOT AT MADURA.—The following despatch from Sir C. Wood to the Madras Government is dated the 23rd March:—

"Your letter dated 21st December (No. 36), 1860, reporting the occurrence of a riot at Aroopocottah in Zillah Madura, and transmitting a memorial from certain inhabitants of that village, has been before me in council. The memorialists complain that the Shanars have been permitted, contrary to previous custom, to resort to the use of palanquins, flags, and other insignia, in their marriage ceremonies and processions through the public streets, and they express their apprehension that if such things are not prevented, even the precincts of the temples themselves may not be safe against the free ingress of all classes, without distinction. The apprehensions of the memorialists in regard to their temples may be at once allayed. The Penal Code passed by the Legislative Council on the 6th October last protects from unauthorised trespass all places of worship in India, and the officers of Government will not hesitate to give effect to that law in every proved case of a violation of its provisions. With regard to the case now reported, I have to convey my concurrence in the views to which expression is given in the 11th paragraph of your letter, and as your Government has already laid down broad general principles which are sufficient to guide the local magistracy, I concur with the Inspector-general of Police that matters of this kind may safely be left in the hands of local officers. You will inform the memorialists that for the reasons above stated I am precluded from entertaining the prayer of their memorial. The magistrate states that had the police Ameen done his duty instead of wilfully neglecting it, the disturbances and plunder of the Shanars' bazaar would not have occurred. I am of opinion that as the Ameen has been convicted and sentenced by the subordinate judge to imprisonment and fine, he should not be again employed in the service of Government, except with your special sanction."

Sir C. Wood concludes his despatch by observing that the following suggestion of the magistrate is deserving of consideration, and by requesting that it might be brought to the notice of the Government of India:—"That all loss accruing to any person from a riot or pillage of this nature, committed in open daylight at the instigation and by the assistance of the majority of the townspeople, should be made good by levy of an adequate fine on the town, district, or division in which the plunderers reside." The Government of India has accordingly been written to on the subject.

DEATH OF MISS DENISON.—It will be a subject of general and deep regret that the return of His Excellency the Governor of Madras has been clouded by a severe domestic affliction, the death of his eldest daughter, Miss Denison, having taken place at Coonoor on the 12th May. The deceased young lady had been for some time past in a precarious state of health, the knowledge of which fact, it is to be hoped, in some measure prepared her family for the blow which has fallen upon them, and which commands the sympathy of the public.

HINDOO SPORTS.—On the 19th April Mr. Levinge, the magistrate of Madura, addressed the following letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Pycroft:—"With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 431, dated the 28th March, 1861, I have the honour to report that the Sessions Judge has not quite accurately described the sport called in Tamil 'Jalikat.' From personal observation and from inquiries made by me, I have ascertained that it consists in loosing either from a large pen or from a number of stakes to which they are tied, a lot of cattle with cloths or handkerchiefs tied to their horns, money being sometimes knotted in the cloths. Nothing is done to infuriate the cattle before being released; when let go the spectators shout and cheer, and a tremendous tom-tom-ing is set up; this so far excites the animals that most of them go off at a gallop; then such of the spectators as wish to distinguish themselves in the eyes of their countrymen as swift runners and brave men go after the cattle and strive to pull the cloths off the beasts' horns, the cloth and any valuable attached to it being the reward of the captor. This kind of sport may be considered the national amusement of the people of this part of the country; it is practised in this district, Trichinopoly Poodocotta, I think in parts of Tanjore, and is as much their passion as horse racing is that of the people of England, or bull baiting that of the people of Spain. Mr. Clarke, when joint magistrate, prohibited it in Dindigal Division, while the magistrate of Madura allowed it in the Madura Division, but subsequently in 1855 it was also prohibited in Madura. Numbers of people asked me to allow it again. I believe there was much discontent at the prohibition, and therefore permitted it—and notwithstanding the prohibition against it, so devoted were these people to it that it was still practised at all risks. Out of curiosity I went myself to see it. It was performed as I have stated above; no one was hurt, and I know of several other instances in none of which any accident occurred; but one accident, I believe, occurred which called forth the remarks of the Session Judge. Directly I heard of it I directed the Joint Magistrate to inquire into the case and to commit the owner of the beast to Court if culpable homicide could be proved against him. At the risk of causing much discontent amongst the people, I did not consider I was called upon to put a stop to their amusements because there was some risk attaching, no more than I should put a stop to some of the feats performed by tumblers, because the performer sometimes falls from a great height, and is killed, and in the case of this 'Jalikat,' no one can possibly be hurt excepting those who voluntarily go after the cattle. Rich ryots, zemindars, and head men are the great promoters of this kind of sport, by running their own cattle, &c.; directly they find that its practice is attended with danger of being tried for an accident, it is probable that they will voluntarily withdraw from actively continuing it, when it will greatly lose its interest and excitement among the people, and they will then probably voluntarily give it up and take to or invent some more harmless amusement." A copy of the above letter was forwarded to the judges of the Sudder Court on the 10th May, and they were informed that, under the circumstances represented by Mr. Levinge, Government did not think their interference was called for.

BURMAH.—By the s.s. *Burmah* the customary Rangoon and Moulmein papers have been received. The latest dates are Rangoon May 15, Moulmein May 11, and Akyab May 18. The papers before us contain nothing which could,

under any circumstances, be called news. Local squabbles of old standing, advertisements and extracts from other papers appear to make up the sum total of the contents of Moulmein and Rangoon journals. Discontent at the existing police system continues, and in all probability will continue, until a thorough revision of the system is made. Colonel Phayre had convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of Rangoon to be held on the 15th May, for the purpose of considering the "Municipality" question. Captain Brookie, Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, has been appointed to take charge of the Government dockyard at Calcutta.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 12. Arracan (s). Nibblett, Penang; Norwood, Bristow, New Zealand.—13. Simla (s). Paterson, Calcutta.—14. Endymion, Browne, Liverpool.—15. Tubal Cain, Smout, Penang.—17. Etheraleda, Winslow, Negapatam.—18. Coromandel (s). Batt, Bombay and Andaman Islands; Radjool, Berunda, Pondicherry.—21. Dalhousie (s). Hopkins, Moulmein.—22. Ismyr, Summers, Galle.—23. Candia (s), Stewart, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Arracan.—Col. Babington, wife, and child, Capt. Rabbender, wife, and two children, Lieut. Palmer, Lieut. Harding, Dr. Burn and wife, Capt. Elwyn.

Per str. Simla, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Imlay, Col. Harding, Mr. Casela, Mr. Gray, Col. and Mrs. Harrington and infant, Brig. Brown, Capt. Villiard, Mr. H. H. Robinson, Col. Sladen, Mr. R. Dalziel, Mr. W. McDonald, Mr. Allen, Mr. Bankworth, Messrs. Ross, Owen, Roberts, Saunders, Lewis, Capt. Stewart, H. E. Sir W. Denison, Capt. Glover, Mr. Astell, Rev. Messrs. Coley, Wyman, Leekie, Hyde, Sconce, Morgan, two Misses Morgan, Mr. Jacques, Maj. and Mrs. Sherwell and two children, Messrs. Radcliffe, A. Lyall, R. Brodie, Capt. Dyne, Mr. H. Richardson, Maj. Shakspear, Mr. D. Lee, Lieut. Carey, Mr. A. Roberts, Mr. Sanderson.

Per Tubal Cain.—Lieut. F. B. Phillip, Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. Jamieson, Asst. apoth. Meryler, Sergt. Twohiz, wife, and three children.

Per Etheraleda.—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and child.

Per str. Coromandel.—Apothy. J. Sausman, wife, and four children.

Per str. Dalhousie.—Capt. S. Grant, 32nd regt.; Lieut. Hill, 48th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

Per str. Candia.—Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Murray, Burke, and McPherson, Capt. Barber, Mr. Strange, Mr. H. Jamieson, Sir C. H. Scotland, Miss Babbington, Mrs. Primrose, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Thompson, Capt. Drever, Mr. and Mrs. Hipkin, Mr. Tait, Mr. Ashier, Mr. Riordan.

### DEPARTURES.

May 11. Manner, Fraser, Mauritius; Devonshire, Taylor, Calcutta via Bimlipatam.—13. Gov. Higginson (s), McMillan, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—14. Simla (s), Paterson, Suez.—16. Solid, Anderson, Bassin.—18. Norman; Morrison, Owens, London.—20. Henriette, Martin, Calingapatam; Arracan (s), Nibblett, Calcutta via Cocanada.—21. Isabella Ridly, Jewith, Gopaulpore; Jeany Jones, Henderson, Cocanada and London.—22. Tubal Cain, Smout, Calcutta.—24. Candia (s), Stewart, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Devonshire, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Calder and six children.

Per str. Gov. Higginson.—For MASULIPATAM.—Cornet Jackson, For COCANADA.—Asst. surg. Houston. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Apothy. Hawser, Comdr. H. Field. For BIMLIPATAM.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wynch. For RANGOON.—Lieut. Clarkson.

Per str. Simla.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Lock and infant, Mrs. Deatry, Mrs. Barnes and infant, Mrs. Desborough, Esq., Mrs. Bourdillon and three children, Rev. H. Barnes, Col. Desborough, Lieut. W. B. Swinton, Mrs. Swinton and two children, M. Samwell, Esq., Lieut. Steward, Dr. Carr and infant, Lieut. A. G. Owen, J. McIntosh, Esq., Dr. J. Fitzpatrick, Capt. W. Adair, Maj. A. S. Findlay, H. H. Robinson, Esq., To MARSEILLES.—J. G. White, Esq., Mrs. White and two children, Rev. A. H. Alcock, Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, Col. Harding, R. Dalziel, Esq., chaplain, W. G. Owen, Mr. Carriell, To MALTA.—J. Casella, Esq., To ALEXANDRIA.—G. F. Fullerton, Esq., and Mrs. Fullerton. To SUVA.—Lieut. A. G. Lavie, Brig. Brown. To MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Tower. To HONG KONG.—Mrs. Pigott. To SINGAPORE.—Lieut. A. Chesney. To BOMBAY.—Dr. Boustead. To GALLE.—Lieut. J. H. Desborough.

Per str. Arracan, to CALCUTTA.—Surg. Miller. Per str. Candia.—Capt. Drummond, Capt. Rattray, Capt. Every, Mr. Gray, Mr. S. Swinley, Mr. J. Cope, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Southy, Mr. W. Jamieson, Mr. F. Grieve, Mr. Boules, Capt. W. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Capt. Bazagette, Mr. Crook, Mr. Turney, Dr. Ferris, Mr. Menzie, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Miss Browne, Mr. H. Reid, Mr. H. Pote, Mr. Carrier, Capt. and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Garek, Mr. Bede, Dr. and Mrs. Halton and two children, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. MacIver, Col. Apperby, Mr. Ezekiel and two children, Mr. Rebeiro, Mr. Murray, Mr. Atty Galee, Mr. Vandersmaught, Mr. Grieve, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. Tait.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 27, 1861.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	7 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn .....	7 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills .....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	2 11 to 2 11
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2 11 to 2 11
Agents' Bill on England, at 6 months .....	2 01 to
" " 3 do. ....	2 01
" " 1 do. ....	1 11
" " Sight .....	1 11
H. M. Treasury Bills .....	none
Bank of England Post Bills .....	none
Mauritius Government Bills .....	nominal
Ceylon do. ....	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight .....	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....	1 11 dis.
Do. on Bombay .....	1 11 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan .....	1859 ... 1 1/2 to 2 p.c. pm.
5 per cent. ditto .....	1856-57 ... 4 to 4 1/2 dis.
5 per cent. ....	1832-33 ... 17 to 18 dis.
" .....	1835-36 ... 17 to 18 dis.
" .....	1842-43 ... 17 to 18 dis.
" .....	1854-55 ... 17 to 18 dis.
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt .....	No transacts
Tanjore Bonds .....	1 1/2 per ct. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .....	11 to 12 pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	95 per ct.
Do. 5 do. ....	90 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. ....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes .....	77 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. ....	Company's 77 per ct.
Do. 3 1/2 do. ....	do. — per ct.
On Tanjore do. ....	do. 98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

To London & Liverpool, £2. 15s. to £3. 5s.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, May 11.—The London mail of March 26th arrived here on the 7th instant.

There is little in the way of political news to record for the past fortnight. The Prince of Kung acts for China in matters political, and everything he has hitherto said or done in relation to ourselves shows him desirous to take circumstances as they were arrested at the end of the late campaign, and make the very best of them that he can. It is somewhat to be feared that the Emperor and his anti-foreign advisers are sadly dispirited, and cannot muster courage to return to the capital. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that the presence of a foreign army under the walls of Peking was never contemplated by the Emperor of China even as a remote possibility, and the blow we have inflicted upon his pride, in thus cruelly and clearly exposing his long-cherished self-delusion, has proved so sickening, that his reappearance in Peking is being delayed, and delayed indefinitely. It is not supposing too much to imagine that the destruction of his summer palace, of which he is doubtless aware, forms only one item of the anguish that has vexed the Emperor's heart. In the meantime the condition of the country is far from satisfactory. Unlike the civil broils of modern Europe, the domestic wars of China go on from year to year, until war loses even the weak justification of being a means to an end. The past fortnight's news painfully illustrates this. Can anything be more provokingly indecisive than this fragment, said to be from the *Peking Gazette*: "A few battles have taken place between the Imperialists and the rebel banditti in Shantung and Honan; in some the former, and in others the latter, having been victorious." This is nothing more than a specimen of the general tone in which the civil wars of China have been reported during the last fortnight. Perhaps the balance has been on the Imperial side; but the rule is, that the next two weeks must restore it.

Reports state vaguely that a rebellion has broken out in Mongolia. The non-activity of the Emperor is causing much anxiety to his friends, among whom we are supposed in a manner to be reckoned. If the Manchu dynasty should now prove wanting to itself, matters will become hopelessly embarrassed, as no respectable aspirant to the supreme rule has as yet come forward.

From Peking we have little news in addition to what appeared in our last overland summary. The members of the various foreign embassies

are meeting with all desirable civility. The residence of the British Legation is an enormous place, with detached buildings, covering about four and a half acres of ground. Workmen of various kinds are busily engaged putting it in good repair.

At Tien-tsin trade is beginning to prosper. Many of the leading houses in Hong Kong are preparing to erect structures suitable for business, and very strong prospects exist of future prosperity for this port. The troops are disappointed at their stay being prolonged, and that without any definite period being hinted at.

At Chefoo (called in the treaty Tang-Chow) trade was not so brisk—the market having received a temporary glut.

The principal news from Shanghai relates to the fluctuating success of rebels and Imperialists. Two naval expeditions had gone up the Yang-tze in search of deserters from English ships; the first visit was to Nanking, where a number of English sailors were captured in the service of the rebels; the next was to an Imperial camp, with corresponding results. On the 30th ult. the American expedition sailed up the Yang-tze. It consists of three vessels—the *Harford*, *Dacotah*, and *Saginaw*. Mr. Meadows goes to New-Chwang as her Majesty's Consul. Mercantile agents are proceeding thither numerous. Hankow has fallen to the rebels. From Canton we have no news of importance.—*Overland China Mail.*

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, May 30.—Much rain has not fallen during the fortnight, but the weather—though hot—has been squally and the sea occasionally high. Still there has been no slackening in the operations of preparing and shipping our staple. Five ships have sailed, all for London, taking away 23,452 cwts. of plantation coffee, 1,990 native; total 25,442.

This brings our total exports of plantation for the expired portion of the season up to 338,000 cwts., which is 6,000 over the figure for the same period of last season, and considerably above the figures for the two previous seasons. Native, on the other hand, shows only 90,000 cwts., against 138,000, 165,000 and 129,000 in the three previous seasons. Our total exports, therefore, are only 429,000, against 470,000, 476,000 and 474,000.

The genial rains which have lately fallen have, it is reported, brought out a fine blossom in the low, hot districts—Kornegalle, Kaduganava, and Doombura, and prospects of crop are better than they were; but we fear there can be no doubt that over the country generally the outturn of 1861-62 will be deplorably short. Short as it may be, however, hands will be wanted to gather it; and the Immigration Commissioners are doing their best to secure a free influx of Tamils. Our readers are already aware that the *Pearl*, free of cost and working expenses, is to be placed by Government on the Tuticoreen line. The Commissioners are arranging for placing a couple of suitable vessels on the Channel between Paumben and Manaar, to carry coolies free of cost. They are also on the look out for agents, to be stationed at Tuticoreen and Paumben, whose special duty it shall be to encourage immigration, by seeing that the coolies are protected from imposition or ill-treatment of any kind. By observing the utmost economy in all their arrangements the Commissioners hope to spare the planters the payment of a tax next year.

The Governor is still at Kandy, where he has just had a series of meetings of the Executive Council, preparatory no doubt to the approaching session of the Legislature. The latter body will have to decide on three offers for the construction of the Railway—from Messrs. Brassey, Messrs. Watson and Overend, and Mr. Molesworth, in addition to which Mr. Harrison is in the field with his scheme for a tramway.

A reform of our laws for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths,—a reform urgently needed, will also, we trust, be carried through.



At present—in the matter of marriages by license, an invidious distinction is made in favour of one particular sect—while in the case of all Christians the registration insisted on is not that of births but of baptisms; so that if a child of Christian parents is not baptized, that child has no legal existence in Ceylon! These and other matters will no doubt be put to rights now that the Government has the assistance of a competent Queen's Advocate.

The Volunteer movement is at length making real progress in Ceylon. Government have consented to lend rifles to the Primal Corps at Matella. At Kandy a most respectable committee has been formed, and here in Colombo a meeting is to be held on the 1st proximo for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for forming a corps.

The weather is now thoroughly monsoonic, and we are glad to believe that the health of the country is better than it has been for some time back, although here in Colombo fever and measles have been recently prevalent, and in a few cases fatal amongst the young.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

## THE STRAITS.

**SARAWAK.**—By the Sarawak steamer *Rainbow*, which arrived at Singapore on the 11th May, we have news to the 8th. Sir James Brooke had returned from his visit to Brunai, where his reception was of the most friendly nature. The good understanding between Brunai and Sarawak was completely re-established. The Sultan and his great officers issued a firman or chop, addressed to Pangerans Dipa and Kahar and all the people of Muka, announcing that Sir James Brooke was appointed their representative in Muka, with plenary powers to settle the affairs of the country, and ordering Dipa and Kahar to throw down their defences and receive Sir James as the Sultan's representative. By the same document it is stated that Sir James Brooke has been requested to open trade and establish a good government in order that the Sultan may obtain some revenue. The murderer and plotter, Mashahore, is ordered to leave the country, and finally Mr. St. John, the British Consul-general, is requested to carry the Sultan's chop or firman to Muka, in a British man-of-war, so that it may be clearly explained to the people at large, and ascertained whether the Sultan's mandate will be obeyed or not. All and each refusing obedience are declared to be in rebellion against the Sultan's Government, and submission alone will save them from destruction. On his return from Brunai Sir James Brooke conveyed a suruhan, or messenger of the Sultan to Oya, who was charged with a copy of the firman, or chop, and also with a private letter from the Sultan to Pangeran Dipa. These were read to the principal people of Oya, and it was intimated that Sir James would grant fair terms to Dipa and spare the life of Seriff Mashahore on condition of his leaving the country.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**April 5.**—The durbar was held as usual in the garden of Ghoolam Heider Khan. As the Ameer had not felt well since last night they did not remain long in the durbar. Some Khans and Sirdars sitting together, the following gossip was discussed amongst them. Some said that since the Ameer had commenced his visits to Jellalabad, he never spent the Eed there, he always left for Cabool either on the 15th or 20th Ramzan. Others said, "It is very right, but this time there must be something." The Jellalabad Khans said, "Either the Ameer is going to make over Jellalabad to the British, or he is going to get from them something." In short, they are all quite puzzled about the Ameer's staying longer than usual.—**April 7.**—Shah Murd Khan was ordered by the Ameer to send his men to the different places, from Jellalabad to Cabool,

to collect grass, provisions, and all sorts of supplies for the use of the Ameer's camp, which would march for Cabool the day after the Eed. After the durbar was over the Ameer went to Ghoolam Mohamed's house, took dinner, and remained there till late at night.—**April 8.**—This morning a rumour was afloat in the camp that the Ameer had been taken dangerously ill and was not expected to live. All the sirdars and khans went to see the Ameer, and on making inquiries it was ascertained that on his return from Ghoolam Mohamed's house the Ameer had felt heavy in his stomach, and by degrees the pain had increased so much, that he had become senseless for a time. The son of Hakeem Ubdoolwasai Khan was sent for at night, and medicine administered. About 12 o'clock in the day the Ameer felt a little better, and the khans and sirdars returned to their camps. The Hakeem was heard saying that the cause from which the Ameer had suffered this pain was his eating too much at Ghoolam Mohamed's.—**April 9.**—The following are the contents of a letter received by the Ameer from Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, from Heerat:—"I need not mention here the disgrace I was put to, when I was turned out of Cabool by the Ameer, but as God is great, I was soon appointed a ruler of Heerat, which is ten times better than Cabool. Since then I all along had a regard for the Ameer, although he on several occasions wanted to injure me, but lately I have found out that the Ameer and his sons are not only against me, but they are determined to see me ruined. In such case I think it my duty, first to inform the Ameer about his sons' conduct, and then to take other measures. Mohamed Ameen Khan and Mohamed Shureef Khan have given out at Kandahar, that they would march on Heerat and conquer it. They are welcome to think so, and moreover I give the Ameer sufficient time to collect the troops at Kandahar, and then I will see whether I can make myself master of Cabool or the Ameer of Heerat." This is not all that Sooltan Ahmed Jan has written in his letter to the Ameer, but he has used very harsh language towards the Ameer, as the Paishkhidmut from whom it was ascertained, said, that the moment the Ameer had perused the letter he got so mad that he ordered the following answer to be written and sent to Sooltan Ahmed Jan:—"You are at liberty to do whatever you like (and even every thing is hurram, forbidden, to you), after you receive this, to do anything but to come and try your luck. I am soon leaving for Cabool, and the first thing which will require my attention on reaching there, will be to settle about Heerat."—**April 10.**—The Ameer held his durbar in the garden of Ghoolam Heider Khan. Khiluts were granted to the mullicks and chiefs of Soofaid Koh and other places, and they were told that in future if any one of their tribe or of Sungoo Khyle went and disturbed the Pishboo lakes as they formerly did, they would be severely punished. Shah Murd Khan was then desired to keep a sharp look out on these Mullicks, and not to give them ground to complain of ill treatment. I would have left some troops here to look after these Mullicks, said the Ameer, but as I have to send the troops to Kandahar, I cannot spare any.—**April 11.**—The following news was received through an urzee from Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, from Cabool. It is ascertained from the letters received by the merchants of Cabool, that at first the Russians were planning to build a cantonment at Pahlwan Hutta, a place this side of Agha Musjid, but on second consideration they had sent their vakeel to the Khan of Tashkund, and having obtained his permission they had commenced to build their cantonment three koss from the city of Tashkund. They had strengthened the fort of Pahlwan Hutta, and were thinking of taking Kohan. Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan also informed the Ameer, that nearly all the troops of Sirdar Shumshooddeen Khan had marched for Toorkistan, but the sirdar himself was waiting for the Ameer. A letter was ordered to be written to Wully Mahomed Khan, requesting him to tell Shumshooddeen Khan not to wait for the Ameer's return to Cabool, but to leave at once for Toor-

kistan. "Please God we will see one another when he, the sirdar, returns to Cabool," added the Ameer. Shah Murd Khan was directed to collect as many Mulkea mercenary people as he could, and to send them to Cabool, as he wanted to send a strong army to Kandahar.—**April 12.**—This day being Friday, and the festival of Eed, all the sirdars, khans, and the officers of the troops, waited on the Ameer and paid their respects, respectively. They were all in the durbar when it began to rain, and continued to pour down for about an hour. After it had ceased to rain the Ameer Sahib, accompanied with all the sirdars and chiefs, went to say his prayers, while Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, in his military uniform, ordered out all the regiments of infantry and cavalry and the artillery, and got them drawn up on both sides from the gate of Jellalabad to the Eedgah. Having thus drawn up the troops he rode and inspected the whole in person. On the Ameer's returning from the Eedgah salutes were fired from the artillery, and as the procession was passing through the line, arms were presented by the troops. After this the Ameer went to the garden of Heider Khan, and having received the sirdars for a while, ordered his tents to be sent on the Cabul road.—**April 13.**—This morning the Ameer's camp marched from Jellalabad for Baghbanee, a place near Balabaugh on the Cabool road. All the sirdars and khans accompanied the Ameer.—Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, the chief of this place, presented a grand zaafut to the Ameer, and having heard the Ameer praising his garden, named Baghbanee, he offered it to the Ameer as a present. The Ameer was quite glad to accept of it, and ordered the walls, &c., of the garden to be repaired. The Ameer also ordered a good and decent building to be erected in the garden.—**April 14.**—The Ameer's camp changed ground from Baghbanee to Nuinla. Sirdar Oosman Khan obtained three days' leave, promising that he would join the camp either at Gundoomuk or Sourkh Aub, and ordered his troop to accompany the camp.—**April 15.**—This day the Ameer's camp left Nuinla for Gundoomuk. An urzee was received here from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan to the following effect. Some time ago, when the late King of Bookhara was alive, a few Bookhara merchants had been plundered somewhere near Indkhoe, and on their (the merchants) complaining to the King that their property, valued at about twelve thousand tila (a gold coin), had been plundered in Toorkistan, the King had written to Sirdar Ufzul Khan to have the amount recovered from the people in whose district the robbery had been committed. In reply to the late King's letter the Sirdar had promised that he would shortly inquire into the case and send the amount to the King. Having been again reminded by the merchants, the present King of Bookhara had sent a friendly letter to Sirdar Ufzul Khan and requested him to send the twelve thousand tila, as promised by him, to the late King. On this Sirdar Ufzul Khan was obliged to fine all the Indkhoe people at five tunka, or two-and-a-half Cabool rupees, per house; and having thus collected a large sum of money, the Sirdar had only sent two thousand tila to the King, and had kept the balance himself. At the conclusion of the letter the Sirdar asked the Ameer's pleasure about sending the large gun to the King of Bookhara, as promised by the Ameer to the late King. A short answer was ordered to be written, and sent to Sirdar Ufzul Khan, directing him to wait until he (the Ameer) had arrived at Cabool. The Gundoomakee and Mama Khyle people offered their usual presents, consisting of sheep, fowls, rice, ghee, &c., to the Ameer.—**April 16.**—The Ameer's camp arrived to-day at Sourkh Aub. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan's letter from Kandahar was received by the Ameer at this place. He informed the Ameer that he (Mohamed Ameen) had sent the Ameer and Sooltan Mohamed Khan's letters in original enclosed in his own letter to Meer Ufzul Khan, and had written to him that if he would come to Kandahar he should get a good jageer and rewards from the Ameer, who as yet had a regard for him as his own son. The moment Meer Ufzul Khan had received his

(Mohamed Ameen's) letter with the enclosures, he had sent them to Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan to Heerat, and it was ascertained from the news letter received from Heerat that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan had written the following answer to Meer Ufzul Khan:—"Do not believe in what the Ameer and Sooltan Mohamed Khan say in their letters, they are selfish men and want to catch you by some deceit or another, and after they had gained their object they would treat you with their usual contempt and hatred. I will send you as many troops as required, and you should not let this opportunity pass without taking the country of Kandahar, which will give you a great name and fame in the world." Having been so far encouraged, Meer Ufzul Khan thus replied to Mohamed Ameen's letter. "Do not waste your time in writing communications, but prepare yourself for the war. As the Ameer has turned me out of Cabool and Kandahar, please God, now I will turn you out from Kandahar." Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan also stated in his urzee that the person who had brought the news from Heerat says, that while he was returning from Heerat he had seen Meer Ufzul Khan, with two suwars, going from Dahmunde to Heerat to settle about the troops required for Kandahar. Having perused the letter, the Ameer held a council with Sirdars Peer Mohamed Khan, Shere Allee Khan, and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, and asked their opinion about the subject. Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan said that it was Sooltan Ahmed Jan who had been doing all this mischief; otherwise Ufzul dare not use this language towards Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan. Some Khandaree Khans are said to have gone over to Meer Ufzul Khan, and this has caused more uneasiness in the Ameer's mind.—April 17.—To-day the camp left Soorkh Aub for Jugdhaluck. The Ghilzie chiefs of this place presented to the Ameer, as customary, sheep, fowls, rice, ghee, &c. As some of the merchants who had accompanied the camp when marching to Jellalabad had been robbed at this place, and no trace as yet had been made by the thanadar, the Ameer ordered the thanadar to be discharged and a new one to be appointed in his place. The Ameer also desired the mullicks of Jugdhaluk to get a *serai* built, and ordered twenty Jazailchees to remain here to watch it. Having a pain in the foot, the Ameer did not feel well to day.—April 18.—To-day the camp arrived at Kuttah Sung. Sirdar Peer Mohamed Khan informed the Ameer that at Gundoomuck he had received a letter from Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, in which he said that the day he had arrived at Cabool he was taken ill, and was still suffering from the sickness. On Peer Mohamed's applying for three days' leave to go and see Sooltan Mohamed, the Ameer replied that he need not be afraid, as in two or three days he would be in Cabool. It is ascertained from the news letters received to-day by the Ameer from Toorkistan that the Meer of Mamana had gone to Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan to Heerat, and begged of him to call back the troops from Mamana, and to give him the charge of the place. After a great deal of discussion it had been settled that the Meer was to pay eight thousand *tila* (gold coin) besides the expenses of the troops, to which he had willingly agreed. The above sum and money for the troops having been paid by the Ameer, Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan had written to his brother at Mamana to march with the troops to Heerat, and to make over the place to the Meer. The Meer of Mamana, having thus made himself the master of the place, had marched with four thousand sowars to Hazara Jumshadee, and having persuaded those people, had been successful in bringing about three thousand families of that tribe to Momana. As the Jumshadees are famous for their bravery, the Meer had given them a place to reside in just close to the boundaries of Khanabad, and Indkhoe. Having looked over the Toorkistan news letter, the Ameer turned towards Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, and Peer Mohamed Khan, and said, "What do you think of this policy of Sooltan Ahmed Jan? what is his object in calling back his brother and the troops from Mamana?" "All these arrangements that Sooltan

Jan is making are for no other purpose than for Kandahar," replied Ghoolam Mohamed. "While we were at Jellalabad," continued the sirdar, "I heard a merchant saying that the King of Persia had written to Sooltan Ahmed Jan to call all the troops from Mamana and to send them to Furrak, as more troops would be sent from Teheran for Mamana and other places. As I did not place confidence in the merchant's story, I did not inform the Ameer of it, but now it seems that the merchant was quite right." "I am really very uneasy about the Kandahar affair," said the Ameer, as Mohamed Ameer Khan and Mohamed Shurreef Khan, both my sons, are very stubborn, and I do not know how they will manage the affairs.—April 19.—The Ameer's camp marched from Kuttah Sung and arrived at Tazeen. Aulejah Dost Mohamed Shah Khan Ghilzie, the brother of Mohamed Shah Khan, gave a grand zeafut (feast) to the Ameer and to all the khans and sirdars in the camp.—*Delhi Gazette*.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Pera*, June 20, 1861.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£3,500	—
Ceylon .....	5,000	—
Madras .....	3,792	10,000
Calcutta .....	—	126,079†
Hong Kong .....	—	19,325
Foo-Chow .....	—	2,000
Shanghai .....	—	32,013
	£12,292	£189,417

\* £49,970 of this amount shipped by the Government of India.  
† £100,019 ditto ditto ditto.

**THE INDIA HOUSE.**—It appears that the purchasers of the India House for £155,000 were Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Heywood, Mr. Kennard, and one or two other capitalists. The intention is to apply the site in supplying the great want in the city of large accommodation for public companies, rooms for public meetings, &c. A hope is expressed that it may be possible to spare the portico, which, although not a first-rate specimen of taste, is looked upon as a creditable work of the period, while the sculpture in the pediment possesses considerable interest.

**THE AMALGAMATION IN BOMBAY.**—The success of the Almagamation order has been very decided. Distrust has everywhere given place to confidence; the arrangements for the union of the two armies are acknowledged on all sides to be generally equitable, and, in some cases, even generous to the officers and men of the local regiments; and it is hoped that the spirit which has dictated so just a settlement of the conflicting claims of two glorious armies now made one will animate whoever may be charged with the future administration of military affairs. Volunteering for general service has in consequence rapidly progressed during the past week. The 1st Bombay European Regiment (fusilier), which will bear in future the honourable designation of "Royal," has volunteered *en masse*, officers and men; and in the other local European regiments on this side of India the volunteering has been almost equally satisfactory. In Bengal it would seem that less desire has been shown to accept at once the final conditions offered to the local army; but the comparative slowness with which the swearing in of volunteers for general service has gone on is said to be due to some mismanagement of details, and not to any want of inclination on the part of the "locals." On the whole, the change has been accomplished without violation, not only of the rights and privileges, but even of the prejudices of the Indian army. Still, there can be little doubt that the officers would still have opposed amalgamation, were it not that the masterly stroke of granting a bounty to the soldiers has been found by them irresistible, and that, deserted by the men, the officers were forced either to follow their lead, or to be left forsaken and alone, chiefs without an army.—*Bombay Saturday Review*.



Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, May 15.*—Rev. J. E. W. Rotton to be chaplain, fr. 10th inst., v. Rev. J. Coley, ret.

*Foreign Dept., May 15.*—With reference to G.O. Gov. gen., Nos. 3,776 and 5,313, dated Aug. 81 and Nov. 7 last, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieut. E. Temple to the adjutancy of the Bhopal levy, fr. Jan. 10.

The servs. of Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, dist. superint. of police in Oude, are replaced at disposal of the mil. dept., fr. date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

*May 17.*—Mr. F. Macnaghten, offic. asst. comnr., Nagpore, received ch. of the Chindwara treasury fr. Mr. J. H. Master, dep. comnr. of Chindwara, on April 30.

Capt. E. W. Dun ass. com. of Bhopal levy fr. Capt. R. C. Cross, on 4th inst.

Lieut. E. R. C. Wilcox, 4th Eur. regt., to be cantonment jt. mag. of Lucknow, in succ. to Capt. A. S. Haig, res.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, May 15.*—Promotion.—Capt. F. P. Layard, 19th N.I., superintg. engr., 3rd class, N. circle, Bengal, to be a superintg. engr. of the 2nd class.

Appointments.—Lieut. col. D. Reid, art., offic. superintg. engr., 3rd class, Assam circle, Bengal, is confirmed in that apt.

*May 16.*—Temp. Asst. overseers P. Flannagan, att. to the Benares div., and W. B. Walshe, att. to the 6th div., Grand Trunk Road, are appd. permanently to the public works dept. as asst. overseers.

*May 17.*—Dismissal.—Temp. Asst. supervisor J. Ross, att. to the Allahabad div., and in charge of the Sohagee Pass Branch Road, is removed fr. public works dept.

Appointment.—Lt. W. H. G. Palmer, 40th Madras N.I., employed temporarily as a special asst. engr. at Singapore, is appd. an exec. engr. of the 4th class, and posted to the Nuggur div. in Mysore.

*Military Dept., May 16.*—No. 441.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Capt. and brev. maj. J. J. McL. Innes, engra, controller and examiner of public works accounts, Punjab, for 6 mo., under new regs.

*May 17.*—No. 442.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of N.W.P., No. 841a, of 23rd ult., the serv. of Lieut. G. L. Smith, 29th N.I., late dist. superint. of police at Shajehanpore, are replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 447.—Riding mr. J. Boucher, att. to 5th Eur. cav., having been reported to be unfit for further active serv., is transf. to pension estab.

No. 449.—With reference to notification issued by Govt. N.W.P., No. 798a, of 24th ult., the serv. of Lieut. O. J. Chalmers, 4th Eur. regt., asst. comnr., Jubbulpore div., are, at his own request, replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 450.—The foll. prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Gen. List.—Cornet G. W. Willock to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, v. Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, 1st Eur. L.C., prom.

No. 451.—With reference to G.O. issued fr. foreign dept., No. 2,414, of 11th inst., the serv. of Capt. M. B. Whish, 29th N.I., offic. cantonment jt. mag. at Peshawur, are replaced at disp. of C. in C.

No. 452.—Lieut. H. Latham, art., is perm. to visit Nellore, and to be absent fr. Bengal on that account fr. May 28 to Nov. 15, under new regs.

No. 453.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, late 23rd N.I., 2nd in com. of 9th Punjab inf., for 6 mos., without pay.

No. 454.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. L. Smith, of late 29th N.I., for 15 mos. under new regs.

Lieut. G. V. Balderston, late 23rd N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

### OFFICERS RETIRING IN ENGLAND.

The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 142 of March 30, 1861, is published for general information:—

"I have had under my consideration in council the Regulation of the year 1801, under which officers of her Majesty's Indian army, who retire in this country, can only claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom; and being

of opinion that the rule in question is not applicable to present circumstances, have resolved that, in future, officers retiring in this country shall be allowed, during a period of two years and a half from their quitting India, when on authorised furlough, the benefit of the regimental rank they may have respectively attained up to the date of their retirement."

With reference to G.G.O. No. 408, of the 7th inst., the following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. S. A. Abbott, Bengal inf., to be col., Maj. H. Nott, Madras inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. W. Russell, Madras cav., to be maj., from Jan. 25, 1861, v. Gen. J. Welsh, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington, Bengal inf., to be col., Maj. W. H. Welch, Madras inf., to be maj., from Jan. 30, 1861, v. Gen. A. Fair, c.b., Madras inf., deceased.

Lieut. col. J. R. Keily, Bombay inf., to be col., Maj. G. B. B. Groube, Madras cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. W. D. Grant, Madras inf., to be maj., from Feb. 24, 1861, v. Maj. gen. W. J. Gairdner, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. K. Whistler, Madras art., to be col.; Maj. A. B. Kerr, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. C. S. Whitehill, Bombay inf., to be major, from Feb. 6 last, v. Gen. P. Delamotte, c.b., Bombay cav., deceased.

Lieut. col. R. Shortrede, Bombay inf., to be col.; Maj. G. W. Stokes, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. D. Boyd, Bombay inf., to be major, from Feb. 21 last, v. Gen. J. F. Dyson, Bombay inf., dec.

### Promotions in Artillery and Engineer Corps.

No. 427.—With reference to paras. 25 to 28, and 86 to 88 of G.G.O. No. 832, of the 10th ult., the following promotions in the regt. of art. and corps of engrs. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, with effect from Feb. 18, 1861:—

#### REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

To be cols. comdt., from the date on which they respectively received the col.'s allowance.

Col. (gen.) James A'hmuty.  
Col. (gen.) George Swinley.  
Col. (gen.) Sir George Pollock, c.b.  
Col. (gen.) Alexander Lindsay, c.b.  
Col. (lieut. gen.) Samuel Shaw.  
Col. (lieut. gen.) Richard Powney.  
Col. (lieut. gen.) George Edward Gowan, c.b.

Cols. to take rank as cols. comdt., from the date on which they respectively received the col.'s allowance.

Col. (maj. gen.) George Brooke, c.b.  
Col. (maj. gen.) Edward Huthwaite, c.b.  
Col. (maj. gen.) George Twemlow.  
Col. (maj. gen.) Sir Archdale Wilson, bart, k.c.b.  
Col. (maj. gen.) Augustus Abbott, c.b.

#### To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) Charles Grant, c.b. (supern.)

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) Richard Horsford (supern.)  
Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) James Alexander, c.b. (supern.)

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) John Theophilus Lane, c.b. (supern.)

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) John Fordyce.  
Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) George Campbell (supern.)  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) George Henry Swinley.  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) James Abbott.  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Francis Burton Boileau.  
Lieut. col. Frederick Gaiskell, c.b.  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Charles Samuel Reid.  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) James Brind, c.b.  
Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Robert Raikes Kinleside.  
Lieut. col. Francis Claude Burnett.

#### To be Lieutenant-colonels.

Capt. (brev. maj.) William Maxwell.  
Capt. Henry Edward Landor Thuillier.  
Capt. (brev. maj.) Charles Douglas.  
Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) Edward Kaye.  
Capt. Thomas Brougham.  
Capt. John Eliot.  
Capt. Henry Lewis (principal commy. of ordnance, supernu.)

Capt. Henry Price de Teissier.  
Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) Charles Vyryan Cox.  
Capt. Craven Hildesley Dickens.  
Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) Henry Hammond.  
Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) George Bouchier, c.b.  
Capt. (brev. maj.) George Moir, c.b.  
Capt. (brev. maj.) James Young, v. Broome, superint. of gun foundry, who becomes supernu.  
Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) William Olpherts, c.b., v.c., v. Scott, principal insp. gen. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Capt. Donald Campbell Vanrenen, v. Eyre, superint. of gunpowder manufactory, who becomes supernu.  
Capt. Frederick William Swinhoe, v. Turner, superint. of gun carriage manufactory, who becomes supernu.

Capt. George Elliot Voyle, v. Lewis, principal commy. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

To be brought on the Establishment.

Supern. capt. John Fraser Raper, v. Young, prom.  
Supern. capt. Alfred Hales Heath, v. Olpherts, prom.

Supern. capt. William Dundas Couchman, v. Vanrenen, prom.

#### To be Captains.

Second capt. (brev. maj.) Henry Parlett Bishop, v. Swinhoe, prom.

Second capt. Frederic Day Urquhart, v. Voyle, prom.

Second capt. James George Hathorn, v. Russell, commissary of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Second capt. Frederick Royle De Bude, v. Griffith, dep. commissary of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Second capt. (brev. maj.) Charles Smith Lemarchand, v. Hathorn, dep. commissary of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

#### To be brought on the Establishment.

Supern. 2nd capt. John Percivall, v. Bishop, prom.  
Supern. 2nd capt. Patrick Charles Anderson, v. Urquhart, prom.

Supern. 2nd capt. Mordaunt Martin FitzGerald, v. Hathorn, prom.

Supern. 2nd capt. George Rennie Manderson, v. DeBude, prom.

Supern. 2nd capt. Henry Moubray Cadell, v. Le-marchand, prom.

Supern. 2nd capt. Charles Vaughan Arbuckle, v. Machell, comsy. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Supern. 2nd capt. David James Welsh, v. Currie, comsy. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Supern. 2nd capt. (brev. maj.) Frederick Sleigh Roberts, v. Brown, dep. comsy. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Supern. 2nd capt. Horatio Otto Hitchins, v. Brownlow, comsy. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

#### To be Second Captains.

Lieut. John Stewart, v. Harward, dep. comry. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Lieut. George Cracklow, v. Nicholl, comry. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Lieut. Edward Lindsay Hawkins, v. Tierney, dep. comry. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Lieut. Hastings Edward Harington, v. Arbuckle, dep. comry. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Lieut. John Richard Pearson, v. Welsh, dep. comry. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

Lieut. William Bentinck Cumberland, v. Stewart, dep. comry. of ordnance, who becomes supernu.

#### To be brought on the Establishment.

Supern. lieut. Robert Bland Hewson, v. Stewart, prom.

Supern. lieut. William Allan Blanc, v. Cracklow, prom.

Supern. lieut. Alfred Tritton Wintle, v. Hawkins, prom.

Supern. lieut. Alexander Dingwall Anderson, v. Harington, prom.

Supern. lieut. Francis Peere Williams Freeman, v. Pearson, prom.

Supern. lieut. Hugh Alexander Douglas, v. Cumberland, prom.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be Colonels Commandant, from the date on which they respectively received the Colonel's allowance.

Col. (lieut. gen.) Sir John Cheape, k.c.b.  
Col. (maj. gen.) Edward Garstin.

Col. (maj. gen.) Henry Goodwyn.  
Colonels to take rank as Colonels Commandant, from the date on which they respectively received the Colonel's allowance.

Col. (maj. gen.) Alexander Henry Edmondstone Boileau.

Col. William Erskine Baker.

#### To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) Sir Robert Napier, k.c.b. (supern.)

Lieut. col. Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, Kt. (ret.)  
Lieut. col. Edward Lacom Ommanney.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) Henry Marion Durand, c.b.  
Lieut. col. John Loughton.

#### To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Capt. Alexander David Turnbull.  
Capt. (brev. maj.) Alfred George Goodwyn.

Capt. (brev. maj.) John Reid Becher, c.b.  
Capt. Henry Yule.

Capt. William Elliot Morton.  
Capt. Robert MacLagan.

Capt. (brev. maj.) John Harley Maxwell.  
Capt. John Douglas Campbell.

Capt. (brev. maj.) Edward John Lake.

#### To be Captains.

2nd capt. Alexander Cadell.  
2nd capt. William Stirling Oliphant.

2nd capt. (brev. maj.) Henry William Gulliver.  
The foll. proms. are made from March 13, 1861, v.

Col. Sir A. S. Waugh, Kt., ret.:—  
Lieut. col. Henry Higby to be col.

Capt. James Fattle Beadle to be lieut. col.  
2nd Capt. Charles Pollard to be capt.

Supern. 2nd capt. Julian St. John Hovenden is brought on the estab.

NOTE.—The prom. of Capt. A. D. Turnbull, 2nd Capt. A. Cadell, and Lieut. E. Perkins, published in Govt. G.O. No. 296 of 1861, is cancelled.

R. J. H. BROWN, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

Home Dept., Fort William, May 18.—The following letter, addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, on the subject of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, which it is proposed to hold in London in the year 1862, is published for general information:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has communicated with the several Local Governments regarding the assistance which it is desirable that the Government should give to persons in India who may desire to become exhibitors; and notifications on the subject will shortly be issued by those Governments applicable to the territories respectively subordinate to them.

### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

May 1.—Apps.—Mr. C. Campbell to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade in Furreedpore, but to cont. to offic. as civ. and sess. jdg. of Mymensing.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, offic. mag. and coll. of Jessore, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Jessore.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furreedpore.

May 7.—The foll. dep. mags. and dep. colls. are prom. to the 5th class:—

Mr. W. Smith, of Bhaugulpore.  
Mr. G. Hosmer, of Bhaugulpore.

May 9.—Mr. J. Ward to be a member of, and Dr. S. M. Shircore to be sec. to, the local committee of public instruction at Bauleah.

May 16.—Mr. C. S. Belli to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Backergunge, but to cont. to offic. as jdg. of Jessore.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, offic. mag. and coll. of Hooghly, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Hooghly.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, absent on leave, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun.

Mr. J. P. Grant, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. S. S. Hogg, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, and to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

May 11.—Mr. F. J. Alexander, asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Mr. W. C. Eades, asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, is vested with the powers described in that dist.

May 15.—Mr. E. Sandys, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagore, to be civ. and sess. judge of Dinagore.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, now absent on leave, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Tipperah.

Mr. T. F. Larkins, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Bograh.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, offic. mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. F. Browne, offic. superint. of survey, 2nd or S. div., to be superint. of survey, 2nd or S. div.

Mr. H. G. Paynter, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

The above appts. will take effect fr. 1st inst., or the date of Mr. J. Grant's res. of the serv.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to be commr. of Sunderbuns, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in districts of Jessore, Backergunge, and the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. Hosmer, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of the sub-div. of the city of Moorshedabad, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Moorshedabad.

May 16.—Mr. A. Grote, offic. member of the board of rev., to be member of the board of rev.

Mr. V. H. Schalch, offic. commr. of rev. and circuit of the Chittagong div., to be commr. of rev. and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, on leave, to be civil and sess. judge of Jessore.

Mr. F. Tucker, offic. civil and sess. judge of Rungpore, to be civil and sess. judge of Rungpore.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Bhaugulpore, but to continue to offic. a sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell to be a mag. and coll. 1st grade in Midnapore.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, offic. mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, to be a mag. and coll. 2nd grade in Rajshahye.

Mr. R. J. Wigram, on leave, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. W. Cornell, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Appointments:—  
May 17.—Under the provisions 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 95, sec. 22, the Lieut. gov. has appointed Mr

W. S. Seton-Karr, Bengal C.S., to be a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to be sec. to Govt. of Bengal.  
Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be comnr. of revenue and circuit of Nuddea div., but to continue to offic. as comnr. of revenue and circuit of Burdwan div.

Mr. C. F. Montessoro to offic. as comnr. of rev. and circuit of Nuddea div.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Nymee Tal, April 23.**—Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpoor, is invested with special powers of an assist. mag., and with authority to receive and try charges under Act X. of 1854, subject to his passing the prescribed examination hereafter.

**Police Dept., April 23.**—Capt. J. J. Eckford, dist. superint. of police of 1st grade, in Mynpoorie, is app. a dep. inspector gen. of police in Agra div., v. Lieut. col. J. Hennessy.

Lieut. R. B. Graham, dist. superint. of police of 5th grade in Dehra Doon, is transf. to the dist. of Mynpoorie.

Mr. R. Waddington is app. asst. dist. superint. of police in Goruckpoor.

Mr. A. Bates is app. an asst. insp. gen. of police, and posted to Allahabad div.

Referring to the notification in this depart., No. 223a, dated 8th inst., the Lieut. gov. is pleased to dispense with the serv. of Mr. C. Swetenham, dist. adjt. of Moradabad police batt., fr. this date.

Notification, No. 224, dated 8th inst., appg. Lieut. G. L. Smith to be a dist. superint. of police of 4th grade, and posting him to dist. of Shahjehanpoor, is hereby cancl. The servs. of Lieut. Smith are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the military dept.

Capt. J. T. Watson, offic. cantonment jt. mag. of Shahjehanpoor, is app. to be a dist. superint. of police of 2nd grade, and is posted to dist. of Benares.

Lieut. H. M. Bromley, adjt. of the divl. police batt. at Jubbulpoor, is app. to be a dist. superint. of police of 3rd grade, and is posted to district of Shahjehanpoor.

Local Lieut. Watts is app. to be divl. adjt. in Jubbulpoor.

The appt. of adjt. to the Saugor batt. having been abolished, the services of Mr. Volkers are dispensed with.

**Revenue Dept., April 24.**—Mr. F. Kelly, sub asst. surveyor, 2nd class, in the Bundelcund Division Survey, is app. to be a senior sub-asst., 1st class, with effect fr. Jan. 1 last.

Mr. H. S. Pemberton, sub asst. surv., 3rd cl., in the Bundelcund div. survey, is app. to be a sub asst., 2nd cl., with effect fr. Jan. 1 last.

**April 27.**—Mr. E. R. Lemaistre, tehseeldar, of Bij-nore, is app. to be an hon. dep. coll. in that dist.

**Gen. Dept., April 23.**—Leave, for 5 mo., on m.c., is granted to Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, civ. asst. surg. of Lullutpoor, in ext. of leave already granted in G.O. No. 1,412, dated Nov. 16 last.

Priv. leave, for 3 mo., is granted to Maj. H. Ramsay, c.b., comnr. of Kumaon, fr. May 1 next, or fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. Strachey will offic. as comnr. of Kumaon dur. Maj. Ramsay's absence.

Mr. J. C. Colvin will offic. as mag. and coll. of Mooradabad, dur. Mr. Strachey's deputation.

Fifteen mo's leave to England, on m.c., under Sec. VI. of the Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. A. C. Lyall, offic. jt. mag. at Philibheet, together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**April 24.**—Three mo's leave, under Sec. XII. of Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. G. H. M. Batten, jt. mag. and dep. coll. Allynurh, fr. 15th of April, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The servs. of Lieut. O. Chalmers, 4th Eur. regt., are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., at his own request.

Mr. H. Read, dep. coll. of Saugor, is app. to be an asst. comnr. in Jubbulpoor div., v. Lieut. Chalmers, reasg'd.

Ens. J. Ducat, asst. superint. of Neemuch, is app. to be an asst. comnr. in the Jubbulpoor div., v. Lieut. T. J. M. Hogg, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept. Ens. Ducat will remain in Neemuch until the treasury account be closed.

Mr. J. Beddy, dep. coll. of Hoshungabad, is appd. to offic. as an asst. comnr. in Jubbulpoor div. dur. abs. of Ens. Ducat, now on du. at Neemuch.

**April 26.**—Leave of abs. for 6 mo., on m.c., is granted to Rev. W. Simpson, chaplain of Agra, to proc. to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

Mr. J. C. MacDonald is appd. to be asst. to superint. of Terai district on probation.

**April 27.**—The notification No. 561a, of the 2nd inst., appg. Mr. W. Blunt to act as mag. and coll. and dep. comnr. of Humeerpoor, is cancl. at his own request. That officer is appd. to be a joint mag. in the Banda district, and is posted to Kirwee.

Mr. W. R. Benson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, at Kirwee, is appd. to act as mag. and coll. and dep. comnr. of Humeerpoor.

Twenty days' priv. leave is granted to Lieut. J. F. Fisher, jun. asst. comnr. of Kumaon, fr. May 1 next, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**May 4.**—Mr. R. B. Morgan, judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. Prov., is permitted to res. the civil service from May 1.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**Gen. Dep., May 7.**—Transfer. — Col. Dhunraj, extra asst. comnr., from the Bunnoo to the Peshawur dist.

**May 7.**—Transfer.—Mr. G. Thomson, extra asst. comnr., from the Lahore to Dera Ishmael Khan dist., and to be stationed at Bukkur.

**May 8.**—Appointments.—The following Lahore div. ords. are confirmed:—

No. 148, dated July 11, 1859.—Appg. Lieut. W. Cabell, 62nd N.I., to offic. as cantonmt. jt. mag. of 2nd class at Mooltan.

No. 1, dated Jan. 3, 1861.—Appg. Capt. W. Fullerton, late 14th Bengal N.I., to offic. for Lieut. W. Cabell, cantonmt. jt. mag. of Mooltan (proceeding on m.c. to Eur. under old rules), till the latter officer leaves Bombay; after which, nominating the former officer to the permanent appointment thereby vacated.

**Public Works Dept., May 6.**—Leave:—Lieut. A. M. Lang, offic. exec. engr., Lower Sirhind div., has 2 mos. priv. leave, fr. April 20 last.

Mr. W. Pardon, exec. engr., Markunda Bridge Works, will offic. as exec. engr., in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. Lang.

**Military Dept., May 6.**—Leave of absence:—4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. A. M. Ommaney is granted 2 mos. priv. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

**May 6.**—The Dehra Ishmael Khan station order, dated March 81 last, by Capt. W. D. Hosto, com. 6th Punjab inf., directing Lieut. T. Quin, 2nd in com., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, during the time Lieut. and adjt. Saunders may be under arrest, is confirmed.

**May 8.**—2nd Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. C. P. Costello is granted 2 mos. priv. leave, fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, May 8.**—The foll. postings, removals, and appointments in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

2nd Capt. J. Hunter, on furl., to 4th co. 5th batt.

2nd Capt. E. Simeon, 4th co. 1st batt., to be adjt. and qmrr. of batt., v. 2nd Capt. Dobbin.

2nd Capt. G. M. Dobbin, on furl., to 4th co. 1st batt.

Lieut. H. E. Harington, 3rd tr. 3rd brig., to be adjt. and qmrr. of 5th batt., v. 2nd Capt. J. Hunter, on furl.

Lieut. E. F. Chapman, fr. 3rd co. 3rd batt. to 3rd tr. 3rd brig.

Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, do. du. with 23rd Punjab inf., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.; to join.

#### THE CAVALRY CARBINE.

**May 9.**—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the cavalry carbine charge shall be reduced from 2½ drams to 1½ dram of powder.

In continuation of G.O. of 11th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to appoint Capt. A. O. Wood, late 14th N.I., to do du. at Kussowlie convalescent depot, dur. the present hot season.

Capt. H. R. Shelton, late 38th N.I., is perm. to do du. at Darjeeling convalescent depot, dur. present hot season, and directed to join.

**Leave of absence:**—Brigade Staff.—Capt. J. Hudson (brig. maj., Allahabad), fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Lieut. H. M. Wemyss (brig. maj., Lucknow), fr. April 25 to Oct. 25, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Meerut Art., Recruit Depot.—Lieut. G. Swinley, fr. April 21 to Nov. 1, to Nymee Tal, on m.c.

**Gen. List.**—Ens. J. W. Ridgeway, do. du. 4th R.E.L., fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

**May 10.**—Lieut. J. F. Elton, late 37th N.I., is app. interp. to 2nd drag. gds.

Lieut. C. H. Cantor, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., is app. to do du. with 7th hussars, for instruction.

#### The Operations in Sikkim.

The operations in Sikkim having been brought to a close, and the expeditionary force having returned to British Territory and been broken up, the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council desires to record his approbation of the good service of the force, and of their soldierlike conduct in the field.

The ability, energy, and good judgment displayed by Lieut. col. Gawler in bringing these military operations to a successful issue, carried on as they were in a difficult and mountainous country, are highly appreciated by the Gov. gen. in Council.

The services rendered to Lieut. col. Gawler's force by Dr. Campbell, superintendent of Darjeeling, and

the services of Major Maitland, commanding the Convalescent Depot; of Major Platt, H.M.'s 6th regt.; of Capt. Impey and Lieut. Carter, of the Bengal engrs.; Capt. Murray, commanding Sebundy sappers; Capt. Baker, commanding Bengal military police; and of Lieuts. Roberts, royal art.; Delafosse, late 53rd N.I.; Fryer, brigade major; Beavan, Sebundy sappers; and Serj. Dunne, of the Sebundy sappers; and Serjts. Dickson and O'Hara, of the sappers and miners, have been brought to the notice of Government by Lieut. col. Gawler.

The energy and valuable services rendered by Lieut. Pierson, of the Bengal engineers, and by Sub-lieut. Hydayut Ali, of the Bengal military police, have been specially brought to the notice of the Government.

To these officers and men, and to all the officers, European and native, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the force, H.E. in Council offers his best thanks for the manner in which their duties on this occasion have been discharged.

R. J. H. Birch, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**May 10.**—No. 2,393.—The following arrangements in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the departure on leave of Maj. H. J. Brockman, are sanctioned by the Gov. gen. in Council, with effect from March 1:—

Lieut. A. J. Bruce to offic. as 2nd asst. to comr. of Mysore.

Capt. T. M. McHutchin to offic. as 3rd asst.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell to offic. as 4th asst.

No. 423.—The servs. of Capt. E. M. Playfair, com. of art., Nagpore irreg. force, are placed temp. at disposal of the foreign dept., with effect from April 4 last.

**Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, May 21.**—Mr. C. G. Walker to be asst. to coll. and mag. of the dist. of Coimbatore.

Mr. H. Newill, director of revenue settlement, delivered over ch. of his office to Mr. R. E. Master on the 20th inst.

**Judicial Dept., May 20.**—The arrangement made by the Govt. agent, Vizagapatam, placing Capt. A. Gahagan, 10th N.I., 2nd in com. of Golcondah Sebundies, in com. of that corps, v. Capt. Owen, is confirmed.

**May 21.**—Mr. R. G. Clarke, civ. and sess. judge of Negapatam, delivered over ch. of the Court to the Principal Sudder Ameen on 15th inst.

**Political Dept., May 21.**—The servs. of Lieut. J. C. Hay, 16th N.I., temp. employed in the Nair Brigade, are replaced at disp. of the Provincial C. in C.

**ERRATUM.**—May 21.—In Capt. Owen's appt., for Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th M.N.I., to be sen. asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, read Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th M.N.I., to be sen. asst. to agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

No. 170.—The leave to Egypt for 8 mo., under old regs., granted to Capt. R. Jones, 3rd L.L., in G.O. Feb. 22, 1861, No. 56, is commuted to leave to Bombay for 6 mo.

Lieut. E. A. Campbell, 11th N.I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. as A. de C. to H.E. the gov., from 1st prox., with a view to his re-app. to the Mofussil police.

#### THE BRIGADE COMMAND AT JAULNAH.

No. 174.—G.O.G. No. 164 of the 14th inst., notifying the abolition of the brigade command at Jaulnah is cancl., and under instructions from the Govt. of India, that station will continue to be occupied, as heretofore, by troops of the Madras presy.

H. MARSHALL, Col., Sec. to Govt.

**Rev. Dep.**—Mr. W. C. Stuart, actg. dep. director, rev. settlement in Wainad, to be a sub coll. and jt. mag. of dist. of Coimbatore.

**Judicial Dept., May 23.**—Lieut. E. L. Hankin, 24th N.I., proby. superintdt. of police, South Canara, to be proby. superintdt. of police, North Canara.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, 48th N.I., to be proby. superint. of police, South Canara.

No. 175.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s app.:—

Cav.—Senr. maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. K. Strange, fr. the 2nd regt. L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Borradale, dec.; date of commiss., 17th May, 1861.

2nd L.C.—Senr. capt. (brev. lieut. col.) R. Taylor to be maj., and Senr. lieut. S. Hodgson to be capt., in succ. to Strange, prom.; dates of commiss., 17th May, 1861.

Cav. Gen. List.—Senr. corn. H. A. Yates to be lieut., in succ. to Hodgson, 2nd L.C., prom.; date of commiss., 17th May, 1861.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. H. J. E. Teed, 23rd L.I., 2nd in com., 1st inf. Hyderabad contg.—Arr. at Bombay on the 10th May, 1861.



## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Ootacamund, May 14.*—Leave of abs.:—  
Capt. T. W. Claggett, 3rd L.C., in ext. fr. May 16 to July 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

Lieut. E. C. Lavie, 3rd L.I., fr. April 29, or date of dep. fr. Paulghautcherry, 80 days' priv. leave, to Madras.

Lieut. J. B. Reid, 16th N.I., in ext. fr. May 1, for 10 days, to Madras, and to enable him to join.

Ens. G. Harvey, 42nd N.I., fr. April 25, till date of the ret. of his regt. to the coast—eastern coast, on m.c.

May 17.—Lieut. G. E. Fryer of the 21st N.I., is app. to do duty with the 22nd N.I., till the arrival of his own regt. at Vellore.

Lieut. Fryer is app. station staff officer at Vellore.

## Leave of absence:—

Lieut. R. A. Bloomfield, 19th N.I., from May 21, 1861, in ext. priv. leave to July 31, 1861, Madras.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, May 22.*—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to count as service for retiring pension, the period of leave specified against their names:—

Lieut. J. R. Fairlie, 6th L.C., 18 mos.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, engr, 3 mos., in add. to the period authorised in G.O.C.C. June 1, 1860.

Lieut. J. C. Hay, 16th N.I., whose servs. were replaced at disp. of the provincial G. in C. in *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st inst., is directed to join his regt.

With reference to G.O. April 15, 1861, Lieut. R. Bullock, 9th N.I., is permitted to do duty with 10th N.I., from May 31, instead of June 2, 1861.

Ens. E. W. G. Williams, doing duty 2nd Eur. L.I., who has been reported qualified to command a compy. at battn. exercise, will continue to do duty with that regt.

## Effects of Officers Deceased.

*Fort St. George, March 19.*—Instances having occurred of civil authority taking charge of the effects of military persons deceased (such as aillah surgeons, officers of the Public Works Dept., and their subordinates, &c.), borne on the strength of the Indian army, and thereby causing much confusion and delay in the adjustment of their estates, in terms of the Mutiny Act and regulations of the service, H.E. the Gov. in Council directs that the civil authorities do not in future interfere with the estates of the persons above described, further than in securing their effects for delivery to the nearest military authority in localities where military officers reside, reporting their proceedings in such cases without delay, for the information of the military secretary to Government.

## BIRTHS.

ASSAY, wife of A., senr., son, at Chindadrepet, May 17.

BACON, wife of George, daughter, at Bangalore, May 20.

BEHREND, wife of G. F., son, at Calcutta, May 14.

BLOXSBOM, wife of Capt., son, at Kandy, May 26.

BURTON, wife of Capt. E. F., son, at Kamptee, April 22.

CAMPBELL, wife of A. E., daughter, at Lucknow, May 9.

CLARK, wife of C. S., daughter, at Berhampore, April 25.

COCKS, Mrs. Arthur, son, at Jubbulpoor, May 5.

COCK, wife of Mr. B. R., son, at Colombo, May 26.

COUTTA, Mrs. A., son, at Hong Kong, April 28.

DIXON, wife of Thomas A., son, at Howrah, May 18.

D'SENA, wife of O., son, May 20.

FERNANDEZ, wife of S. B., daughter, at Madras, May 26.

GADSEN, wife of Lieut. F., daughter, at Berhampore, May 17.

HELMS, wife of L. V., daughter, at Sarawak, April 26.

HERON, wife of P., daughter, at Madras, May 21.

HEYZER, Mrs. W. B., daughter, at Colombo, May 26.

HUMBLE, wife of E. B., daughter, at Allahabad, May 9.

LAWRENCE, wife of R., daughter, at Vizagapatam, May 17.

LEVESON, wife of Edward J., son, at Singapore, May 5.

MCRAE, wife of J. H., daughter, at Gowhatti, May 2.

MOORE, Mrs. E. P., daughter, at Deyrah Doon, May 15.

ROBE, wife of J. A., son, at Colombo, May 26.

ROWDEN, wife of H., son, at Colombo, May 18.

SKEYN, wife of J., daughter, at Sarimaree, May 5.

SELLS, wife of Rev. H., son, at Meerut, May 9.

THORPE, wife of J., son, at Purla Kenedy, May 11.

TULLOCH, wife of Capt. H. C., daughter, May 9.

WHEELER, wife of C., son, at Kilpauk, May 7.

WHYTE, wife of Alexander, son, at Howrah, May 18.

WOLFE, wife of James, son, at Madras, May 18.

## MARRIAGES.

COCKBURN, J., to Ida, daughter of J. Ross, at Calcutta, May 14.

CURGENVEN, O. R., to Katherine L., daughter of the late Capt. J. Stewart, at Colombo, May 20.

FERNANDO, R. G., to Jane M., daughter of G. J. Ohlmus, at Colombo, May 20.

GULLY, Capt. R., to Laura A., daughter of T. G. Clarke, at Madras, May 25.

HALL, C., to Anne, daughter of Lieut. J. Lancaster, at Madras, May 23.

OWEN, L., to Louisa W., daughter of the late Rev. C. T. Rhenius, at Bangalore.

Row, Capt. M. J., to Miss Henrietta Northoner, at Howrah.

WALLACE, A. A., to Sophia, daughter of W. Erskine, at Madras, May 20.

WHITE, C. F., to Harriette, daughter of W. J. Ferguson, at Calcutta, May 16.

WHITTINGHAM, G., to Miss Emma M. Jones, at Calcutta, May 7.

WOOD, Capt. P. R. J., 4th Madras N.I., to Rosa A., daughter of J. Arathoon, at Madras, May 21.

## DEATHS.

BARNES, George C., Bengal C.S., at Huzareebagh, May 13.

BAYLEY, Isabel M., infant daughter of Col. J. W., at Mysore, May 18.

BINGHAM, Maj., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Lucknow, May.

BOILEAU, Harriet, wife of T. H., at Calcutta, May 12.

CARTER, Sophia L., widow of the late P., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 74, May 8.

CHAMBERS, Kate, wife of Lieut. B. R., at Calcutta, April 9.

CLARK, Louisa, wife of C. S., at Berhampore, aged 22, May 10.

COOKE, infant son of R. W., at Purneah, May 8.

DAVIS, John C., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 26, May 7.

D'RAYARA, J. N., at Agra, aged 23, May 8.

DENISON, daughter of Sir W., at Coonoor, May 12.

GARNETT, Capt. Arthur W., Bengal Engineers, at Calcutta, aged 31, May 1.

GOODALL, John F., infant son of F., at Masulipatam, May 10.

GREEN, Charlotte U., of cholera, at Nellore, aged 11, May 21.

GREEN, John, of cholera, at Nellore, aged 68, May 11.

GREENWOOD, Richard, of cholera, at Kissengunge, aged 24, May 6.

HUTCHINGS, Lieut. George S., 9th Madras N.I., at Thayet Myo, May 5.

JONES, James, at Umballa, aged 81, April 18.

KENNEDY, R., at Adgal, May 17.

LAAGLAND, Elizabeth, at Colombo, aged 74, May 17.

LOCH, Lydia, wife of G., at Alipore, May 17.

NAPIER, George, at Hong Kong, aged 36, May 1.

NEWBIGGIN, G., at Bhagulpore, May 10.

PALMER, Louisa, widow of T., at Calcutta, aged 33, May 15.

PATERSON, David, at Labuan, April 21.

PHILLIPS, Catherine, wife of M., at Trichinopoly, May 17.

RICHARDSON, Laura N., widow of the late Capt. J., of cholera, at Jessore, May 8.

ROBERTSON, infant daughter of J. W., April 14.

SMITH, Samuel, at Darjeeling, aged 63, May 6.

STONE, Richard J., at Gampola, aged 11, May 16.

URQUHART, Alice, wife of W. H., of cholera, at Moolzuffpore, May 11.

VERNON, Grace, widow of the late P., at Madras, aged 36, May 18.

WALLIS, Frances, widow of the late W., at Calcutta, aged 63, May 8.

WATSON, Edward, at Aden, aged 38, April 8.

WATSON, William N., infant son of W. N., of cholera, May 7.

WILSON, James A., infant son of H., at St. Thomas's Mount, April 24.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 18.

6th Drags.—J. S. Davis, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. King, prom.; June 18.

8th Lt. Drags.—Staff asst. surg. C. G. Lumsden to be asst. surg., v. R. R. Scott; June 18.

12th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. F. Jones to be capt., by purch., v. G. Horne, who ret.; Cornet W. Blacker to be lieut., by purch., v. Jones; June 18.

4th Foot.—Ensign G. W. Hughes to be lieut., by purch., v. E. C. George, ret.; H. B. Lawrence, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hughes; June 18.

33rd Foot.—Asst. surg. T. Quinlan, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. G. F. Spiry, app. to staff; June 18.

42nd Foot.—R. L. Cross, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Walter, prom.; June 18.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. S. Murphy, to be capt., by purch., v. A. W. Adair, ret.; Ensign W. B. P. Burrell to be lieut., by purch., v. Murphy; T. B. Waters, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Burrell; June 18.

66th Foot.—A. B. Humfrey, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Gabell, prom.; June 18.

74th Foot.—Lieut. A. Straghan to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. col. J. Impett, ret.; Ensign P. Mo Laren to be lieut., by purch., v. Straghan; C. M. Mc Alpine, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Mo Laren; June 18.

77th Foot.—V. P. Byrne, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. J. Potts, ret.; June 18.

89th Foot.—Capt. and Brev. maj. J. M. Cuppage to be maj., without purch., v. J. Atkinson, dec.; Lieut. M. H. T. Lloyd to be capt., without purch., v. Cuppage; Ensign R. N. Hubbersty to be lieut., without purch., v. Lloyd; April 23.

90th Foot.—D. J. Boileau, gent., to be ensign, by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Knight, prom.; June 18.

98th Foot.—Ensign A. H. A. Gordon, fr. 78th foot, to be ensign, v. J. R. Meiklam, exch.; June 18.

## BREVET.

The following officers at present holding local rank "for service with the East India Company's Depot at Warley," to have local rank "whilst employed at Warley Depot":—

Col. J. T. Leslie, c.b., retired Indian service. I

Lieut. col. E. F. Hay, retired Indian service.

Major F. Tower, retired Indian service, adj.

Lieut. col. S. J. Stevens, c.b., retired Indian service, paymr.

Asst. surg. G. Naylor, Bombay med. dep.

June 25.

5th Regt. of Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. Hayes to be capt., without purch., v. L. A. Richardson, dec.

Royal Art.—Serg. maj. J. Verr, to be riding master, v. Norton; Serg. maj. J. Sampson, to be riding master; Actg. vet. surg. A. K. Clarke to be vet. surg., v. H. Withers.

35th Foot.—H. R. Beeton, gent., to be ens., with out purch., v. Brown, prom.

74th Foot.—Gent. cadet Sir A. A. Campbell, bart., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Keane, dec.

## BREVET.

The commission conferred on Capt. and Brev. maj. C. T. Chamberlain, Bengal Infantry, on April 13, 1860, as Lieut. col. in the army, has been antedated to Jan. 19, 1858.

## The New Indian Order of Knighthood.

INDIA-OFFICE, June 25.—The Queen, being desirous of affording to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of the Indian Empire, a public and signal testimony of her regard, by the institution of an Order of Knighthood, whereby her resolution to take upon herself the Government of the territories in India may be commemorated, and by which her Majesty may be enabled to reward conspicuous merit and loyalty, has been graciously pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to institute, erect, constitute, and create an order of knighthood, to be known by, and have for ever hereafter, the name, style, and designation of "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-five Knights, together with such extra and honorary Knights as her Majesty, her heirs and successors shall from time to time appoint.

And to ordain, direct, and appoint, that her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the said United Kingdom, shall be Sovereigns of the said most exalted Order.

And that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and that he shall, in virtue thereof, be the first and principal Knight of the Order.

And that the said most exalted Order shall be governed by statutes and ordinances, to be from time to time made and ordained by her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Sovereigns of the said Order.

And to ordain and direct that it shall be competent for the Sovereign of the said Order to confer the dignity of a Knight of the Order upon such Native Princes and Chiefs of India as shall have entitled themselves to her Majesty's favour, and upon such of her Majesty's British subjects as have by important and loyal services rendered by them to the Indian Empire, merited her Majesty's favour.

The Queen has been further pleased to ordain, constitute, and appoint the Right Hon. Charles John, Earl Canning, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and H.M.'s Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be the first Grand Master of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

And to nominate and appoint

His Highness Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nuwab Tuyinat Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad.

General the Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., some time Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies,

His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindhis, Maharaja of Gwalior,

The Lord Harris, some time Governor of the Presidency of Madras,

His Highness Maharaja Duleep Singh,

General the Lord Clyde, G.C.B., lately Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies,

His Highness Runbeer Singh, Maharaja of Cashmere,

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay,

His Highness Tookoojee Rao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore,

His Highness Maharaja Khunde Rao, Guicowar of Baroda,

The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., lately Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

His Highness Nurendur Singh, Maharaja of Putiala,

Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., lately member of the Council of the Governor-General of India,

Her Highness Nuwab Sekunder Begum, of Bhopal,

General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, and

His Highness Yousuf Ali Khan, Nuwab of Rampore, To be Knights of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Queen, in order to mark the high sense and esteem in which her Majesty holds the said order, and to give an additional proof of her affectionate regard for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has been pleased to nominate and appoint their Royal Highnesses to be Extra Knights of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

### Official Papers.

#### MILITARY EXPEDITION INTO SIKKIM, &c.

From Lieut.-col. W. Mayhew, Adj.-gen. of the Army, to the Sec. to the Gov. of India, Military Department, No. 365A., dated April 15th, 1861.

Sir,—In forwarding, for submission to Government the final report of the operations of the Sikkim field force, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to take the opportunity of drawing the special attention of the Gov.-gen. in Council to the admirable tact and judgment with which the operations in question have been uniformly conducted by Lieut.-Col. J. C. Gawler, 73rd reg., who commanded the expedition.

2. Although the force under Col. Gawler met with little opposition, too much praise cannot be given to his opinion be accorded to him for having so skilfully carried out his instructions, and brought the undertaking to a successful issue.

3. I am further to request you will solicit the attention of Govt. to the services of the officers of the expedition who were more particularly useful to Lieut.-col. Gawler.

4. The annexed extract of a letter to the Quarter-master Gen. of the army from Lieut.-col. Gawler, is also forwarded for the favourable consideration of Govt.

From Lieut.-col. J. C. Gawler, Com. Sikkim field force, to the Quarter-master Gen. of the Army, No. 157, dated Darjeeling, April 19th, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H. E. the C.-in-C., that the durbar and signature of the treaty took place at Tumloong on the 29th ultimo. By moving forward troops from the Teesta, and supplying their place from post in rear, I was enabled, after leaving sufficient guard from each detachment in camp, to have present at the durbar, at the request of the special commissioner, force as per margin.\*

On the following day I broke up camp, and with Mr. Eden's acquiescence proceeded—with 50 rank and file, H. M.'s 6th Reg. and fifty rank and file Baker's Sikhs, towards the Teesta, by the Linsing Ghaut road, sending Major Platt, H. M.'s 6th Royal Reg., back by our old road with the remainder of the force and supplies, of which we had a fortnight on hand. The rain fell in torrents during the nights of the 31st ultimo and 1st instant.

The country through which we passed had more cultivation than that we had hitherto seen. The road was bad, and I consider it a bad line for communication with Tumloong. It crosses numerous spurs, with very steep ascents and descents; it is intricate; and the villages at this season, and even earlier, are hot and unhealthy. For military purposes both its flanks are exposed, and it would require either numerous posts or large escorts for the protection of convoys.

The old road, by which he had marched to Tumloong, after ascending from the Teesta, keeps nearly the same level, with one flank always on the Teesta

\* Royal Artillery, twenty rank and file, with two twelve-pounder howitzers. Her Majesty's 6th Foot, one hundred and sixty rank and file. Baker's Sikhs, eighty rank and file. Sebundy Sappers, forty rank and file.

and Ryott, until towards the end of the last march, when you descend to cross the Ryott and from the neighbourhood of a post near Yantong, above the junction of the Teesta and Ryott, the whole line of road from the Teesta Bridge to Yantong, and the whole general line from Yantong to Kabee or Tumloong, is under the eye.

I arrived at the Teesta on the 2nd inst., and found that Major Platt and a great part of the stores had crossed the Teesta. Mr. Eden had proceeded to Darjeeling, and had intimated to me by letter that it would have a good effect if some troops were to march round by Rinchingpoong. I therefore halted at the Teesta during the 3rd inst., to make arrangements and leave final instructions with Major Platt, and proceeded, on the 4th inst., with fifty rank and file, H. M.'s 6th, and fifty rank and file, Baker's Sikhs, past the Yongong (or Neongong) Monastery, to the head of the Rungpo, at the foot of the pass on the Teesta side of the range. On the next day I crossed the range, and pushed on across the Runjeet, as the heavy rains that had fallen nearly every night rendered every delay a risk. On the 6th inst. I put the camp in motion, and as the road was now clear, and the remaining rivers securely bridged, I handed over command to Capt. Kendall, H. M.'s 6th regt., with the necessary instructions, and, accompanied by Capt. Murray, proceeded on through Rinchingpoong, Zung, and Goke, to Darjeeling, where I arrived at half-past nine o'clock P.M.

The road, commenced by my orders, from Goke now nearly joins that cut by Dr. Campbell from Rinchingpoong.

At Rinchingpoong I stayed about two hours, and examined the position in which Dr. Campbell was attacked. It was an open hillock, commanded on two sides by high ground covered with jungle, within easy musket-shot; and on the other sides approach could be made to within half-musket shot under cover of a steep bank also covered with jungle. The water was out of sight of, though at no great distance from the stockade, and was commanded by the high ground, and consequently in possession of the attacking force. I saw fifty or sixty boards in the neighbourhood of the stockade; each was about 5 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, and from 2½ inches to 3 inches in thickness; they had been used as shields by the enemy in approaching the stockade. Several that I saw retained the sticks secured with cane that formed the handles; several had bullet-holes in them; in one I counted four, two of which only had gone through. I saw several places where human bodies had been burned, it being the custom of the enemy to burn the bones of their dead.

There was a very good position within 800 yards of the stockade which secured the water and all ground around it; open ground on two sides for long musket-shot, precipitous on a third side, and approachable only by a narrow ridge on the fourth. I understand, however, that they were unable to move their stores to that distance in time, and, in any case, their ammunition not being sufficient to last out another night, the posting of strong pickets of the enemy on their lines of communication with Darjeeling, and the information that that place was attacked, would have decided their retreat.

The road from the Runjeet to the Teesta, commenced by my orders when I entered Sikkim, has been finished; and I should recommend that every effort should now be made to finish the cart road between Punkaburri and Darjeeling, which will render the Government and private individuals less at the mercy of coolies than they are now.

The whole of the European troops are within our territory to-day; and in two or three days more the remainder of the stores and rear guard will have been withdrawn from Sikkim.

As the expedition is now at an end, and I have received his Excellency's instructions for the breaking up of the force, I feel it my duty to express my best thanks to Dr. Campbell, superintendent of Darjeeling, on whom rested the responsibility of the transport. In January, previous to the departure of the expedition, when doubts were entertained as to whether the coolies were to be depended on, Dr. Campbell expressed to Mr. Eden, Assistant Commissary Fitzgerald, and myself, his readiness to go himself into Sikkim with the coolies, sooner than that any failure should be risked. The management of the Hill coolies, I have learned by experience, is of a difficult and delicate nature; they are, I have before remarked, at once timid and independent. The coolie corps was unpopular, and coolies disliked the idea of accompanying the column, consequently its numbers were never materially increased, and frequent desertions took place. At the Teesta, at the end of February, Lieut. Becher, commanding coolie corps, had considerable difficulty in inducing the coolies to cross; and although a month's pay was due, sixteen deserted. Dr. Campbell's exertions, notwithstanding, procured coolies and bullocks to keep up the supplies in rear. When the force reached the Teesta, he procured "ticea" coolies to go to Namchi; and when I advanced to Tumloong he induced them to go to the Teesta, thus keeping supplies always within my reach, so that when I broke up camp at Kabee, on the 30th March, I had a fortnight's sup-

plies on hand. There were upwards of three weeks' supplies at the Teesta, and five weeks' more at Namchi.

Besides this, Dr. Campbell had the entire feeding of the coolie corps, including the original hill-men, and latterly 250 Dhangar coolies. The supplies for them had to be procured from the plains, and forwarded to the column, and had these failed for a single day the consequences would have been serious.

I have frequently brought to H.E.'s notice the services rendered me by Major Maitland, commanding Convalescent depot, whose judicious arrangements in my rear relieved me of much anxiety.

I beg also to express my thanks to Major Platt, commanding wing, H.M.'s 6th Regt., for the activity he displayed when in command at the Teesta-bridge, in carrying out my instructions, and also, employed as he now is, in superintending the withdrawal of the remaining troops and stores from Sikkim.

To Lieut. Roberts, Royal Artillery, who is an active and intelligent officer, and thoroughly acquainted with his profession.

To Capt. Baker, commanding military police, who was ever ready, and to whose qualifications for command the smartness at all times and good behaviour of his men testified.

To Capt. Impey, B.E., field engr., whose services on various occasions I have brought to the notice of H. E.

To Capt. Murray, Com. Sebundy sappers, Asst. Superint., whose numerous vocations, civil and military, rendered his position extremely difficult, but who, nevertheless, carried out with energy and spirit all I required of him.

The assistance I have always received from my personal staff has already elicited H. E.'s approbation.

Extract from a letter from Lieut.-col. Gawler, Com. Sikkim field force, to the Qr.-mr. Gen. of the Army, No. 123, dated March 12th, 1861.

For the safe and prosperous condition in which I now find myself, with regard to supplies and important arrangements in rear, I am much indebted to Major Maitland, 79th Highlanders, in whose charge I left them, with command and general supervision, as far as Namchi, giving him as well as I could foresee an outline of my intentions. He has been most unremitting in his exertions to carry out my wishes, and has enabled me to move forward with a confidence which I could not otherwise have possessed.

"I have received every assistance from the staff and regimental officers of the force, but would specially recommend to the notice of H.E. the C. in C., Lieut. Fryer, 2nd Rifle brigade, officiating brigade major. This officer has shown great ability, and by his assiduous attention has afforded me the greatest assistance; also Lieut. Delafosse,\* with whose previous career, H.E. must be already acquainted, and who has proved himself an energetic, enterprising, and intelligent officer."

From Lieut. col. J. C. Gawler, H.M.'s 73rd Regt., comdg. at Darjeeling to the Q. M. gen. of the Army.—Dated April 24, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to forward for the information of H.E. the C. in C., the report of Capt. Impey, field engineer to the Sikkim field force on the various works executed by his department during the expedition, many of which have already been brought by myself to H.E.'s notice.

I fully concur in the opinions Capt. Impey has expressed regarding Lieuts. Pierson and Carter, Bengal engineers, and the works and surveys executed by them, as also in the mention he has made of Sub-Lieut. Hydayut Ali, 1st Batt. military police. This officer has frequently attracted my notice by his intelligence, zeal, and personal exertions, whether on the march or with working parties, affording the best example to those under him and the greatest support to his commanding officer.

The map alluded to by Capt. Impey I shall shortly have the honor of presenting to H.E. in Calcutta.

From Capt. Archibald Impey, Chief Engineer, Sikkim Field Force, to Lieut. col. Gawler, brigdr., comdg. Sikkim Field Force, dated Darjeeling, April 10, 1861.

Sir,—The field force under your command having returned from Sikkim, the object for which it was assembled having been accomplished, I have now the honour of reporting to you the several duties that were performed by my contingent of your force.

2. The operations devolving on the engineer department involved the bridging of three considerable hill streams,—the Great Runjeet, the Teesta, and the Rumaon, the opening out of roads for the force, and in one instance the erection of buildings for the storage and protection of stores.

3. On my arrival at Darjeeling I found that no sapper sergeant to assist me in taking charge of the engineer park had arrived, in fact, that the engineer park itself was at Punkaburee, from whence, owing

\* Late 53rd Native Infantry.

to the scarcity of coolies and the existing necessity of employing them in conveyance of commissariat stores, its speedy removal was problematical.

4. Collecting, therefore, on the spot such tools as the executive engineer and the Bazar could supply me with, I directed Lieut. Pierson to proceed to Goke to make a road from that post to the point selected on the Rumaon by myself and Lieut. Pierson, at which to cross and to collect all materials and construct a timber bridge at the spot.

5. How Lieut. Pierson performed the task committed to his sole charge will be hereafter referred to.

6. You are aware that I was obliged to abandon the first intention of crossing the Great Runjeet by a bridge of casks owing to the paucity of such of a favourable size, and because those of smaller dimensions had been rendered unavailable by their being drilled with holes perforated by a worm.

7. It was necessary to prepare rafts on shore to allow of short exposure to the fire of the enemy, when the bridge should be required. On the 29th of January I proceeded to the Great Runjeet, tested, with the assistance of Captain Baker and Lieutenant Beavan with Sikhs and Sappers, a raft peculiarly made of bamboos, and found that such thus constructed would support sixteen men. It merely remained therefore to adapt this material so as to ensure its bearing a greater weight. Orders were issued to Lieutenant Beavan, of the Sebundy sappers, to collect bamboos at the Runjeet, and coolies were despatched for cane, with which the rafts were to be tied and guided. A small field work to be made of gabions was also ordered by me to protect the guard for defence of working party employed in throwing the bridge across. On the 31st January the engineer park composed of seventy coolies and five sirdars moved down to the Great Runjeet, and I found that the field-work had been completed by Lieut. Beavan. The sappers and miners sergeants not having arrived, Sergeant Dunne, of the Sebundy sappers, was placed in charge of these men as park sergeant.

8. On the 1st I commenced making the rafts, being sheltered by a high bank from the fire of the enemy; towards the afternoon, at 3 P.M., the rafts being completed, I selected a place, down which to slide them to the river bank. The enemy's fire becoming heavy, two rafts only remaining to be taken down, and it being your order that I was not to expose the working parties too much, I desisted from sending down these two.

On the 2nd, early in the morning, the two remaining rafts were placed alongside the others. A demonstration on our part by the fire of artillery and musketry being made, I commenced moving the rafts near to the site selected for the bridge, and lacing the first two rafts together floated them into their proper positions; the other rafts, three in number, were then gradually lowered down to the causeway then made and were hauled into position. The bridge was sufficiently completed by about 1 o'clock to allow of troops being crossed.

9. As regards these operations, I particularly bring to your notice for favourable consideration Capt. Baker, from whom I received the greatest assistance, and Lieuts. Wauchope and Hawes, who also rendered willing aid. Of Lieut. Beavan, who was in command of the Sebundy sappers at the Runjeet, who for a month previously had been erecting a bridge over the Runghoo, making roads, and collecting material for these rafts, I cannot write too highly; and Lieut. Hydayut Ali, of Baker's Sikhs, rendered his personal assistance, and so encouraged and showed his men how to work, as to draw upon himself the applause of all present.

10. The bridge of rafts was 120 feet in length and ten feet in width; it was strengthened, and strong guy cables were attached. The appearance was that of strength and lightness.

11. Lieut. Beavan with a working party of the Sebundy sappers, and of the engineers park, was employed on the road between the Runjeet and Mikk, not in making a good road, but in removing any obstacles and widening it in such places as to allow of the safe passage of cattle. Arriving at Mikk some of the men of the sappers and of the park, were employed in cutting a new path up the steep hill towards Namchi, as the existing path was exceedingly bad, being simply a track. Parties of the Sebundy sappers, and of the Engineer park, were left by me to complete a traversable path between Mikk and Namchi, and I proceeded with force to Namchi, on 9th February.

12. From that date up to the 15th the engineer park, and a portion of the Sebundy sappers, with the aid of the Sikhs, were employed in making a road from Namchi to Sumdoupchi (up an exceedingly steep ascent) in preparing a store shed for the Commissariat, and in collecting material, &c., for a block-house. I may here mention that the absence of proper tools in the engineer park was almost a stumbling-block to this work, as I had only one saw and one chisel in it. At Namchi Sergeants Dickson and O'Hara, of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, arrived. Sergeant Dickson was appointed to the charge of the park, vice Serg. Dunne, and Serg. O'Hara was sent off to join Lieut. Pierson at Goke. It being con-

sidered expedient that the road in our rear, viz., from the Runjeet to Namchi, where a commissariat depot was formed, should be made sufficiently good so as to allow of cattle being employed in the conveyance of stores, Lieut. Beavan was appointed by you asst. field engr., and was deputed to carry out this work and to superintend the completion of the store there and block-house; thirty-seven of the Sebundy sappers and miners were attached to him.

13. On the 14th I marched up to Sumdoupchi, having sent on the park coolies to Buckcheem, and proceeding through Buckcheem, on the 15th picked up to thirty-six Sebundy sappers, and reached Temi in the evening. I was obliged to leave my park behind, as there was not sufficient coolies with the column under my command to convey the requisite commissariat stores and the bedding of the men. Slendering down Mount Tendong, the summit of which, with snow lying there, we crossed, the Sebundy sappers were employed cutting a passage for the mules; this delayed our march exceedingly.

14. Whilst halting at Temi, I employed the park coolies and sebundies in preparing the road down to the Teesta for the mules, and in making a road to the spring of water at Temi.

15. When I reached Rodong Ghaut, on the 24th February, a place at which you determined on crossing the Teesta, I examined the river and selected the most suitable site at which to construct the bridge. Half of the 25th was comparatively lost, unfortunately. Parties of the Sebundy Sappers were sent with Park coolies to cut timbers and bamboos, the cane for tying having been previously collected by Park coolies, whilst we halted on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th at Linzing Ghaut. On the 26th and 27th, up to 4 P.M. of the afternoon of the 28th, parties of H.M.'s 6th, of the Sikh, Sebundy Sappers, and Park coolies were employed in conveying, cutting timber and bamboos, in forming and in completing the bridge. The number of workmen employed the three and a-half days was five hundred and twenty. The total number of working hours was twenty-eight; the bridge in length was 220 feet, in width average of 8; there were six piers and one abutment (excluding from the calculation two rocks which served as piers); the height of made piers of stone averaged 6 feet, the two largest spans from rock to rock, and from the latter to shore were 41 and 35 feet, the timbers thrown across, these were 53 and 45 feet in length; there was no tackle to assist in moving such large timber; some of them were cut a quarter of a mile up the stream, and floated down, and the stream was running at the rate of at least fourteen miles per hour between the rocks. I have not heard of nor have I read of any bridge of this size having been constructed within so short a space of time, bearing in mind that no material lay at the spot, and that all had to be cut, and nearly all had to be brought on shoulders.

16. Most conspicuous was Lieutenant Hydayut Ali, of Baker's Sikhs, in the assistance he afforded me, not only by encouraging his men to emulate himself, but also by his ability in devising fresh, and improving on many, devices which I had suggested. I should be wanting in my duty to you if I did not bring him conspicuously to your notice, to enable you to do justice to him. All the parties of troops employed at this bridge most cordially endeavoured to promote a speedy completion of this work, otherwise it could not have been accomplished in so remarkably, and, I may truly add, marvellously short time.

17. At the Teesta I left a portion of my park establishment, some Sebundy sappers, and some tools, under Sergt. Dunne. Sergt. Dickson erected a small guard at the bridge head, and Sergt. Dunne, at the request of Maj. Platt, of H.M.'s 6th foot (who commanded the post at the Teesta on our departure), threw up on the plateau above the bridge a stone-work with an embrasure in it.

18. On our journey to Tumloong the sappers and the few of the engineer establishments remaining with me were constantly employed in preparing portions of the way before us, so that we have left behind us, between Rhadoon Ghaut and Kabec, a road easily to be traversed, excepting at the Munundee, and even that portion has been much improved by the sappers.

19. Whilst awaiting our departure from Tumloong I sent orders to Sergeant Dunne, at your request, to make a road from Buckcheem round Mount Tendong, down to Linsing ghaut, in order that the whole route from the Great Runjeet, down to the Teesta river at that point, might become a good hill road. When I passed by the old road from our first encamping ground at the Teesta, I found Sergeant Dunne's party at work at a very fair road down to Linsing ghaut, but a small portion had to be completed; the road up to Temi was a very good one, from thence up to Buckcheem the road, excepting round Mount Tendong, is not so good; this is, however, accounted for by the nature of the soil, and the constant moisture arising from the thickness of the jungle, the sun hardly ever penetrating it.

20. Buckcheem to Sumdoupchi the road is much better. From Sumdoupchi to Namchi the road is very good, considering the want of width of ridge and the steepness.

21. At Namchi I found an exceedingly good store shed, one hundred feet in length and twenty-five wide. The Block House was completed excepting the thatching of the roof. I do not consider that the latter work has been carried on with the energy with which it should have been.

22. The road from Namchi to the Great Runjeet is an exceedingly good road, and with slight annual repairs will continue so for many years.

23. In the beginning of this paper I mentioned that I would further allude to Lieut. Pierson's services. Lieut. Pierson had not been three months in this country when he was ordered to join your force—was, therefore, unversed in the language—in truth, was "*au bout de son Latin*." He set to work with a determination to conquer all difficulties, and has most admirably succeeded. Unaided at first, until Sergt. O'Hara joined him, with only the refuse of the sappers at his disposal, these men scarcely comprehending him, he conquered the tenacity of those who had been solely accustomed to construct bridges of a local standard, and succeeded in throwing over the Rumaon one which reflects great credit on himself, and shows what ability combined with energy can effect. Whilst carrying out this work, though short absences therefrom resulted in absurd mistakes being committed by these men, still he succeeded in constructing, with about fifty-three of the 73rd Native Infantry, about eleven miles of excellent road to the river Rumaon and thence toward Rinchinpoong; ordered to join your force and accompanying the same from the Teesta to Darjeeling, he has secured a survey of the ground traversed by you, and thus has materially added to the knowledge and information desired; and this, together with the excellent survey and sketches of Lieut. Carter, of the engineers, taken of the country through which we marched on Tumloong will be valuable, being a correct and as clear a map of those portions of the country as could be produced by any one with the means, opportunities, and time at their command.

24. In conclusion, I would bring to your favourable notice the services of Sergeants Dickson and O'Hara, of the Bengal sappers and miners; Sergt. Dickson in my presence, and Sergt. O'Hara in that of Lieut. Pierson, having performed their duties to our satisfaction.

25. I herewith forward the map above referred to.

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Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War-office, June 25).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-general George Hall Macgregor, C.B., some time employed as Military Commissioner attached to the camp of Jung Bahadoor during the late mutiny in India, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

EXECUTION OF A WOMAN AT BOMBAY.—The woman Gunga, who was condemned to death at the Supreme Court of Bombay, for the murder of a child, for the sake of its ornaments, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in uniformity with the sentence passed upon her. A few days before the execution, perceiving that her situation had occasioned the loss of caste, and that she would not receive the rite of burial from them, she embraced the Mahomedan religion. When led to the gallows, she at first showed firmness, but trembled violently when she mounted the steps. On seeing the multitude below she burst into a paroxysm of tears which lasted till the drop fell. In three minutes life was extinct. The body after remaining suspended for the usual time, was cut down, and delivered over to her friends for interment in the Mahomedan burial ground.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, June 27, 1861.

### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THERE can be no doubt that the future prosperity of our Indian possessions will depend, in a great measure, upon facility of communication between the interior of the country and the seaboard. For bulky goods, such as cotton, it is probable that navigable rivers and canals will furnish the best and cheapest means of transport, and with such traffic time is a matter of secondary consideration. But for all other purposes, for the conveyance of articles of manufacture, grain, mineral products, and passengers, the early completion of arterial lines of railway is of the most urgent importance. Since the suppression of the mutiny very creditable progress has been made in that direction, and it is satisfactory to know that the Home and the Indian Governments are equally sensible of the necessity of pushing forward the works now in hand with the least possible delay. The present condition of these great engineering undertakings is clearly set forth in Mr. Juland Danvers' annual report for the year 1860-61, an abridgment of which may not be unacceptable to our readers.

On the 1st January, 1860, there were 634 miles of railway open for traffic, and in the following twelve months 208 additional miles were completed; of these 842 miles only 100 are constructed with double lines of rail. Since the commencement of the present year, however, 211 miles have been opened, and considerable progress made in sectional works. By the completion of the line from Calcutta to Rajmahal it becomes possible to avoid 250 miles of a difficult and dangerous navigation, though it is very doubtful how far the natives will avail themselves of an advantage which is counterbalanced by the necessity of transferring their goods from one kind of carriage to another.

No new lines have lately been sanctioned, and the following have been postponed for a time:—From Allahabad to Jubbulpore, 227 miles; from Delhi to Lahore, 240 miles; from Sholapore to Bellary, 183 miles; the extension of the Great Southern of India and the Eastern Bengal Railways; and the line proposed by the Oude Railway Company. The total length of the different lines actually in course of construction is 2,932½ miles, of which it is expected that 1,353½ miles will be opened before the close of the current year. The great trunk line from Calcutta to Delhi will be, it is said, in working order some time in 1862. The magnitude of these works may in some degree be imagined from the quantity of materials sent out from this country. During the past year no less than 234,710 tons were

shipped for India, amounting in value to £2,140,703. Among other benefits conferred by railways is the employment they afford to large numbers of individuals. For instance, on 686 miles of opened railway on the 1st of October, 1860, there were employed 1,137 Europeans and 17,552 natives; the latter being found eligible for many posts for which at first they appeared unsuitable. As stationmasters they earn from £5 to £15 a month, and as guards from £7. 10s. to £15, while skilled native labour is worth from tenpence to a shilling a day, and ordinary labour from 2½d. to 4d. Great pains have been taken by the Madras Railway Company to train natives for the various departments of works, and fair success has attended these efforts. The natives, however, do not answer as engine-drivers, being deficient in judgment, self-reliance, and presence of mind; but as engine-fitters and erectors, boiler-smiths, carriage-fitters, &c., &c., they give promise of future excellence, though not equal to the Eurasians. Engine-drivers sent from England earn as much as £20 a month, but those trained in the country are content to receive from £12 to £16. As it is obvious that railways without "feeders" are like rivers without tributaries, the Home Government has directed the attention of the local authorities to the necessity of making roads to bring traffic to the different lines. The Madras Government has in consequence given its sanction to the construction of forty-three roads of the aggregate length of 1,083 miles. These roads, it is true, will be little better than cross-country tracks, but even that is an improvement on the existing state of things. The speed of passenger trains would be thought slow in this country, being little more than twenty miles an hour, but that is a wonderful advance upon the old rate of travelling.

The financial position of the Indian Railway Companies is far from satisfactory, though quite in keeping with the experience of English lines. In all cases the estimated cost falls far below the actual expenditure, while the difficulty of procuring the requisite funds increases with the necessity of possessing them. It is now stated that the total capital acquired for the completion of the various lines that have been sanctioned is £55,680,000, of which £45,949,300 have the benefit of the Government guarantee—namely, £35,192,540 raised by share capital, and £10,756,760 by debentures. But the total amount actually raised is only £34,396,445, of which £34,042,128 have already been advanced to the companies. The share capital represents the sum of £26,890,723, and debentures £6,835,770, while the total amount raised in India is no more than £669,952. There remains, therefore, an unprovided balance of £21,283,555, which must sooner or later be raised by the different companies, with or without the aid of Government. A third portion of this large deficit, indeed, will be allowed to stand over for the present, but still at least fourteen millions must be obtained and expended in the course of the next three years, and it is admitted that "before the arrival of the year 1864 it will have to be considered whether the postponed works, as well as the extensions of the Great Southern and the Eastern Bengal Railway should not be commenced. If this question is decided in the affirmative the ex-

penditure would be raised to, and maintained at, from two-and-a-half to three millions a year for that and the three following years."

The sums paid by the Government of India on account of guaranteed interest amount to £5,299,709, minus £880,331, the net profits up to the 30th of June last. The annual amount at present due from the Government is about £1,450,000, which will be increased at the end of the current year by £350,000 to £400,000; but, on the other hand, the annual earnings of the railways are already estimated at £400,000, which must be set off against the Government guarantee. The total number of proprietors is 17,118, of whom only 679 are registered in India, and even of these no more than 336 are natives of that country, for whose benefit these lines are, in the first instance, designed. The total number of passengers conveyed in 1860 over the 723 miles open of the East India, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Madras lines was 3,924,695, of whom 33,792 were first-class, 254,614 second-class, and 3,636,289 third-class. The total receipts were £600,837—namely, £224,326 from passenger traffic, £313,686 from merchandise, and £62,825 from carriage of railway materials. As the working expenses were £283,148, the net profits realised amounted to £317,691. The working expenses, it is stated, will be gradually reduced by the employment of native labour and the consumption of native fuel, and it is well that such should be the case, for it appears that the cost of construction, instead of being £12,000 a mile, as originally estimated, is upwards of £16,000, so that to produce a profit of five per cent. there must be a revenue of £1,100,000, instead of £802,950, as formerly computed. This great increase of cost is not surprising when we contemplate the vastness of the works in progress, some of which are without parallel in respect to magnitude and engineering difficulties. In India, as elsewhere, engineers appear to have been more studious of their own fame than of the profits of the shareholders. In order to save the trifling distance of three miles, the sum of £600,000 will have been expended in boring through the 900 feet of the Monghyr Tunnel. This arduous operation was commenced in March, 1856, and is not yet finished, as one-third of the entire length is through an extremely hard quartz rock. The Soane Bridge, again, will consist of twenty-seven iron lattice spans of 150 feet each—the piers standing each on three wells of eighteen feet diameter, sunk through thirty feet of sand to the substratum of clay. But these works sink into comparative insignificance in presence of the Bhore Ghât and Tull Ghât Inclines, which cannot, however, be clearly described without the aid of diagrams. They are truly stupendous undertakings, and will doubtless reflect great credit on all employed in their construction; but how far they may prove profitable to the shareholders is a question upon which we are, fortunately, not called upon to express an opinion.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE NEW INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Knowing the interest you have always taken in the Indian army, I would call your attention to the late Amalgamation Scheme, lately published in your columns, of the Indian army



with the English army, and the formation of a staff corps for service in India at each of the three Presidencies; with the hope that it may be the means of eliciting some information as to the intent and meaning of several of its provisions.

The Royal Warrant, authorising the formation of a staff corps, gives a distinct pledge that the rights and claims of the officers of her Majesty's Indian forces shall be scrupulously adhered to; the Governor-general of India reiterates the same in the General Orders promulgated to the army; and the officers are invited to make their election to join the staff corps or the line, or to remain in their present position in the old local army.

Now, in making so momentous a change, seriously affecting the interests of a large body of deserving officers and their future prospects, the terms and conditions of joining a newly-organised service cannot be too clearly stated, free from every ambiguity and doubt; and I believe such to be the intention of the Government; yet as there seems to be some uncertainty in para. 98, which has caused a good deal of anxiety amongst the officers, I will quote it entire.

98. "Officers of the staff corps under the rank of major-general, whom the Government of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity, will not be allowed to draw pay for more than four years, of which one may be on the Indian scale, and three years on the scale fixed for officers out of India, after which period they will be placed on half-pay or pension, according to the scale of their rank, if entitled thereto."

Para. 99 exhibits the scale of pay for unemployed officers whilst required to remain in India; also out of India. The former only to be engaged for one year unless he is of the rank of major-general, when Indian pay is to be extended to three years. [See para. 97.]

Now, the young officer reasons thus: I have passed the necessary examinations, am found qualified, and willing to join the staff corps, with the prospect held out to me of fixed promotion and pensions after a specified number of years. [See para. 84.] Yet para. 98 would seem to imply that without any fault of my own, either from my appointment being done away with and for want of interest to get another, I am liable to be put upon English pay (even in India) after one year, and in three years more put upon half-pay or pensioned off; whereas by remaining in my present position, nothing short of loss of health, incapacity, or want of character, would cut off my future prospects of employment and advancement to the higher ranks of office and emolument.

That the Government can never intend to act unjustly towards the officers who join the staff corps, or to break faith with them is very evident; still the paragraph in question, worded as it is, admits of a doubtful interpretation, and would open the door to much injustice and favouritism in the distribution of the patronage to the staff appointments by the local governors; and, as some explanation would seem to be necessary to allay the fears of the officers, and make it more easy for them how to elect under the Amalgamation Scheme, perhaps you will insert this in an early number of your paper, and oblige

AN OLD INDIAN OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue, with reference to applications for the staff corps by Indian officers on furlough or on medical certificate in this country, you state that application should be made to the "former commanding officer in India." Now does that mean regimental commanding officer, or head of the department in which an officer may have served on the staff? By answering this question, you will oblige, yours truly,

M. A.

[The regimental commanding officer. — Ed. A. I. M.]

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 18.

EAST INDIA COUNCILS AND HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE (SALARIES, &c.).

On the question that the House go into Committee on this subject,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained that in one of the Bills now before Parliament two new members of Council were to be appointed at salaries of £8,000 a-year each; and also that great additional patronage was given to the Governor-general and the Secretary for India in the appointment of judges.

The House went into Committee, when a resolution was agreed to on which to found a Bill.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

Sir H. VERNEY asked the Secretary of State for India whether interest was paid by the Calcutta Treasury on the prize money paid into it; whether any interest was paid on jewels and other booty before it was realised; and whether, in future, when booty was taken in India, which it was anticipated would be prize, officers in command of corps were to send in at once the nominal roll, without waiting for the Royal Warrant declaring such booty to be prize?

Sir C. WOOD said that interest was paid on prize money in the Treasury at Calcutta at the rate of 5 per cent. No interest was paid on jewels or property not in the state of money. He could not say when the payment of interest on the money would cease, or whether interest would be paid on jewels, &c., when realised. No notice had been given of those questions, and it was impossible for him to answer in detail questions of this kind without the opportunity of informing himself. With regard to the preparation of prize rolls, officers in India had been desired as regarded the present prize to prepare them some time ago, and directions had been given that for the future prize rolls should be made out without waiting for the declaration of prize.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 19.

INDIA BILLS.

The report of the Committee on the East India Council and High Court of Judicature (Salaries, &c.) was brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 20.

EAST INDIA COUNCIL, &c., BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the order for the House to go into Committee on the East India Council, &c., Bill, a short discussion took place, and Mr. SCULLY moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee; but the motion was not seconded, and the House went into Committee on the Bill.

On the second clause, repealing certain Acts and parts of Acts,

Mr. AYRTON, insisting upon the advantages that would result from additional local Governments in India, and in particular a local Legislative Council and fixed Governor in Bengal, moved to amend the clause by repealing the 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 52, and portions of the 10th and 17th Victoria, cap. 95, in order to revive the 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 85, establishing separate Governments at Calcutta and Agra.

Sir C. WOOD said the Bill provided for the establishment of local Governments. There would be a separate Administration for Bengal; but, though concurring generally in the views of Mr. Ayrton, he was not prepared at present to impose unnecessary charges upon the revenues of India, which would be the consequence of establishing separate Governments for Agra and other provinces, with Governors sent from England, for which the time was not ripe. He could not consent to the repeal of the Suspending Acts.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the clause agreed to.

On the 3rd clause, enacting what shall be the composition of the Council of the Governor-general of India, various amendments were moved, but, after discussion, were withdrawn.

On the 10th clause, which empowered the Governor-general to summon additional members to the Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, provided that not less than one-half of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons,

Mr. LAYARD moved to add, "and provided that not less than one-fourth of such additional Members of Council shall be natives of India."

Sir C. WOOD repeated what he had said upon introducing the Bill, that he believed it to be essential that the natives of India should be more largely admitted into the Government; but, as there was no distinction by law between any classes of the subjects of her Majesty in India, he objected to mentioning any class by name in the Bill, which said nothing either of exclusion or non-exclusion.

Lord STANLEY recommended that this matter should be left to the Secretary of State and the Governor-general of India, since it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of natives who would be recognized by a large portion of the natives of India as their representatives.

Mr. LAYARD ultimately withdrew his amendment upon the understanding that Sir C. Wood would send out a despatch to India directing the admission of natives to the Council.

The question whether the additional members should be appointed for one year, as proposed by the 11th clause, or for a longer term, was much discussed, Mr. Vansittart having moved that the term be five years, Mr. Bright suggesting three or two years; eventually, the latter term was substituted.

Upon the 19th clause, which empowered the Governor-general in Council to make rules and regulations for the conduct of business at the meetings of the Legislative Council, and to prescribe the mode of their promulgation and authentication, the expediency of admitting the public to the meetings and publishing reports of the proceedings was debated at some length.

The term of nomination of the additional members of Council for Madras and Bombay, limited by the Bill to one year, was extended to two years, an attempt to prolong it to three years being defeated on a division.

The remaining clauses and a new clause were agreed to.

On the next order, for the committal of the East India (High Courts of Judicature) Bill, some time was consumed in discussing whether, at that hour, it should or should not be postponed. In the end the committee was deferred, temporarily, till the following day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 21.

INDIAN NAVY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked the Duke of Somerset what arrangements had been made for placing a sufficient force of her Majesty's ships at the disposal of the Indian Government to supply the place of the Indian navy since its reduction by Mr. Laing, and whether the expense would fall upon the Indian or English Treasury.

The Duke of Somerset believed that the Indian Government had taken sufficient funds for this year to provide such a naval service as it required. The whole matter, however, was still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

INDIAN LOAN.

Lord DE GREY and RIPON, in moving the second reading of the East Indian Loan Bill, explained that the necessity for the loan did not arise from any deficiency of income in India, but from the state of the cash balances in the home Treasury.

The Bill was read a second time.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in presenting a petition from certain British subjects, natives of India, complaining of their exclusion from the competitive examinations for appointments to office, called the attention of the House to various Acts of Parliament and to the Royal proclamation to the natives of India, admitting the eligibility of the natives to hold offices the duties of which they were qualified to perform. In spite of these enactments, he said certain Parsee gentlemen who had studied medicine in this country had not been admitted to the competition for the appointments of the Army Medical Department. He only claimed for them what he believed to be their right, and contended that the law ought not to be perverted by official prerogative.

Lord HERBERT explained that the words of the Royal proclamation guaranteed appointments to

natives in India only, but not in the general service of the Crown. In the case of these Parsee gentlemen, he considered them not physically qualified for the situations to which they aspired, and he had been confirmed in that opinion by Dr. Gibson, Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Sir John Liddell, Director-General of the Naval Medical Department; and Sir R. Martin, a gentleman of great experience in India.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH bore the highest testimony to the qualifications of the native doctors, preferring them, if in India, to those of Europeans. He did not see any reason why native medical officers should not be employed under the general direction of Europeans, as they would fairly meet the wants of the service.

Lord CLANRICARDE and Lord DE GREY and RUPON having said a few words, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 21.

##### INDIAN OFFICERS.

Colonel SYKES asked in what manner the provisions of the Acts the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106, and the 22nd and 23rd of Victoria, cap. 27, are to be carried out in respect to the officers of the local armies of India who will be thrown out of employment by the reduction of the former fixed establishment, as directed by the recent Amalgamation Order. He explained the position of these officers, and their claims, founded upon guarantees contained in the Acts referred to.

Sir C. Wood, in answer to Colonel Sykes, said the question raised by him had nothing to do with the guarantee; that the conversion of the Bengal local army from regulars to irregulars had taken place before the Amalgamation Order; and that with regard to the armies of Madras and Bombay they were not yet converted, and when done it would be done gradually.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN DEPUTATION.—On Wednesday a deputation waited upon Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the Civil Service (India) Bill, consisting of the following members of Parliament and gentlemen, members of the Indian Civil Service. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Vansittart, M.P.:—Sir James Elphinstone, M.P., Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., Sir Harry Verney, M.P., Mr. Adam, M.P., Sir F. Heygate, M.P., Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P., Mr. Kennard, M.P., Mr. Danby Seymour, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. Longfield, M.P., Mr. Perry Watlington, M.P., Mr. W. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Astell, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Mr. Leslie, M.P., Messrs. Anderson, Ellis, Dalrymple, Best, Blair, Simson, Mayne, Carmichael, Down, Drummond, Ricketts, Tucker, Shaw, Edwards, Chapman, Child, Craster, T. Robertson, Balfour, Cust, Pratt, Arthur, Mansfield, Hodgson, Pouncefote, Jenkins, Trotter, Maddocks, McChlery, R. Alexander, W. Robertson, Graham, J. R. Kindersley, Dampier, Hammond, and Grey.

BISHOPRIC OF MADRAS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has, we learn, appointed Saturday next, being St. Peter's-day, for the consecration of the Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D., to be Bishop of Madras, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, D.D., deceased. The ceremony is to take place in the chapel at Lambeth Palace, and to commence at 11 o'clock. The Archbishop will be assisted in the consecration by the Bishops of London, Durham, Chester, and Carlisle. The Bishop (Designate) has requested the Rev. J. Y. Nicholson, M.A., rector of Aller, in the county of Somerset, and late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to preach on the occasion. The letters patent appointing Dr. Gell were to have received the Great Seal on Tuesday morning, but since the Lord Chancellor's sudden death the Lord President of the Council has, we observe, surrendered the Great Seal of England into the hands of her Majesty. It is confidently expected that special arrangements will be made for the sealing, so as to avoid a postponement of the consecration.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The eleventh report of this company states that up to the beginning of April last the mileage open had reached 110 miles, and that by the 10th inst., that distance would be further increased to 173 miles, including the Nerbudda Viaduct, 3,700 feet in length, the most difficult work on our line, erected, as in the case of the Taptee, over a great tidal river. The directors have no reason to doubt that these anticipations will have been verified. This will give a continuous line of 139 miles, from the Mhye river to Omulsaree southward, with a detached portion of thirty-four miles, on the north of that river to Meemoodabad, open for traffic. Advices from India further show that the Mhye river is expected to be bridged, and the line completed from Omulsaree to Ahmedabad, making 191 continuous miles finished by the 1st of January next. Efforts are being made, by means of arrangements with existing steamship companies, to forward passengers and goods from Omulsaree to Bombay, pending the completion of the southern portion of the line, to secure which vigorous measures are in progress. The total quantity of materials shipped from March, 1856, when the shipping of materials commenced, to 12th inst. is 107,000 tons weight and measurement. The directors have the satisfaction of stating that his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda has undertaken the construction of a tramway of twenty miles in length, from this company's station at Meagaum to Dhubhoe, which is intended to be completed by the next cotton season, and will form a very important feeder to our line. The proprietors will learn with regret that a serious accident had occurred at the Wishwamuntree Iron-bridge, near Baroda, caused by the malicious placing of an iron rail across the permanent way, close to the standards, at the end of the bridge. It is, however, a source of congratulation that no life was lost, whilst the occurrence took place in a manner to afford a most satisfactory and valuable test of the strength of the iron bridges, which form so important a feature in the construction of this line. The reports received from India continue to confirm the anticipation of a large traffic. They state that the contracts made for coast transmission of cotton by the country boats are at a rate equivalent to three halfpence per ton per mile, and that merchants profess their willingness to pay twice that amount of rate for railway transport, owing to the saving of time and security from peculation, and damage by the sea water, which would be gained, and which they estimate would more than compensate for such extra charge. Application having been made to the Government for an extension of capital, authority has been obtained to raise a further sum of £700,000 by the issue of 35,000 additional shares of £20 each, on which the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council guarantees interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The directors are prepared to receive applications from proprietors for this share capital; meanwhile the Secretary of State for India is making advances thereon for the purpose of carrying on the works without delay.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—During the season 1859-60, 8,050 emigrants to the West Indies were despatched from Calcutta and 1,839 from Madras; the mortality in the Madras ships was only 1.19 per cent., but in the Calcutta ships it unhappily reached 12.11 per cent., owing to cholera making its appearance in several soon after their departure. 9,692 coolies were embarked from India for the same quarter in the season 1860-61, and 3,300 Chinese were "ordered," as the phrase is, for British Guiana. During the last four seasons the Indian emigration to the West Indies has amounted to 25,943, nearly half being females; indeed, the requisite proportion of females was to be raised in 1860 to exactly 50 per cent., but, as the convention with the French Government permitting emigration from British India to Reunion fixed the proportion at only 25 per cent., it was necessary to apply no severer rule in the instance of the British colonies, but the emigration agents were instructed to make the proportion of women as large as they could.

With regard to Chinese emigration to British Guiana the agent, Mr. Austin, reports that the six ships he despatched in the season 1859-60 with 1,973 emigrants lost only 23 by death on the voyage—1.16 per cent. Females, whom it had been declared impossible to procure, constituted a sixth (330) of the whole number. Mr. Austin's operations were brought to a complete stand by the interference of the Mandarins in the movements of the people before the Convention of Peking, but that Treaty removed the impediments, and in the season 1860-61 he had up to the 26th of March despatched nine ships with 3,136 emigrants on board—2,645 men, 446 women, and the rest children. A small number of liberated Africans (708) were sent to the West Indies last year, besides 400 rescued from a wrecked slaver sent to the Bahamas. The migration from India to the Mauritius in 1860 (13,286) fell far short of the demand, owing to the difficulty of procuring the required proportion of women, now, however, as just stated, reduced to 25 per cent.; 741 of these emigrants had been in the colony before. In this migration there was an increased mortality last year among infants; and one vessel, the *Shah Alum*, with 391 coolies on board, was never heard of after her departure from Calcutta in April. The estimated Indian population in the Mauritius at the close of 1860 was 151,760 males and 61,153 females; the number returning thence to India fell from 5,118 in 1859 to 2,833 in 1860. An Indian emigration to Natal has been commenced, and 1,593 embarked during the season 1860-61, and arrangements are being made for an emigration from India to Queensland.

CEYLON.—The land sales in Ceylon have progressively increased in the last five years, but until 1859 the Survey Department was not fully adequate to the work required to be done. In that year it was put on an improved footing, and the following facts, given in the report of the Surveyor-General, show that the measure has been successful. In 1859, the first year of the new system, plans were sent to the Government agents of 55,000 acres of land, of which 23,305 acres were sold, realising £30,463, while the total cost of the establishment in its new form was £23,956, leaving a net surplus of £15,507. More than 1,000 sets of plans in triplicate were issued, about 900 of which were to natives. This number exceeds the total number of plans issued by the department in the previous six years. The cost of survey per acre was reduced from 18s. 2½d. in 1855, and 7s. 6d. in 1858, to 6s. 6½d. per acre in 1859.

THE SALE OF THE EAST INDIA HOUSE took place on Thursday, the tender accepted being for £155,000. This is a higher sum, reckoning proportionate extent of site, than was obtained for the Excise-office. It is understood to have been purchased with the view of constructing extensive offices and chambers.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.—The competitive examination for appointments in 1861 in the civil engineer establishment of the Public Works Department in India took place on the 3rd of June and four following days at the India-office. The examiners were Professor Cape, M.A., F.R.S.; Lieut.-col. Auchterlony, Madras Engineers; and Mr. George Preston White, C.E. Thirty-two candidates presented themselves for examination, of which, we understand, eleven have been selected for appointments.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

June 18. Witch of the Seas, Baxter, Foo-chow-Foo; Fairlight, Kemball, Rangoon; Juanpore, King, Japan; City of Edinburgh, Soden, Calcutta; Fuellea, Murray, Mauritius; M-labar, Consett, Calcutta; War Spirit, Lockett, Kurrachee; Barham, Consett, Madras; Ostreich, Blich, Maulmain; Main, Hauck, Bangkok; Rebecca, Schierenberg, Rangoon; George Wilhelm, Droste, Akyab; Queen Hortense, Cochrane, Mauritius; Agamemnon, Heran, Manila; Glendower, Hughes, Bombay; Frederick VII., Ohlsen, Akyab.—15. Detmar Henrich, Rangoon; Eviline, Bell, Bombay; Swinhamley, Weir, Bombay; Octavia, Dale, Calcutta; Astrea, Haggblom, Maulmain.—17. Henrietta, Cumming, Tutuoreen; Joliba, Simpson, Mauritius; Eliza Stuart, Webb, Manila; Sunshine, Watson, Mauritius; Vanguard, Scott, Macao; Kingman, Meyer, Foo-chow-Foo; Chimera, Motte, Kurrachee; H.M.'s ship Esk, McClure, Hong Kong; Chevy Chase (s), McGregor, Hong Kong; Matanzas, Bennett, Japan; Dream, Knight, Calcutta; J. W. A. Lorenzon, Jessen, Akyab; Dawstone

Newton, Macao; Richard Robinson, Robinson, Bombay; Egencia, Poonock, Bombay; Siwa, Bronsen, Macao; Concordia, Ross, Bombay.—19. Albion, Manila; Derwent, Harling, Maulmain; Balder, Sjoberg, Java; Trafalgar, Taylor, Madras; Lowick, Corrigan, Ceylon; John Banfield, Sherrie, Ceylon.—20. David Harrison, Goddard, Mauritius; Apollo, Hagedon, Akyab; J. Herman, Dickman, Singapore.—21. Empress, Parkin, Akyab; Julie, Vanderstein, Akyab; Sydney, Grant, Bassein; John Robinson, Ginders, Mauritius; Crouch Brothers, Crouch, Sourabaya; Undanted, Clegg, Rangoon; Glendower, Jarvis, Manila.—22. Anna Dorothea, Smith, Bombay; Uncowah, Kirby, Ceylon.—23. Orissa, Steabler, Whampoa; Edmund, Smithers, Bombay; Thomas Campbell, McKelvie, Calcutta; Mary Spencer, Fisher, Singapore; Maryherd, Patterson, Madras; Flora, Scallan, Bombay; Crescent City, Murray, Bombay; Endora, Wiebes, Akyab; Emma, Lambie, Cochín; Tiger, Robinson, Bombay; Mersey, Crowell, Calingapatam.—25. Statesman, Marshall, Madras; Holyrood, Jordan, Calcutta; Red Riding Hood, China and West Indies; Land o' Cakes, Sharer, Bombay; Vulture, Gill, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from Southampton, June 20, to proceed per str. Bengal, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Ens. Gully, Mr. J. Freer. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. D. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Power, Staff surg. Baco, Staff asst. surg. Sly, Staff asst. surg. Lamb, Lieut. B. Baldwin, Mr. A. Butler, Sir A. Lake. For MADRAS.—Capt. E. F. Waterman, Col. Coke, Col. Tower, Vet. surg. Delany. For CEYLON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mooyard, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Rudd, Mr. H. Daniel, Staff asst. surg. Stewart. For HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Muintz, Ens. Bate-man, Dr. Bogg, R.N., Dr. R. Grieve, R.N., Dr. W. Inman, R.N., Ens. Walsh, Ens. Tabb. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. J. Whalley, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Findlay and two children.

Per str. Vectis, from Marseilles, June 28, to proceed per str. Bengal, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Barker. For MADRAS.—Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Jourdan. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. B. Warwick. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. and Mrs. Percival. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Boesch.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Price, Maj. A. Murray, Mr. H. E. Smith, Capt. C. W. Macaulay, Capt. E. King, Capt. and Mrs. Gillian, Mr. Shaw, Mr. John Clover, Staff surg. W. A. Thomson, Capt. J. C. Burnett. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Davidson. For MALTA.—Ens. Sutherland. July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Gregg, Col. and Mrs. Kinleside and two daughters, Mr. E. A. Down, Asst. surg. R. V. Buckle, Staff surg. Skries, Staff asst. surg. Chalmers, Staff asst. surg. Grant, Col. Paton, Col. and Mrs. Durand and infant, two Misses Durand, Mr. Renny, Mr. H. Rhodius, Ens. Miller. For MADRAS.—Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Kennet, Miss Kosikoff, Capt. G. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Drake. For PANAMA.—Capt. and Mrs. Hilliard. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Mackham. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Sutherland. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Riddsdale. July 13.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Lewis, Lieut. J. S. Carr, Lieut. F. B. Fenwick, Mrs. Dunsterville. For ALEXANDRIA, en route to SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Gwin. July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Cheke. For MADRAS.—Lieut. G. M. Payne, Mr. Sealy. For CEYLON.—Mr. G. S. Williams. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Gavin.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CLAYE, the wife of John J., Barrister-at-law, of a son, at Hereford, June 17.  
CRAWFORD, the wife of J. A., Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 28, Brunswick-square, Brighton, June 14.  
CUNNINGHAM, the wife of Major general D., of the Bombay Army, of a daughter, at Cluny-house, Strathsay, Perthshire, June 16.  
GIBBS, the wife of James, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at Bonn, Prussia, June 16.  
OSTREHAN, the wife of the Rev. J. D., Asst. Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service, of a daughter, at Holford Rectory, Somerset, June 16.  
OUTRAM, the wife of F. B., Bengal Civil Service, prematurely of a daughter, stillborn, at Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, June 16.  
SASSOON, the wife of S. D., of a son, at —  
WATSON, the wife of Major George E., Bengal Engrs., of a daughter, at Sydenham, June 17.

## MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Capt. Herbert L., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Emily G., widow of the late William A. Hickey, Esq., at Northallerton, June 13.  
CERRAR, James, Surgeon 60th Rifles, to Susan J., widow of the late Capt. A. Mactier, Bengal L.C., and second daughter of Lieut. general F. Young, Fairy-hill, Bray, Co. Wicklow, by the Ven. Archdeacon Whately, at St. James's Church, Bray, June 22.  
NEWPORT, C. E., H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, to Elizabeth J., daughter of J. W. McLeod, Esq., of Perdiswell, Worcestershire, at the Parish Church of Claines, Worcester, June 20.  
WYATT, Benjamin, to Harriott E., daughter of the Rev. T. Caesar Owen, Rector of Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire, June 20.

## DEATHS.

BRUCE, Lieut. col. Frederick F., late of H.M.'s 12th Regt., Bombay N.I., at Lewisham, Kent, June 3.  
BRUCE, Jane C., relict of the late William C., Bombay Civil Service, at 4, Alfred-place, Plymouth, June 15.  
COCKERELL, Alice, wife of Francis, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Weston-super-Mare, June 8.

FERGUSON, Ann, widow of the late Hugh F., formerly of Calcutta, at Bath, June 16.  
GRANT, Charles, formerly of Bombay, at 23, Fitzroy-square, aged 73, June 20.  
JOPP, Lieut. col. John, late of the Bombay Engrs., at Brighton, aged 69, June 17.  
ROXBURGH, Capt. Bruce, formerly of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, at Torquay, aged 64, June 14.  
WILLIS, Anne A., daughter of the late Capt. Edward, of the Madras Army, at Clapham, June 10.

## India Office,

June 24, 1861.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. H. Robinson, Lord F. Hay, Mr. C. P. Elliott, Mr. A. C. Lyall, Mr. H. G. Astell, Mr. E. O'Brien (Uncov.); Mr. J. E. Arrow (Uncov.); Mr. W. L. Mackenzie (Uncov.); Mr. W. J. Twentymann (Uncov.); Mr. S. W. Fallow (Uncov.); Asst. surg. Streetz (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. R. Kindersley, Mr. G. F. Fullerton.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Bosanquet, Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Mr. J. R. Arthur, Mr. A. Johnstone (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Maister, Art.; Capt. I. F. MacAndrew, 19th N.I.; Capt. L. F. Wells, 2nd Eur. L.C.; Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, 54th N.I.; Brev. maj. H. J. C. Shakespear, 25th N.I.; Major W. S. Sherwill, 66th N.I.; Surg. maj. T. Thomson, Med. Est.; Brev. col. F. B. Boileau, Art.; Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, Med. Est.; Lieut. J. J. Corcoran, Inv. Est.; Lieut. A. G. Owen, 1st Eur. Regt.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. A. S. Findlay, 80th N.I.; Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C.; Lieut. A. H. White; Lieut. H. T. O'Reilly, 83rd N.I.; Capt. A. N. Sooth, Art.; Surg. maj. E. S. Tribe, Med. Est.; Lieut. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I.; Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th N.I.; Brev. maj. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I.; Capt. P. D. Horne, Art.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. J. W. Garlick, 5th N.I.; Capt. St. C. Ford, 14th N.I.; Asst. surg. E. P. Burrowes, Med. Est.; Asst. surg. R. Bayne, Med. Est.; Capt. R. Cowpar, 1st Eur. Regt.; Capt. R. F. Williams, 30th N.I.; Major J. W. Schneider, 2nd N.I.; Capt. F. Schneider, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Brev. col. A. Shephard, 1st Eur. Regt.; Asst. surg. J. Reynolds, Med. Est.; Capt. J. R. Soady, Engrs.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Comdr. W. B. Selby; Purser E. S. Titchfield; Capt. J. W. Barker (Retired); Commander J. Rennie, c.b.; Midshipman G. A. Cheek.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. G. L. Lane, 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. J. H. Morris, 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. H. Hankey, 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. J. A. Crawford, 5 mo., s.c.; Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, 4 mo., s.c.; Mr. J. S. Campbell, 6 mo., s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. T. Cotton, 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. J. W. Cherry, 3 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. M. Salmon, 6 mo., s.c.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st Eur. Cav., 4 mo.; Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Whiting, 59th N.I., 6 mo.; Col. J. Coke, c.b., 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. O. Rennie, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. A. Sewell, Med. Est., 4 mo.; Lieut. S. Boulderson, 5th Eur. Cav., 2 mo.

Madras Estab.—Brev. col. J. Millar, 41st N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. J. Vertue, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th N.I., 5 mo.; Capt. W. Moore, 3rd Eur. Regt., 4 mo.; Capt. D. P. O'Neill, Inv. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. R. S. Couchman, 12th N.I., 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. Daly, c.b., 1st Eur. Regt., 4 mo.; Capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Miles, 16th N.I., 4 mo.; Asst. surg. E. Morton, Med. Est., 6 mo.; Capt. W. C. Stileman, 15th N.I., 8 mo.; Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd L.C., 3 mo.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Comr. H. W. Grounds, 6 mo.; Lieut. E. R. May, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. Muir, in Sept.

Madras Estab.—Mr. B. Pauncefote; Mr. W. Beaumont (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Hyndman, 27th N.I.; Capt. A. E. Osborn, 45th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Bain, Med. Est.; Lieut. J. A. Nutt, 28th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate G. Lewis.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. O. N. H. Barwell, 19th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. J. W. Winchester, Med. Est.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	
	At per Rupee.	In sterling, taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ....	Sa. R. —	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) .....	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 .....	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 .....	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 .....	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 .....	1 6½	78
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 .....	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 .....	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .....	1 10½	93
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 .....	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 .....	1 10½	94
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 .....	2 0	103½

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight.
Calcutta .....	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Madras .....	1s. 11½d. ½	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.
Bombay .....	2s. 1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3rd May, £

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	927	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), scrip .....	98 to 97½	
	India 5 per cent. ....	98½	½
	India Eufaced Paper 4 pr. ct. ....	77	
	India 5 p. ct. Ent. ad Paper .....	83½	
	India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	100½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1856 .....	95½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	96½	½
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	98½	½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	16s. to 10s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	20s. to 12s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	96 to 97
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	5 to 5½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	½ dis. par.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	15	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	100 to 101
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864 .....	all	98½ to 99½
100	Ditto 1865-70 .....	all	98½ to 99½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	10	½ to ½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	100	95 to 96
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ p. ct.) .....	100	95 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ percent.) .....	100	87 to 89
20	Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin) .....	11	7 to 6 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	100 to 101
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	92 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	15	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	85 to 87
40	Australasia .....	all	60 to 61
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18 to 19
25	Chart. of Ind. Aus. & China .....	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	46 to 47
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16 to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ to ½ dis.
10	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	all	½ to 1 pm.
20	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	3½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	6	1 to 1½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½ x.d.
	Ditto New .....	16s.	par. ½ pm. x.d.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	70 to 73
50	Ditto New .....	30	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto Registered .....	all	5 to 7
1	Ditto ditto .....	all	

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East India Law Agency,  
221, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.

**M. OEHME**, Attorney and Solicitor of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, and of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and a Member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, having returned from India, has resumed his London practice, and will be happy to undertake the conduct of Appeals in the Privy Council, and to transact all other business incident to the profession of an Attorney.

**ORIENTAL CLUB.—TO BE SOLD,**  
SEVEN ORIENTAL CLUB DEBENTURES of £200 each, yielding 4 per cent. Interest, which will be found a very desirable investment for members of the Club.

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# NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

## HEAD OFFICES:

ABERDEEN—3, King-street. EDINBURGH—20, St. Andrew-square.  
DUNDEE—16, St. Andrew's-place. GLASGOW—19, St. Vincent-place.

LONDON—1, Moorgate-street.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 14th instant, and the following are the leading features of the Report presented by the Directors to the Proprietors and Policy-holders on that occasion:—

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The FIRE PREMIUMS received during the year amounted to	£143,307 18 8
Less paid for Re-insurances	21,773 14 0
	<b>£121,435 4 8</b>
Being an increase over the amount for last year of	<b>£21,084 15 2</b>
LOSSES BY FIRE, including all outstanding claims	<b>£58,111 4 4</b>
Amount at credit of Reserve Fund after payment of Dividend and Bonus	<b>£47,131 7 11</b>

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

1. ASSURANCE BRANCH— During the year the number of Policies issued in this department was 498, assuring the sum of £253,335, and yielding in Annual Premiums the sum of	<b>£29,496 18 2</b>
The Revenue of the Branch for the year from Premiums was	<b>£74,470 11 6</b>
Less paid away for Re-assurances	<b>7,584 13 11</b>
Nett Premiums	<b>£66,885 17 7</b>
From Interest on Accumulations	<b>14,342 17 1</b>
Total Nett Revenue	<b>£81,228 14 8</b>
The Claims by Death were 63 in number, amounting, inclusive of Bonus additions, and reckoning all outstanding Claims, to	<b>£39,379 12 10</b>
2. ANNUITY BRANCH— Amount received during the year on account of 94 New Annuities granted	<b>£7,743 14 11</b>
Total Annual Amount payable in respect of 170 current Annuities	<b>£3,743 14 2</b>
The sum at the Credit of the Non-Participation Fund was	<b>£99,693 11 10</b>
" " Participation Fund	<b>£60,633 10 8</b>
" " Annuity Branch	<b>37,673 1 5</b>
Together	<b>£397,898 3 11</b>

## INVESTMENTS.

The total Assets of the Company, on 31st January, 1861, amounted to	<b>£554,998 15 1</b>
Standing as follows, and yielding an average rate of interest of £4. 9s. 10d. per cent. per annum:—	
Consols, and other Government Stocks	<b>£233,408 19 7</b>
Railway and other Debentures	<b>145,450 7 9</b>
Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stock	<b>41,935 0 0</b>
Mortgages, Reversions, and other Securities	<b>135,649 8 7</b>
Loans on the Company's Policies	<b>73,807 6 5</b>
Company's Premises in Aberdeen, London, and Edinburgh	<b>23,834 8 6</b>
Other Assets	<b>3,567 9 3</b>
	<b>£457,643 0 1</b>
Bills receivable, being remittances not arrived at maturity	<b>£11,938 4 4</b>
Amounts in the hands of Branch Offices and Agencies	<b>37,356 12 0</b>
Interest accrued, but not payable	<b>3,127 13 2</b>
On Deposit at Bankers	<b>30,000 0 0</b>
At Current Account with Bankers	<b>14,464 16 5</b>
Cash on hand	<b>468 9 1</b>
	<b>£297,355 15 0</b>
	<b>£554,998 15 1</b>

The Investments and other Funds of the Company have on the present occasion been brought under the special review of a Committee of Directors, who found it necessary to write off, to Profit and Loss, only the small sum of £98. 13s. 1d.

## DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In addition to the Ordinary Dividend of Seven and a-Half per Cent., a Bonus of Five per Cent. was declared upon the paid-up Capital, making the total distribution among the Shareholders for the year Twelve and a-Half per Cent.

## RESULT OF THE FOURTH INVESTIGATION INTO THE PARTICIPATION LIFE BRANCH.

The Bonus declared upon all Policies in this Branch current on 31st January, 1861, was at the former rate of £1. 7s. 6d. per Cent. per Annum, and the following Table shows the Additions to existing Policies of various dates, and affords a comparison between the present and former Bonuses:—

## RATES OF BONUS ADDITIONS ON A POLICY EFFECTED AT AGE 25.

Effectuated in	Rates per Cent. per Annum of Additions.				Total Rates per Cent. of Additions.	
	1846.	1851.	1856.	1861.	On the sum Insured.	On the Amount of Prems. paid.
1836.....	£ s. d. 1 5 0	1 10 11	1 13 0	1 15 4	£ s. d. 37 6 8	£ s. d. 71 5 1
1841.....	1 5 0	1 9 3	1 11 3	1 13 9	31 4 8	70 19 4
1846.....	1 5 0	1 7 10	1 9 9	1 11 10	23 11 11	70 7 5
1851.....	.....	1 7 6	1 7 11	1 9 9	15 15 10	68 10 0
1856.....	.....	.....	1 7 6	1 7 11	8 6 11	66 7 5
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	1 7 6	1 7 6	65 12 2

[An Extract from the Directors' Report upon the Investigation will be sent to every Policy-holder entitled to participate, with a Certificate of the amount of the Bonus attaching to his Policy.]

## LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—**WILLIAM MILLER**, Esq., M.P. (James Miller and Sons, Leith; and William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg.)

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William Westgarth, Esq., (Westgarth, Ross, and Spowers.)

MEDICAL OFFICER.—**Dr. Jeaffreson**, 8, Finsbury-square.

BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech.

SECRETARY.—**A. P. Fletcher**.

VICE-SECRETARY.—**Edward Fuchs**,

London, 17th June, 1861.



# ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THE BUSINESSES of the MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, and of the FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, having been amalgamated with the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the united Business will henceforward be carried on under the above title.

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At Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Hong Kong.

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Combining the advantages of a Mutual Office, with the security of a large Proprietary.

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CHARLES HENRY LATOUCHE, Esq.

CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSEL, Esq.  
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Actuary.—HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

Secretary.—C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary of the Indian Department.

EDWIN H. GALSORTHY, Esq., F.N.S.

Every description of risk dependent on the contingencies of life is undertaken; and the premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly during the whole term of the assurance, for a certain number of years, in a single sum, or in any other way the interests of assureds may require.

ARMY AND NAVY.—No extra premium is required on Healthy Lives in the Army or Navy unless in actual service.

MASTER MARINERS are assured for life or for a voyage at equitable rates.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.—Premiums for India have been computed on the actual results of European Life in that Colony, extending over the East India Company's experience.

Civil rates on Military Officers holding civil appointments.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the Assured returning to Europe permanently to reside.

POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

RESIDENCE.—Persons Assured in this Office are allowed to reside in any part of the world distant more than thirty-three degrees from the equator.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In the event of the Assured dying within the Days of Grace and before payment of the Premium, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum Assured.

CLAIMS payable three months after the death of the Assured is admitted as proved.

## POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants about	1,000,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.	

Rates of Premium and other particulars can be obtained on application at the Head Offices.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £40,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

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## THE MADRAS IRRIGATION and CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th Instant to the 11th day of JULY next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th instant.

Interest Warrants will in the meantime be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the Books of the Company on the 27th instant.

Deeds of Transfer will not be received while the Books are closed.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., June 13, 1861.

## THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th Instant to the 11th day of JULY next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th instant.

Interest Warrants will in the meantime be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the Books of the Company on the 27th instant.

Deeds of Transfer will not be received while the Books are closed.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

No. 27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., June 13, 1861.

## UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Established under Special Act of Parliament in 1834.

At the Twenty-seventh ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society, held on the 8th of May, 1861—

The Profits of the last Five years were declared to be £208,537. 2s. 7d.; one-fifth of which is divisible between the Assureds and the Shareholders, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. Restricting the actual division to the sum of £39,825. 18s. 8d., the Directors announced a reduction of 45 per cent. from the premiums of all policies entitled to participate, being 5 per cent. above the reduction of last year. Thus, the premium upon a policy effected in 1856 on a life aged 40 is reduced this year from £31. 10s. to £17. 6s. 6d., and all others in proportion.

Policies have been issued since 1834 for...	£6,461,652. 14s. 11d.
Claims Paid since 1834 amount to	1,106,596. 3s. 6d.
Amount Assured under existing Policies is	2,193,974. 14s. 8d.
And the Amount of existing Assets exceeds	770,000. 0s. 0d.

By order of the Board,

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

## SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

The DIRECTORS are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURES at PAR in sums of not less than £100, for the unappropriated portion of the £83,000 Debentures, about to be issued for the purposes of the Indus Steam Flotilla, bearing interest at 5 per cent. for five years, renewable for a second period of five years, and payable by Coupon at the Banking-house of Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street.

The Bonds will be dated on the 1st of May, 1861, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from that date on all moneys paid on or before the 30th of June, 1861.

The payment of the Principal and Interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as will appear on the face of the Bonds.

The Debentures are convertible into Indus Steam Flotilla Stock at par at the option of the holder.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS BURNELL, Secretary.

Scinde Railway Offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, May 25, 1861.

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\*.\* The details of the Amalgamation Scheme, by which the Armies of India are incorporated with the Royal Army, are given. The arrangements for the formation of the Staff Corps, and the new Line Regiments, are yet incomplete. It has therefore been judged advisable to issue the present Edition in its old form. The next Edition will contain full and complete information on these points.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XIX.—No. 492.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	May 14
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	27
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China (Hong-Kong) .....	May 13.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 19th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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 1 oz. 6d. 2 oz. 2s. 6d. 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 6d. 3 oz. 3s. 6d. 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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 1 1/2 oz. 1s. 6d. 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 6d. 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 27th of May brings further accounts of reductions and retrenchment. Four regiments of native infantry belonging to that Presidency are to be immediately disbanded, and it is said that the 29th, 30th, and 31st, with the 2nd regiment of Jacobs' Rifles, are to be selected for that disagreeable distinction. The entire establishment of the Bombay native army will thus be reduced from 30,158—its strength on the 1st August, 1859—to 21,300 men of all ranks. It is stated, however, that the irregular cavalry will not be reduced to the extent contemplated by Mr. Laing. The Madras Army, it appears, is not to be touched for the present, as it has already been brought down to about 40,000 men. The united native forces of the three Presidencies will not for the future be more than 110,400 strong, showing a reduction of 63,800 men since the 1st of October, 1859, and a saving of one million sterling. The Governor-general in Council having reviewed the local budgets of the different subordinate governments has decided that their aggregate naval and military demands are in excess of the expenditure that can be sanctioned consistently with the system of economy that is now being acted upon. Reductions are, therefore, to be made to the extent of £330,000.

To the Public Works Department is allotted the sum of 328½ lakhs, in the following proportions:—Madras, 64; Bombay, 50; Bengal, 51; Punjab, 52; Oude, 19; Nagpoor, 7½; Pegu, 10; Tenasserim, 4; Straits, 3½; Hyderabad, 4½; Coorg, 1; N. W. Provinces, 63. It is also stated that the approximate distribution of the expenditure from guaranteed capital among the companies under the different governments (allowing for the Madras Irrigation Company) will be as follows:—Bengal, 240 lakhs; Madras, 98; Bombay, 185; N. W. Provinces, 75; Punjab, 22; making a grand total of 620 lakhs.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in certain circles at Sir Charles Wood's despatch, prohibiting the enactment of Mr. Cecil Beadon's Breach of Contract Bill. Our own opinion on this subject has been so frequently expressed that it is unnecessary to make any further comments upon it.

Among other measures of economy we may mention that the Surat and Broach Collectors are to be fused into one; the thirteen pergunnahs of the former being reduced to seven, and the six pergunnahs of the latter to four.

Indian questions occupied last night an unusual share of the time, if not of the attention,

of the House of Commons. The East India Council Bill was read a third time, after a desultory discussion as to what constituted professional experience in a barrister. Mr. Layard, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. J. Smith, Colonel Sykes, and Sir M. Farquhar were of opinion that the legal member of the Governor's Council ought to have the benefit of at least ten years' standing. Mr. Malins also took this view, as did Mr. H. Seymour and Mr. Scully, while Mr. White, Mr. Puller, Sir E. Colebrooke, and Mr. Disraeli were disposed to leave the Governor-general unfettered, except by responsibility, as to the selection of his legal adviser. Sir George Lewis leaned towards a certain degree of limitation, though he regarded five years' standing as a sufficient guarantee against flagrant favouritism, shrewdly remarking that, after all, experience did not come from years alone, but from practice, and that a greater number of individuals who had failed in their profession might be found among barristers of ten than among those of only five years' standing.

The next topic of discussion was the East India Civil Service Bill, which was finally passed through Committee, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Mr. H. Baillie, Mr. Astell, Colonel Sykes, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Adams, Sir M. Farquhar, Sir H. Verney, Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir E. Colebrooke, and Mr. H. Seymour. Sir Charles Wood, however, was firm and immovable, and the House was quite willing to escape any further boredom by throwing the responsibility of the change upon his shoulders.

The East India High Courts of Judicature Bill was also considered in Committee, and ultimately agreed to, after several objections were made and overruled.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. George H. J. Heigham, 33rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, at Lucknow, aged 30, May 4. Ens. Oliver Ormerod, H.M.'s 75th Regt., of cholera, at Fort William, May 5. Lieut. Hughes, H.M.'s 68th Foot, killed by an elephant in the Wynad jungles, previously to May 11. Capt. Charles D. Pogson, H.M.'s 25th Regt., at Madras, April 19. BENGAL.—Lieut. Alworth McCrewher, 81st Bengal N.I., at Mussorie, May 9.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Audibert, Mr. Cama, Mr. Oomregar, Mr. Rutusquar, Mr. Lawson, Mr. McClelland, Lieut. Tanner, Capt. Murray, Lieut. Parker, Mr. J. Ritchie, Mr. Barton, Capt. Vibart, Miss Jopp, Mr. Vernard, Lieut. Stanfield. From MALTA.—Mr. Bligh.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Sultan, July 3.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Shewell, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Trueman and infant, Lieut. McIntyre, Lieut. Stevens, Paymr. Cockerill, Mrs. Buchanan and child, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel and three children, Mrs. Turnbull and child, Lieut. Buchanan, Lieut. Bridges, Mrs. Kellock, Mr. Barton, Paymr. Howes, Master Anderson, Capt. Kellock, Mr. G. G. Fox.



## BENGAL.

## REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

With the exception of twelve battalions the whole of the old Bengal Army as it stood before the mutinies on the 1st of January, 1856, is swept away, and in future the Bengal Native Infantry will consist of only forty-eight regiments, each of the strength of six hundred bayonets. A great number of irregular corps and local levies have also been either altogether got rid of in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, or they will be absorbed into the general police of the country, as may be found best by the local governments. Three of the regular regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, which were allowed to be retained in the Army List since the mutinies, are now ordered to be broken up, namely, the 4th, 58th, and 73rd Regiments. The last named, it will be recollected, has for some time past been suspected of disaffection, and recently when employed against the enemy in Sikkim, some of the men refused on several occasions to obey the lawful commands of their officers.

In the Madras army the reductions already effected by the Government of that Presidency leaves little to be done. The effective strength on the 1st November last of the native army of Madras was under 40,000 men, against 62,775 men in August 1859; so that an actual reduction has already been effected to the extent of at least 22,775 men. No further reductions in the Madras army have been ordered.

There have also been considerable reductions made in the Bombay native army, the Infantry regiments having been already reduced from ten to eight companies, and the number of privates to six hundred per regiment. The three extra battalions and the 8rd Belooch battalion raised in 1857-58 have been broken up, and the veteran battalion abolished; but the number of regiments being still one in excess of what it was before the year 1857, owing to the organisation of the regiments of Jacob's Rifles, and of two regiments (the 30th and 31st N.I.) organised in June, 1858, in place of the 21st and 27th N.I. which were disbanded for mutiny.

The Governor-general has accordingly directed that four regiments of the Bombay Native Infantry, such as his Excellency the Governor in Council may select, shall now be broken up, the officers and men composing them being disposed of with the least possible prejudice to their individual interests as the local Government and the Commander-in-Chief may think best for the public service. The establishment of native infantry of the Bombay army will thus be reduced to 21,300 of all ranks, against 30,158 on the 1st August, 1859, making a total reduction of upwards of 8,000 men of all ranks.

The establishment of native infantry in the whole Indian army will henceforward be as follows:—

	Battalions.
Under the Government of India	12
Bengal army (including all Sikh and Punjab regiments)...	60
Madras army	52
Pegu sapper battalion (temporary)	1
Bombay army	30
Total	155

Making a total strength of about 110,400 men of all ranks, native officers included, against a total of 174,237 of all ranks on the 1st October, 1859, showing a reduction of more than 63,800 men of all ranks, and a saving fully equal to one crore of rupees, or one million sterling.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## INDIAN CHAPLAINS.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces has published in the official supplement to the *Allahabad Gazette* the annual report of the Bishop of Calcutta on the affairs of his diocese, and on his proceedings during his recent visitation tour. It is well that even bishops should write annual reports, and that the ecclesiastical servants of the State should be as much subject to public opinion as those of all other departments. There is not a clergyman in India, paid

by the State and therefore independent of public opinion to that extent, who would not be benefited by knowing that his bishop's opinion of him would be published to the world, that he would in a sense be gazetted for either praise or blame.

The prevailing opinion in India has hitherto been that, as a class, chaplains are deficient in the zeal which is the first requisite of their office, in the scholarship which ought to be its ornament, in the graces of spirit which clergymen of all men ought to manifest. Rightly or wrongly the popular belief is that one-half the time of the Bishop is wasted in settling unseemly squabbles between chaplains and their flocks or the civil authorities. The stranger who visits the stations from Calcutta to Delhi, and is told in the former that the ecclesiastical authorities are wise enough to keep all the best clergymen in the Presidency towns, hears at every stage of his journey reflections on the various chaplains not always complimentary. Where there are colleagues he is told one spends the evening in demolishing the arguments and controverting the opinions to which his brother gave utterance in the morning. At one station the chaplain is notorious for his High Church asceticism, and instead of labouring among the European soldiers who are as sheep without a shepherd, throws every obstacle in the way of the Methodist whose meeting-place petty persecution helps to fill. At another the incumbent is known as the companion of the wildest officers of the regiment, or as the contributor of the wittiest articles to the local journal, or as the best shot in the district, or as the centre of all its gossip and three fourths of its scandal. In a third there is a large European hospital, where men, women, and children are perishing of cholera, but which the chaplain is afraid to enter. In a fourth the clergyman is so superannuated, yet so determined to wait on for his pension, that his only audience is his own family. Not half of this may be true, nor are the instances cited applicable to the mass. Yet such remarks as these are common in society. Hence we value Bishop Cotton's report as likely to dispel some of this popular depreciation of Indian chaplains. He says, "It has been a great pleasure to me to find that in several stations the chaplains are working most efficiently, and are very much valued by the residents." When next he visits his diocese we trust he will be able to say all. He mentions in the highest terms Mr. Nicolson of Ghazepore, Mr. Waterhouse of Lucknow, Mr. Moore of Benares, Mr. Kingsford of Allahabad, Mr. Tuson, of Ferozepore, Mr. Sloggett, of Lahore, Mr. Norman, of Dum-Dum, and Mr. Sharkey, of Peshawur. These he names as specially worthy of commendation. "But there was more than one station where I was pleased with the chaplain's work, but where I thought that, as he had been so short a time at the place, however well he promised, his services did not yet deserve a particular mention. Of course some, and especially one, struck me as much less efficient, but it would be unfair at present to mention them to your Excellency."

The full strength of the establishment of chaplains in all the presidencies is 162. Of the 90 assigned to the diocese of Calcutta only 73 are on service. Ten are on sick leave, three have been appointed who have not yet arrived in India, and there are four vacancies which have not been filled up. A few stations are supplied by the Additional Clergy Society, and in several others missionaries belonging to various sects hold a service in English at least once every Sunday. But how insufficient the whole number is for dioceses so extensive as those of India. How many stations there are visited only at distant intervals by a chaplain, and shut out from the enjoyment of those services and the influence of those associations which are the salt of society. Dr. Cotton reminds the Governor-general of Lord Stanley's promise to create a new see at Agra or Allahabad for the North-west. But until Government are able to supply their own servants with spiritual instruction by giving each station a chaplain and a church, the creation of the bishopric may be postponed. And so long as one station is thus destitute no single church, as in the Presidency

towns, should have two ministers. Calcutta alone excluding the fort, has ten chaplains, of whom eight, including the Archdeacon and Bishop's chaplain, fill three collegiate charges.

There are three spheres of duty to which the Indian chaplain ought more to direct his attention. Stationed for years in the same Presidency he will not find it too hard to learn one of the vernacular languages of the country, that he may help the neighbouring missionary or take his place where there is none. We believe the order of the Court of Directors forbidding their ecclesiastical servants to recommend the truths of Christianity to the natives, and so forcing them to violate the first law of their office "to preach the Gospel to every creature," has never been formally withdrawn. We know that its effect has been to prevent more than one conscientious clergyman from entering the service. While we have no doubt that it is practically inoperative, it is disgraceful that it has not long since been abrogated. Then the presence of an army of 70,000 Englishmen in the country, and all of them who are not either Roman Catholics or Presbyterians destitute of spiritual supervision, involves every chaplain in a serious responsibility, which not a few, we are happy to believe, deeply feel. Generally living near the lines of a European regiment, it should be, as in more than one place it is, the chaplain's delight to organise such means of usefulness for his neglected fellow-countrymen as libraries, reading-rooms, and all that is involved in the term "Institute," while he sanctifies the whole by his spiritual ministrations. And in almost every European station, as well as in the Presidency towns, the chaplain will find neglected Christians who ought to be the object of City Mission agency. When this work is done, those who have the ability may find the time to make themselves—like the Archdeacon of Calcutta—and to make their Service, as distinguished in the walks of science and literature as at least the other Indian Services.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA intends to enter on the completion of the visitation of his immense diocese in July next. He will then proceed to Dacca and the Eastern districts, Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar. On his return he will pay a visit to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, the last probably before they become a Crown colony. Then, we believe, Bishop Macdougall of Labuan will have the head-quarters of the extended diocese transferred to Singapore.

FLOATING WHARF IN THE HOOGHLY.—The *Engineer's Journal* contains a prospectus for the formation of a company to construct a floating pier or wharf in the Hooghly at Calcutta. The want of such accommodation has long been felt, and the floating pier is the cheapest and most feasible plan for supplying it. The prospectus is issued by Messrs. W. Anderson, W. F. Ferguson, and Charles Hemfrey. They propose to raise capital by means of a Joint Stock Company, and they ask no aid from Government beyond the use of the plot of ground between the north end of the new Custom House sheds and Jackson's ghaut, with permission to lay down moorings and the privilege of receiving their materials duty free. They object to wet docks because they would be constantly silting up, and to fixed projecting piers, because the channel of the river might change and the deep water be driven towards the opposite shore. They propose to construct a large floating landing stage, at first capable of accommodating four first-class or five second-rate merchantmen. This stage would be connected with the shore by means of four wrought iron girder bridges, rising and falling with the tide. The stage is to consist of 58 iron pontoons, making a total length of 900 feet. At the lowest calculation 12 first-class ships per month could discharge cargo here. This undertaking, if encouraged by Government, will be the beginning of the appliance to Calcutta of those commercial facilities in which the port is so disgracefully deficient.

**GENERAL HAVELOCK'S MONUMENT.**—The monument erected by Lady Havelock and family over the grave of Sir Henry Havelock in the Alum Bagh has been completed, under the supervision of Major Crommelin. The marble slab on which the inscription is cut was sent from England, and has reached Lucknow uninjured. As Havelock's fame is national property, we quote the too lengthy inscription :—

Here rest the mortal remains of

HENRY HAVELOCK,

Major-general in the British Army, and Knight Commander of the Bath, who died at Dilkhoosha, Lucknow, of dysentery produced by the hardships of a campaign in which he achieved immortal fame, on the 24th of November, 1857. He was born on the 5th April, 1795, at Bishop's Wearmouth, County Durham, England, entered the army in 1815, came to India in 1823, and served there with little interruption till his death. He bore an honourable part in the wars of Burmah, Afghanistan, the Mahratta campaign of 1843, and the Sutlej of 1845-46. Retained by adverse circumstances during many years in a subordinate position, it was the aim of his life to prove that the profession of a Christian is consistent with the fullest discharge of the duties of a soldier. He commanded a division in the Persian Expedition of 1857. In the terrible convulsion of that year his genius and character were at length fully developed and known to the world. Saved from shipwreck on the Ceylon coast, by that Providence which designed him for yet greater things, he was nominated to the command of the column destined to relieve the brave garrison of Lucknow; this object, after almost superhuman exertions, he, by the blessing of God, accomplished. But he was not spared to receive on earth the reward so dearly earned. The Divine Master whom he served saw fit to remove him from the sphere of his labours, in the moment of his greatest triumphs. He departed to his rest in humble but confident expectation of far greater rewards and honours than those which a grateful country was anxious to bestow. In him the skill of a commander, the courage and devotion of a soldier, the learning of a scholar, the grace of a highly-bred gentleman, and all the social and domestic virtues of a husband, father, and friend, were blended together, and strengthened, harmonised, and adorned by the spirit of a true Christian, the result of the influence of the Holy Spirit on his heart, and of a humble reliance on the merits of a crucified Saviour. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me on that day; and not to me only, but to all those that love His appearing."—2 Tim. 4 Chap. 7 and 8 Ver.

"His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;  
His name a great example stands to show  
How strangely high endeavours may be blessed  
When Piety and Valour jointly go."

This monument is erected by his sorrowing widow and family.

**DESTRUCTION OF USELESS RECORDS.**—A committee has been appointed by the Governor-general in Council for the purpose of superintending, in Calcutta, the scheme for the destruction of all useless records in the public offices, after carefully selecting for preservation such as may be statistically or historically valuable. Mr. C. J. Erskine, of the Legislative Council, is president; Mr. Scott Smith, of the Civil Engineering College, secretary, and Mr. R. Temple and the Rev. J. Long are members. The head of each office will act as a member of the committee while his own papers are under examination. Some of the most important historical documents will probably be published, and all deemed worthy of preservation will be kept in one muniment-room, or record office, as we have before recommended. At present the investigations of the committee will not extend to papers of later date than 1853. We trust Government will not fall into the error of dispersing the records that may be preserved, by giving those which are ecclesiastical to the Cathedral, those which are agricultural to the Agricultural Society, and so on. The

grand old library of Fort William College was thus dispersed. All should be stored in one library under State supervision, and open, like the Rolls Office, to the public. The Committee have been as yet unable to secure the services of one competent scholar who will devote his whole time to the duty of calendaring the papers. Mr. Cust is carrying out the work in the Punjab. The North-West and Bombay Governments should direct their attention to it.

**NEW NATIVE UNIFORM.**—The *Bengal Hurkaru* is informed that there is to be a new uniform for the whole Native Army, which is to consist of a tunic without any collar, leaving the neck bare; a pair of loose pijama-like trousers, a newly-invented turban, to surpass anything of the sort yet contrived, and gaiters. While marching the latter will be put on over the trousers, thus converting them into knickerbockers. At the end of the march the soldier will merely have to cast them off to get rid of all the mud or dust contracted on the march, and will immediately find himself in a pair of cool loose pijamas. The dress is to be of one colour for the whole army, the facings merely being different in different regiments. We do not see why the new uniform should not be adapted for the European troops quite as well as for the Natives. It is a great desideratum that they should always be coolly and comfortably clad in the hot weather, more particularly when in the field or on a march; and the kind of dress here described would appear to be admirably suited for European soldiers in a warm climate.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—A letter in the *Englishman* contains a tabular statement of the medical officers in the Indian Army. There were in the three Presidencies on the 1st of January, 1861, 3 principal inspectors general, 4 inspectors general, 20 deputy inspectors general, 123 surgeons major, 113 surgeons, and 573 assistant surgeons, making a total of 845 officers. Of these 76 are on military staff employ, 103 on civil employ, and 28 on other employ, leaving 548 for regimental duty. The writer makes out that with 12 European regiments, 210 native regiments, 14 artillery brigades, the staff, and those absent on other duty, there will remain 154 medical officers without employment.

**THE FAMINE.**—71,913 persons were relieved by the Meerut Famine Fund during March, at a cost of Rs. 5,664. This is a daily average of 2,319. There were 47 orphans in the poor-house, most of whom were sent to Agra. Out of 162 deaths during February in the poor-house 28 died on the day of admission, 28 on the second day, 27 on the third, and 19 on the fourth; 60 survived over the fourth day, but subsequently sunk under chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, and lepra. Mr. H. C. Cutcliffe, the civil assistant surgeon, thus describes a sample case of exhaustion. "Body atrophied, a mere bony skeleton with fleshy ribbons suspended to its well-marked prominences enveloped in loose envelope of fatless skin, maintaining existence with a heart whose pulse seems tired of beating, feebly propelling blood, not only impoverished by inanition but diseased by bad food, and an imperfectly excited nervous system. Exhausted by atrophy, and further depressed by despair. We have here a man gradually sinking from inanition, one whose heart is losing the power to propel its contents, becoming more and more feeble, till it will be unable to contract, it will fail and the man will be dead—dead from failure of the heart's action." The general results of the three months were—in January, 29 out of 254 admitted into hospital, died; in February, 161 out of 902; in March 439 out of 1,312.

**THE STATIONERY OFFICE OF CALCUTTA** is to be swept out by the besom of the Civil Finance Commission. The expenditure for the whole Bengal Presidency from Calcutta to Peshawar has steadily risen from Rs. 245,717 in 1849-50 to Rs. 4,38,632 in 1859-60. Of this last sum upwards of one-third was for stores sent from England, and the rest for stores bought at irregular periods in India at nearly 200 per cent. above the English price. Up to 1858 the issues of stationery were always much less than the purchases, so that an immense reserve stock has

accumulated. On the 1st May, 1860, its value was Rs. 429,457. The Government of India, acting on the Commission's suggestion, directs contracts to be made with English manufacturers, and with firms in India, for the supply of cheaper articles than hitherto; a revision of the scale of stationery fixed in 1861, the proper scrutiny of the consumption from England, and the keeping of the reserve stock chiefly against the supply from England. The local Governments are to be consulted as to the propriety of being allowed to make their own contracts, instead of drawing their supplies through a central office in Calcutta. The reform has been partly anticipated in the Punjab. Were all the recommendations of the Commission carried out, a saving of two and one-third lakhs would be effected in the Bengal Presidency alone. The report is creditable to the Commission.—*Friend of India*.

**COLONEL H. W. STATED, C.B.**, of her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders (late of the 78th Highlanders), has just been appointed Commandant of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, vice Major K. R. Maitland, of the 79th Highlanders, whose services are required with his regiment.

**MAJOR J. H. ST. JOHN**, of the 92nd Highlanders, will perform the duties of Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India during the absence on leave of Captain G. E. Rose, or until further orders.

**MAHARAJAH DULLEP SINGH**, shortly before leaving India, parted with some of the old officers and servants of Runjeet Singh, who have all along remained attached and faithful to him. He settled pensions on some and gave pecuniary rewards to others. He regretted he would probably never see them again, as he intends to settle in Britain, where he has bought an estate in the county of Forfarshire.

## MADRAS.

### BRITISH BURMAH.

The Punjab, Pegu, and Oude have been successively the favourite provinces of the Marquis of Dalhousie and of his successor. They were conquered under peculiar circumstances, and transferred to our Government directly from the hands of their native rulers. British officials had much to destroy, while they had to introduce all the elements and safeguards of a new administration. Chiefly from this circumstance, but also partly because their conquerors looked on the latest offspring of our power with a natural affection, the surplus of Bengal which went to extinguish the deficits of Madras and Bombay was poured out freely for the civilisation of the Punjab, Pegu, and Oude. With all its wealth Bengal would have sighed in vain for one tithe of the million and a quarter sterling spent on the Lahore and Peshawar Road. For eight years Pegu, with its enormous military expenditure, caused us an annual loss of £600,000. The deficit in Oude a year ago was nearly a million sterling. No true statesman would grudge such expenditure at first starting, just as no wise father would seriously grumble at the expense of his son's education. Apart from all political considerations, which were in reality paramount at the time of annexation, these three provinces contained in themselves the germs of future wealth and stability as well as of present glory and prestige. The money spent upon them for the first few years was meant to render life and property secure; to turn the energies of warlike people to the arts of peace; to quicken the growth of population where it was slow, and induce the immigration of labourers where they were scanty; to open a road for the products of the soil to reach the markets of the world; to develop trade, and to raise the social and ultimately the moral position of the people. No one expects Oude, the latest of our acquisitions, to do more than pay its own expenses for the next year or two. But the Punjab has been a British province for twelve, and Pegu for eight years. Both are the most remarkable instances of the elevating power of the British Government. Yet both ought to be

able to show by this time that they are no longer a burden, that they will soon be a support to the empire. No one can over-estimate the value of the service rendered by the Punjab in 1857-58. Placed as the advanced post of the empire, in charge of the only dangerous part of our frontier, its military expenditure must always be comparatively high. The recent reduction of native troops, the reform of civil establishments, the introduction of the new police, and the general cheapness of the civil administration, show that the Punjab is not lacking in the zeal for financial reduction. Pegu and the provinces on either side of it alone remained, offering a tempting opportunity to the economist. Under the able administration of Colonel Phayre its progress has been more rapid than that of any other British settlement in Southern Asia. The result of eight years' British rule in Pegu is a population of 1,000,000, a revenue of £500,000, and a trade of £3,000,000. With a far better geographical position the result of 60 years' rule in Ceylon is a population of 1,786,038, a revenue of £747,036 and a trade of £5,999,238, including specie. If we turn to Scinde, the topography of which very much corresponds with that of Pegu, we find the result of 17 years' rule up to 1859-60 is a population of about 1,700,000, a revenue of some £400,000, and a trade of £2,680,086. And Pegu shows this comparative superiority, although the upper portion of its great river is held by a scanty race under a barbarous government. But still, with all this Pegu has caused a loss to the State of some £600,000 a year, chiefly because its military expenditure has been enormous. The Empire must have the benefit of Pegu's prosperity, and so Mr. R. Temple and Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce were deputed to assist Colonel Phayre in reorganising his establishments and reducing his expenditure. This task they have accomplished with unusual wisdom and success, and like Captain Rennie and the Bengal Marine, Colonel Phayre has been the foremost in lopping off this abuse and contracting that extravagance. When all the reforms suggested by their report have been carried out, the scheme for amalgamating Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim into the one province of British Burmah under one chief commissioner, will be matured.

The new province will start with at least a financial equilibrium, with establishments which will have at once the work and the pay of those of the Punjab, and with an organised constabulary similar to that of Madras. Their future income and expenditure are thus estimated, if due economy is observed:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
Pegu,	£500,000	£585,400
Tenasserim,	165,000	128,800
Arracan,	145,000	50,050
	£810,000	£764,250

Of the latter sum only £299,500 is for military charges, instead of about £650,000 as before. While the old and useless police of the three provinces cost £154,986, the new constabulary now being organised by Captain Duncan will cost only £102,649, notwithstanding the reduction of the military force. Nothing could be more satisfactory than these results, or prove more conclusively how much useless expenditure might be lopped off in every province by honest and intelligent resolution on the part of its authorities and of the Supreme Government. In British Burmah the salaries of the most important officials, native and European, are raised while their number is lessened; the administration works more smoothly; life and property are rendered more secure; and obstructions are removed from the path of justice by leaving executive duties to the police. And after all this an annual saving of half a million sterling is effected.

British Burmah has now a bright future before it. It has almost a monopoly of the export of rice and teak timber. For the former it will find a new market in China. The latter, conserved by the scientific care and devotion of Dr. Brandis, will now be more freely opened to merchants than hitherto. When the purchase of waste lands in fee simple has been conceded by the Supreme Government British Burmah will profit by the boon. At present it is difficult to induce the

peasants to take longer leases of their holdings than for one year. But in the towns of Akyab, Rangoon, and Maulmain, where there is an increasing English population, the right will be taken advantage of. These residents are so numerous, and the cases connected with shipping and commerce are so many, that the establishment of courts presided over by English lawyers is urged as absolutely necessary. Increased efforts should be made to induce the Burmese Emperor to form such a commercial treaty as will increase our inland trade and ultimately allow us to dispense with our frontier customs' line. A treaty of this kind is the more important because our only mode of communication with Western China is that up the Irrawaddy and through the Burmese territory to Bamo. We are glad to learn that Colonel Phayre has taken steps to make a route survey of the line to Esmok, of which so much has been recently written. We have no faith in the project for direct communication between Esmok and Rangoon, for we suspect that the natural route from that place is down the Camboja river to Saigon, where the French now are. Geographical science, however, will benefit by the survey. But man is the great want of British Burmah. We see thousands of coolies annually shipped to French and English colonies, where the Chinese would prove better labourers, while provinces with such capabilities as Assam and British Burmah are covered with jungle and possessed by wild beasts. Recently one Shan tribe has settled in our territory, and others should be induced to follow their example. While we would deprecate extensive Government interference, there is no reason why the chief commissioner of British Burmah should not have his recruiting agents at Calcutta and Madras as well as the Colonial and French Governments.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A LONG VOYAGE.**—The barque *Emeu*, of Sunderland, Captain T. Jones, with a cargo of coals for the P. and O. Company for Suez, anchored in Cochin Roads on the 28th of April, having left England so far back as May, 1860. The vessel is represented as having experienced a series of misfortunes since leaving home, but of what nature those misfortunes are we are not informed. The last port the *Emeu* touched at previous to her arrival on the Malabar Coast appears to have been St. Helena, where the captain had to dispose of one-half of his cargo of coals, to enable him to prosecute his voyage, the vessel being then destitute of everything necessary. The *Emeu* has now reached Cochin in the same helpless condition, and a Committee of Survey has pronounced her to be unfit to proceed to sea unless she undergoes certain repairs, and her commander is now compelled to sell the other half of her cargo, having failed to raise funds by other means to meet his present wants. We should imagine his best course would be to come up to Bombay as quickly as he could, where he would find no difficulty in obtaining all the assistance he required, and where he would no doubt obtain a good freight either to England or Cochin. At present there is something rather mysterious about the whole affair, and no reason is shown why the vessel has taken a period of twelve months to accomplish the voyage from Sunderland to Cochin, or why she has never succeeded in making the port of her original destination. Even when Vasco de Gama achieved the glory of being the first navigator that doubled the Capo del bon Esperança, he only occupied nine months in the voyage from Lisbon to Goa. Captain Jones has now rendered himself even more famous, and seems to have taken his lessons in navigation from Noah in the Ark.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**MANANTODDY, May 11.**—A melancholy occurrence took place in the Wynaad Jungles the other day. Lieutenant Hughes, of the 66th, was killed by an elephant. He had succeeded in killing one, but on going in for another his cap missed fire, and he was immediately trodden into the mire, from which he found difficulty in extricating his feet. One tusk was driven through

his thigh, his neck, arm, and leg were broken, and his chest flattened. Much praise is due to one Richard Hadin, who, on hearing of the accident, went to the spot at night with torches, and found the body, amidst the noise of tom-toms, as the place was alive with the monsters.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN C. T. BODDAM.**—We learn from a letter from Jubbulpoor with the deepest regret, the death of Captain Castle Tudor Boddam, Superintending Engineer Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, which melancholy event took place at that station on the 2nd May. It appears that the deceased had remained too long in the districts, and arrived at Jubbulpoor more dead than alive. For six days he had neither slept nor tasted food, and died from sheer exhaustion, caused by the dreadful heat in the districts. The deceased not very long ago officiated for Captain G. Close, Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, and was a most popular man, and always considered a very talented officer.

**THE SCINDE RAILWAY IS NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.** After the lapse of three years, during which time the agent and engineering staff have displayed unremitting energy and talent, we are now enabled to proclaim the opening of the line this morning. Had it not been for official Red-tapeism, the railway would have been opened for public traffic a month ago, but unfortunately the financial difficulties of the Government caused the Deputy Consulting Engineer to postpone the working of the line until funds were forthcoming to liquidate the contractor's expenses. On Thursday last, Major Malcolm, accompanied by the chief and district engineers, proceeded to Kotree on a special inspection of the permanent way, bridges, culverts, viaducts, and fence walling, and returned to Kurrachee the same afternoon. The result has been that the line has been declared fit for traffic, and is to be opened to the public on Monday next. To inaugurate this important event, a special train starts this morning at 8 o'clock for Jungshaie, where a party from Kotree will meet them. *A déjeuner à la fourchette* is to be provided for the entertainment of all invited. After partaking of the good things furnished for the occasion, by the hospitality of the shareholders of the Scinde Railway, the whole party will return to Kurrachee, where a most sumptuous dinner will be given at the railway workshops to all the employés and their friends. We understand that covers are to be laid for three hundred, and the enterprising proprietors of the Castle Hotel have spared no expense to ensure the success of this opening party. The agent and chief engineer have in the most liberal manner come forward, and issued cards for an evening party to celebrate the opening, on Monday night, at the Artillery mess-room.—*Kurrachee Herald*, May 11.

**AURUNGABAD STATION BROKEN UP.**—It is only some six or eight months since Aurungabad was erected into a second-class brigade of the Bombay army, and Colonel Liddell, C.B., was appointed to the command. In general orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, we learn that consequent on the arrangements for disbanding the 29th, 30th, and 31st Regiments of N.I., and the 2nd Regiment of Jacob's Rifles, and the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from the station of Aurungabad under orders from the Supreme Government, the following movements will take place, regarding which detailed instructions will be issued in the Quartermaster-general's department:—Mountain Train, from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur. 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, from Aurungabad to Seroor, as a temporary arrangement. 8th Regiment N.I., from Aurungabad to Sholapore. 26th Regiment N.I., from Aurungabad to Poona. 28th Regiment N.I., from Sholapore to Baroda, on being relieved by the 8th Regiment N.I. 22nd Regiment at Ahmednuggur will relieve the detachment of the 6th N.I. at Asseerghur, the latter joining Head Quarters at Malligaum. 6th Regiment N.I. will relieve the left wing 20th Regi-





**EXPORTS (Bombay, May 27).—Cotton.**—The favourable accounts from Liverpool have induced no business of importance in the market, and the prices consequently have not risen more than two rupees. **Wool.**—A large business has been done by native shippers at a further advance in prices. Stocks are very small. **Oilseeds.**—Owing to the stocks being small, the prices of Linseed have obtained a further rise; the natives are the only shippers, the European houses keeping away from the market. Rapeseed is firmly held at high prices. Sesame out of stock; prices nominal. The other seeds are also out of stock. **Coffee.**—Quiet, and firmly held for high prices. **Pepper.**—Nothing doing, and prices have further receded. **Saltpetre** can be had at slightly cheaper rates, in consequence of the inquiry having slackened. **Madder Root.**—Muscat only is at present available for purchase at our quotations.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**April 20.**—To-day the Ameer's camp arrived at Koord Cabool. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was ordered to inform all the Khans, Sirdars, and the troops of the camp that the Ameer would be very much displeased if he heard of anyone going to Cabool before the camp had reached that place. The Sirdar not only sent round the notice, but placed guards of his own battalion round the camp, with orders not to allow any one to go to Cabool. **April 21.**—The camp left Khoord Cabool for Boot Khak. At this place Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, accompanied by some Khans, waited on the Ameer to pay his respects. The Ameer, after talking about some public business, expressed his satisfaction, and gave him leave to go to Cabool, saying that the camp would reach Cabool the following day. **April 22.**—This morning the camp marched for Cabool. Last night, about twelve o'clock, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, with all his troops, had left Boot Khak for Cabool, to make arrangements to receive the Ameer. Shere Allee Khan's troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, were drawn up on both sides from Kotul Yak Lureka, to Seah Sung, and those of Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, from Seah Sung to Bala Hissar. When the Ameer, accompanied by the Khans and Sirdars, passed through the line of troops, salutes were fired from the different batteries, arms were presented by the cavalry and infantry, and respects were paid by the spectators. On the Ameer's arrival at Balla Hissar, Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan ordered some sheep and other animals to be killed, and distributed to the poor, as customary in Afghanistan. The Ameer did not receive any chief to-day. It is ascertained from a confidential merchant, who has just arrived from Bokhara, that amongst the Kafilas or body of travellers with whom he had left Bokhara, there were two Russians—one a merchant, and the other a doctor. On his (the merchant's) making inquiries as to where they were going, they said that they had a letter from the King of Bokhara for Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, requesting him to show Tushkurgan and other places, and to let them pass safely to Murve Shah Jehan, from which place they intended to travel to Oorgunge, via Mushed and Heerat. When the Kafilas arrived at Tushkurgan they handed over the letter to Sirdar Ufzul Khan, who received them very kindly and ordered his men to show them what they wanted. As long as the Kafilas remained at Tushkurgan, they, the Russians, were all day busy in going about, and taking sketches of the city, fort, &c. The above account is authenticated by a letter received from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan by the Ameer. **April 23.**—The Ameer held a public durbar in the garden, and received there all the Khans, Sirdars, and respectable merchants of the city. They all, after paying their due respects, stated before the Ameer, that during his (the Ameer's) absence from Cabul, Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan had treated the people so kindly and honourably that almost all the inhabitants of Cabool were praying for the Ameer and the Sirdar's welfare. Meer Hajee Sahib, the son of Hafizjee, Meer Waiz, then attended the durbar. The moment the Ameer saw the Hajee Sahib coming he got up from his seat, received him, embraced him, and made him sit down by him. Hajee Sahib, after asking about the Ameer's health, said in public that Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan had managed the Government very nobly, and that every one had been pleased with his rulership. Mirza Abd Khan was directed to provide some camels and mules, and to get himself

ready for Toorkistan, as he (the Ameer) wanted to send some ammunition to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan. **April 24.**—The durbar was held as usual. An urzee was received from Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan from Gurrishk, near Kandahar, containing the following account from Heerat:—Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan of Heerat had sent his urzee to the King of Persia regarding the Kandahar affair, and had begged of his Majesty to confer the title of Sirdar on Meer Ufzul Khan. In reply to the above request the King of Persia had been pleased to send a firman, or royal letter, to Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan to the following effect:—"You are at liberty to grant any title or Jageer to any one on the King's part, and whatever you could do or propose it would be gladly accepted by his Majesty; any number of troops required by you will leave Teheran at a moment's notice." Having been favoured with the above firman, Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan had sent for Meer Ufzul Khan, and an oath was taken on the Koran, that whatever country should be taken by Ufzul Khan it would be his permanent Jageer, and Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan would assist him with as many troops as required by him. Further that Furrak, which was lately taken, was to be given to Ufzul Khan. The troops were ordered to be assembled at Heerat, and Meer Ufzul Khan was on the eve of marching for Kandahar. The Ameer looked very anxious when he perused the urzee, and held a private council with Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and others. **April 25.**—Ubdoolrazak Khan, Moostoufee, was desired to distribute the uniforms which were lately received from Peshawar to the troops of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and Wully Mohamed Khan, and to make a statement of the pay-list of the troops ready. He was also ordered to draw orders on Ghaznee and Huzarah in favour of those troops who had been receiving their pay from those places, and to pay the remaining troops from the amount to be realised from Sirdar Shere Allee and Wully Mohamed Khan, who were directed to prepare their accounts as soon as possible. **April 26.**—The Ameer, accompanied by Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed Khan, Wulle Mohamed Khan and Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, went to see the garden, while the Moostoufee remained in the office, examining the accounts of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan and Wully Mohamed Khan, and drawing the orders on different places. Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan is still the Governor of Cabool, and it is ascertained from the Sirdar's men that the Ameer is going to keep Wully Mohamed Khan as Governor of Cabool for a long time. **April 27.**—The Ameer and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, went to Sirdar Sooltan Mohamed Khan, and as they were talking about different subjects, the Ameer happened to say something about Sooltan Ahmed Jan. On this Sooltan Mohamed Khan made the following remarks:—"When Sooltan Ahmed Jan was going away from Cabool, I advised the Ameer not to let him go, not to mind if he was a disobedient boy, for he was his own nephew, but the Ameer did not listen to my advice; again, when Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan had got the Hookoomut of Heerat, and Meer Ufzul Khan had fallen out with him, I advised the Ameer to watch after Ufzul Khan, and to keep friendship with Sooltan Jan. The Ameer did not care about them, and now having got a strong power to assist them, they are getting troublesome to the Ameer. Sooltan Mohamed Khan also said, that if the Ameer wished to settle with Ufzul Khan, he could send for him here in no time. "I will see what Sooltan Ahmed Jan and Ufzul Khan are," was the Ameer's answer. Rumour is afloat in Cabool that the Ameer himself intends to go to Kandahar." **April 28.**—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's urzee was received from Toorkistan to the following effect:—"The Ambassador of the King of Bokhara has arrived in Toorkistan, and wishes him, Ufzul Khan, to let the King with a small number of troops visit the tomb of Shah Murdan Shurreef, situated in Toorkistan, as the King had been desired to do so by the late King of Bokhara while on his death-bed. The King intends to remain at Shah Murdan for three days and nights, during which time he would distribute food, &c., in charity to the poor."—*Delhi Gazette.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**May 7.**—The serv. of Maj. P. Steward, engrs., extra superint. of telegraphs, are placed at the disposal of the Milly. Dept.

**Foreign Dept., May 6.**—Mr. J. Garrett, director of public instruction, Mysore, is invested with the powers of a magistrate within the cantonment of Bangalore.

**May 7.**—The leave for 1 mo., granted to Lieut. P. W. Bannerman, offic. first asst. to the agent, Gov. gen., Central India, in G.O., dated 6th ult., No. 1,648, is commuted to priv. leave for the same period.

Lieut. Bannerman res. charge of his du. on 20th April last.

**May 6.**—Appointment.—Capt. F. G. Stewart, 9th Bombay N.I., is appd. to explore and examine the Govt. forest tracts of Nagpoor, with effect fr. the 15th April, the date on which he arrived at Nagpoor.

No. 403.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on furl.:

Capt. A. S. Haig, 55th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.:

No. 404.—The foll. orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to the underment. officers:—

**April 22.**—No. 209.—Capt. T. Pierce, 30th N.I., 2nd asst. commsr. of Beaur, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 210.—Capt. G. O. Rybot, art., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 407.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:

Capt. H. J. C. Shakespear, 25th N.I., comdnt. of Nagpoor irreg. force, and comdnt. of cav. of the same force, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. M. C. Smith, 6th Eur. regt., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. I. J. Corcoran, vet. estab., asst. commissary of ordnance, for 18 mos., under new regs.

**Home Dept., Fort William, May 8.**—Mr. H. C. Richardson, C.S., is permit. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for a period of 3 yrs. from date of embark.

Dr. G. Paton ass. charge of the office of the direct. gen. of the post-office of India on 8th inst.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, offic. civil and sess. judge of Agra, to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

Mr. Bayley ass. charge of his office on 8th inst.

Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, asst. comm. in Pegu, has been app. to officiate as coll. of customs at Meeaday, dur. abs. on leave of Mr. H. P. Onslow. Mr. Lonsdale made over charge of his own dus. to the dep. comm. of Promie on 29th Oct., 1860, and recd. charge of the office of coll. customs, Meeaday, on 30th of idem.

**May 10.**—The foll. arrangemts. in the Mysore comm., consequent on the depart. on leave of Maj. H. J. Brockman, are sanc., with effect from 1st March last:—

Lieut. A. J. Bruce to offic. as 2nd asst. to the commissur. of Mysore.

Capt. T. M. McHutchin to offic. as 3rd asst.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell to offic. as 4th asst.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, c.n., offic. sec. to the Govt. of India, foreign dept., availed himself, on 28th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 23rd idem., No. 1,994.

Capt. A. Impey, superint. engr., Cuttack circle, Bengal, is transf. to N. W. Prov. as superint. engr. of 3rd or Saugor circle.

Lieut. R. G. Smyth, engrs., 2nd cl. asst. engr., gar-rison engr's dept., Lucknow, is replaced at disp. of mil. dept. for remand to mil. du.

**Military Dept., May 7.**—No. 409.—The foll. promo. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

26th N.I.—Lieut. M. J. White to be capt. fr. July 25, 1860, v. Capt. F. Mackenzie, ret.

41st N.I.—Capt. M. F. Kemble to be maj. fr. Oct. 26, 1860, v. Maj. A. W. Onslow, ret.

Lieut. G. G. Cunliffe to be capt. fr. Oct. 26, v. Maj. A. W. Onslow, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. R. N. McNair to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. C. M. Clarke, 37th N.I., prom.

Inf.—Maj. J. T. Shakespear to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

24th N.I.—Capt. G. M. Waddilove to be maj. fr. Jan. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

Lieut. R. C. Lindsay to be capt. fr. Jan. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, dec.

Gen. List.—Ens. J. H. Campbell to be lieut., fr. Jan. 26, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) S. F. Hannay, dec.

Inf.—Maj. R. Morrieson to be lieut. col., fr. Feb. 4, v. Lieut. col. E. A. Cumberlege, prom.

52nd N.I.—Capt. E. Hall to be maj., fr. Feb. 4, v. Lieut. col. E. A. Cumberlege, prom.

Lieut. B. D'O. C. Bracken to be capt., fr. Feb. 4, v. Lieut. col. E. A. Cumberlege, prom.

Gen. List.—Ens. E. C. O'B. Horsford to be lieut., fr. Feb. 4, v. Lieut. col. E. A. Cumberlege, prom.

8rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. J. C. Philips to be maj., fr. Feb. 15, v. Maj. A. H. Duncan, ret.

Lieut. W. Cornell to be capt., fr. Feb. 15, v. Maj. A. H. Duncan, ret.

Ens. E. B. Cox to be lieut., fr. Feb. 15, v. Maj. A. H. Duncan, ret.

Inf.—Maj. J. L. Walker to be lieut. col., fr. Feb. 16, v. Lieut. col. J. Powell, ret.

71st N.I.—Capt. G. Strangways to be maj., fr. Feb. 16, v. Lieut. col. J. Powell, ret.

Lieut. E. H. Langmore to be capt., fr. Feb. 16, v. Lieut. col. J. Powell, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. H. F. Bunbury to be lieut., fr. Feb. 16, v. Lieut. col. J. Powell, ret.

Ens. V. W. Tregear to be lieut. fr. Feb. 18, v. Lieut. F. A. Lawford, 50th N.I., dec.

83rd N.I.—Lieut. C. C. Johnson to be capt. fr. Feb. 20, v. Capt. T. H. Shum, ret.

General List.—Ens. H. F. Leighton to be lieut. fr. Feb. 20, v. Capt. T. H. Shum, ret.

Ens. J. Hay to be lieut. fr. March 1, v. Lieut. J. H. Speke, 46th N.I., prom.

Ens. A. Fitzgerald to be lieut. fr. April 9, v. Lieut. H. P. Evans, 52nd N.I., transf. to 2nd Eur. Ben. fus.

70th N.I.—Ens. E. M. Bethune to be lieut. from April 22, v. Lieut. W. M. Grierson, dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. R. S. Simpson, fr. April 26, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, ret.

27th N.I.—Maj. C. Harris, fr. April 26, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, ret.

Capt. E. K. O. Gilbert, fr. April 26, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, ret.

Lieut. H. H. Birch, fr. April 26, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, ret.

52nd N.I.—Lieut. A. B. Douglas, fr. May, 1860, v. Lieut. W. H. Jackson, dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. P. Hampton, fr. June 4, 1860, v. Lieut. col. J. A. Barstow, prom.

81st N.I.—Major W. B. Legard, fr. June 4, 1860, v. Lieut. col. J. A. Barstow, prom.

81st N.I.—Capt. R. H. Price, fr. June 4, 1860, v. Lieut. col. J. A. Barstow, prom.

Lieut. H. R. Young, fr. June 4, 1860, v. Lieut. col. J. A. Barstow, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. F. Maitland, fr. Nov. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. R. Corfield, prom.

5th Eur. Regt.—Maj. M. J. Slater fr. Nov. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. R. Corfield, prom.

Capt. J. E. B. Parsons fr. Nov. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. R. Corfield, prom.

Lieut. J. Finnis fr. Nov. 18, 1860, v. Lieut. col. W. R. Corfield, prom.

9th N.I.—Maj. R. Thatcher fr. Nov. 22, 1860, v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) L. P. D. Eld, ret.

Capt. W. H. Piny fr. Nov. 22, 1860, v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) L. P. D. Eld, ret.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. Bontein fr. Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. col. (brev. capt.) D. Seaton, dec.

27th N.I.—Maj. J. Barrett fr. Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. col. D. Seaton, dec.

Capt. C. M. L. Clarke fr. Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. col. D. Seaton, dec.

General List.—Lieut. N. F. Parker fr. July 25, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) M. J. White, 26th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. W. Riggs fr. Aug. 31, 1860, v. Lieut. J. C. McNeill, 12th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. N. Hodgson fr. Sept. 30, 1860, v. Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. F. Bruce fr. Oct. 19, 1860, v. Lieut. J. H. Tulloch, 53rd N.I., struck off.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton fr. Oct. 21, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. P. Williams, 72nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. C. Anderson fr. Oct. 26, 1860, v. Lieut. G. G. Canliffe, 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh fr. Nov. 4, 1860, v. Lieut. E. J. L. Twynan, 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. G. Hearn fr. Oct. 9, 1860, v. Lieut. W. H. Brind, 28th N.I., transf. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. P. Boyd fr. Nov. 22, 1860, v. Lieut. W. H. Binny, 9th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. E. Ryves fr. Dec. 2, 1860, v. Lieut. H. W. Norman, 31st N.I., prom.

Note.—The prom. of Maj. and brev. lieut. col. L. P. D. Eld, 5th N.I., published in G.G.O., No. 250 of 1861, is cancel.

No. 411.—The undermntd. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. B. Webster, 4th Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 412.—The undermntd. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. G. Maister, arty., comdg. No. 2 Punjab Lt. fd. batt., for 8 years, under old regs., embarking at Bombay.

No. 413.—The leave prep. to Eur. on furl. granted

to Capt. G. Maister is to be held to have effect fr. Feb. 10, instead of fr. Feb. 1.

May 8.—No. 414.—The furl. to Eur. for 2 years granted to Capt. A. B. Beatson, 56th N.I., in G.G.O. No. 691, of June 29, 1860, is ext. for 1 year, on the same account, with effect fr. 23rd March next.

No. 415.—Appointments:—

Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington, offic. controller of milly. finance, to be controller for milly. finance, v. Lieut. col. E. G. J. Champneys, who vacates the app.

Maj. W. S. Ferris, first examiner in the pay dept., will offic. as controller of milly. finance, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Hannington.

Capt. G. B. Malieson, sec. examiner in pay dept., to offic. as first examiner, v. Maj. Ferris.

No. 416.—Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington, controller of milly. finance, is per. to proceed to Neigherry Hills on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 7 mos., under new regs.

No. 417.—The underment. officer is per. to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. I. J. Corcoran, vet. estab., asst. commy. of ordnance, for 15 mos., under new regs.

This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G.G.O. No. 407, of 7th inst.

May 9.—No. 418.—The servs. of Maj. P. Stewart, corps of engr., are placed at disp. of the Public Works Dep.

No. 420.—Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, 22nd N.I., doing duty with 9th Punjab inf., is granted leave for 3 mos., to Neigherry Hills, under new regs.

No. 422.—Appointment:—

Army Commissariat Dep.—Capt. Hills, 2nd N.I., sub-asst. commy. gen. 2nd cl. and offic. sub-asst. commy. gen., 1st cl., to be sub-asst. commy. gen., 1st cl., v. Lieut. Grierson, dec.

No. 423.—The servs. of Capt. E. M. Playfair, comdt. of art., Napore irreg. force, are placed temporarily at disp. of the foreign dep., with effect from April 4.

No. 423.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. C. Crossman, invalid estab., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 425.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. prom. and appt.:—

Maj. T. F. Wilson, c.b., 13th N.I., dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div., to be asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Maj. W. Lamb, who vacates on prom.

Capt. C. E. Mills, 28th N.I., brig. maj. at Meean Meer, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Maj. Wilson prom., and to complete the estab.

No. 426.—The foll. proms. are made:—

Art.—Capt. E. K. Money to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 6, v. Lieut. col. R. Horsford, prom. to maj. gen.

Art.—2nd Capt. W. D. Couchman to be capt. fr. Feb. 6, v. Lieut. col. R. Horsford, prom. to maj. gen.

Art.—Lieut. H. O. Hitchins to be 2nd capt. fr. Feb. 6, v. Lieut. col. R. Horsford, prom. to maj. gen.

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. A. M. Patton to be capt. by brev. under operation of G.G.O. No. 227 of 1840, fr. Feb. 21, v. Capt. J. Christie, prom. to maj. gen.

Memorandum.—Supern. Lieut. J. E. Alexander, of art., is absorbed into the estab. of lieuts., v. Hitchins, prom.

Foreign Dept., May 11.—Maj. C. H. Boileau, district superint. of police in Oudh, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Lieut. J. F. MacAndrew made over charge of the Pertabgurrh district to Mr. W. C. Wood, asst. commr. on the 1st ult.

Lieut. J. Jacob, 22nd Bombay N.I., and do. du. with 2nd regt. Central India Horse, is appt. to the adjt. of the Deolee irregular force.

The serv. of Lieut. E. F. Angelo are replaced at disposal of the Bombay Govt. fr. 18th ult.

Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, act. comdt. of the Deolee irreg. force, ass. charge of his du. fr. Lieut. Clay on 18th ult.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, sec. in com. Deolee irreg. force, received charge of the adjt.'s office fr. Lieut. E. F. Angelo, on April 18.

The servs. of Capt. M. B. Whish, officg. cantonment joint magis. at Peshawar, are placed at disposal of the Milly. Dept., fr. date on which he may be relieved of his du.

May 13.—Capt. E. M. Playfair, officg. cantonment joint magis. of Kamptee, is confirmed in that appt. fr. last-named date.

Lieut. col. W. F. Nuthall, comdg. Pegu L.I., is appt. to offic. as asst. commr. for townships of Kanoung, Myanoung, and Kyanghen, in the Henzada district, in add. to his other du., with effect fr. 7th March last.

May 14.—Maj. J. C. Brooke, political agent at Jyepoor, received charge of his du. on the 23rd ult. fr. Capt. Hamilton.

Financ. Dept., May 13.—Dr. E. T. Downes, assay-mr., Calcutta Mint, made over ch. of his office to Dr. J. F. Shekleton, on 9th inst.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, accountant, N.W. Provs., repd. his dep. per steamship *Nemesis*, on 12th inst.

May 13.—App.—Prob. asst. overseer corp. J. C. Clapham, att. to the Allahabad div., is app. permy. to the public works dept. as an asst. overseer.

May 14.—Prom.—Oudh.—Lieut. H. Y. Murray, prob. asst. engr., att. to 3rd div., Oudh road dept., is

prom. to grade of asst. engr., 2nd cl., with effect fr. Feb. 9.

Military Dept., May 14.—No. 428.—Serg. D. Cotton, overseer of the Buxar stud, is prom. to the rank of sub-condr.

No. 429.—The services of Lieut. R. G. Smyth, of engr., 2nd class asst. engr., garrison engr. depl., Lucknow, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 430.—The foll. prom. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Genl. List.—Ens. H. S. Marshall to be lieut. from 9th April, v. Lieut. H. P. Evans, 52nd N.I., transf.

Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, 5th April, v. Lieut. C. L. Richardson, 58th N.I., dec.

Supern. second Capt. W. R. Tucker, corps of engr., is brought on the estab., v. second Capt. A. W. Garnett, dec.

No. 433.—The foll. proma. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

30th N.I.—Lieut. T. Pierce to be capt. fr. April 13, v. Capt. H. Swinhoe, dec.

Genl. List.—Ens. E. D. Smith to be lieut. fr. April 13, v. Capt. H. Swinhoe, dec.

No. 434.—The servs. of Lieut. E. R. C. Wilcox, 4th Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of foreign dep.

No. 437.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.

Capt. and brev. maj. S. Richards, 55th N.I., dep. asst. adjt. gen., pres. div., for 15 mo., under new regs.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

May 7.—Rev. E. J. Tanday to offic. as chapl. of Barrackpore.

May 10.—Dr. J. Fayrer to be hon. surg. of Calcutta volunteer rifle regt. fr. date of formation of the corps.

Leave of absence:—

May 6.—Lieut. col. H. Vetch, offic. dep. commr. of Assam, for 6 weeks, in ext.

May 8.—Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shergotty, for 3 mo.

May 7.—On the report of the board of examiners, the foll. assistants and dep. mags. are declared to have passed the exam. presc. in G.O. of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the Second or Higher Standard:—Messrs. J. B. Worgan, W. L. Heely, G. L. T. Harris, R. H. M. War-

rand, J. A. Ricketts, W. Smith, and G. Hosmer.

By the First or Lower Standard:—Messrs. J. H. R. Carnac, H. F. J. Kean, G. S. Park, P. A. Humphery, J. S. Armstrong, T. F. Bignold, J. Geoghegan, W. C. Eades, Mr. J. B. Pratt, and Mr. F. H. Elphinstone.

May 7.—Appointments.—Mr. W. L. Heely, asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, is vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cuttack.

The undermentioned deputy magistrates have been vested with the full powers of a magistrate in the districts opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, in Purneah.

Mr. W. Smith, in Bhagulpore.

The following assistants have been severally vested with the special powers of an asst. to a magistrate, and the powers of a deputy collector, in the districts opposite to their names:—

Messrs. J. H. R. Carnac, in Midnapore; H. F. J. Kean, in Moorshedabad; G. S. Park, in Jessore and Nuddea; P. A. Humphery, in Mymensing; J. S. Armstrong, in Bhagulpore; T. F. Bignold, in Tirhoot; J. Geoghegan, in Pubna; and W. C. Eades, in Jessore.

The undermentioned deputy magistrates and dep. collectors have been severally vested with the special powers of an asst. to a magistrate, in the districts opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. B. Pratt, in Dinagore.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, in Hooghly.

Public Works Dept., May 10.—Appointment.—

Lieut. J. Hills to offic. as prof. of surveying in Civil Engineering College at Calcutta, as a temp. arrangement, in add. to his duties as asst. to the garrison engineer of Fort William.

May 2.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, in charge of sub-div. of Shergotty, is vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Behar.

May 9.—Mr. W. Macpherson to be registrar of deeds in Chumparum.

May 11.—Mr. J. T. Woodroffe to offic. as first judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept.—May 8.—The underment. officers are app. members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the districts opposite their names:—

W. Phillips, Esq., resident engr., E.I. Railway, Maj. Thomson, comdg., police batt., A. Turnbull, Esq., opium agent, and H. Maxwell, Esq., indigo planter; Cawnpore dist., and — Anderson, Esq., opium agent; Futtehpore dist.

Mr. A. R. Gordon, dep. coll. Allahabad, is app. to be a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that dist., in succn. to Mr. P. B. Reid.

Mr. W. Young, asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is app. to be a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that dist.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

The following officers, who presented themselves for exam. before the divl. committees, held in the first week of the current month, have been passed by the central committee:—

For the Higher Standard.

Ast. Comrs.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, Mr. L. Saunders, Lieut. F. M. Birch, and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.

Extra Asst. Comrs.—Mr. F. E. Moore, Mr. G. Thomson, Mr. T. W. Moore.

Canton. Joint Mag.—Capt. J. Tickell (in criminal dept. only).

For the Lower Standard.

Ast. Comrs.—Lieut. H. C. A. Szczepanski, with credit, Lieut. E. P. Gordon, Mr. C. W. Watts, Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, Mr. E. Fairlie, Lieut. H. Grey, and Lieut. C. V. Jenkins.

Extra Asst. Comr.—Mr. C. Burton.

Powers.—The foll. officers having passed the prescribed exam. for the higher standard, are vested with the full powers of a mag. and coll., with effect fr. the 1st April, 1861:—

Ast. Comrs.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, Mr. L. Saunders, Lieut. F. M. Birch, and D. Fitzpatrick.

Extra Asst. Comrs.—Mr. F. E. Moore, Mr. G. Thomson, and Mr. T. W. Moore.

2. The foll. officers having passed the prescribed exam. for the lower standard, are vested with the special powers of an asst., with effect from the 1st April, 1861:—

Ast. Comrs.—Lieut. H. C. A. Szczepanski, Lieut. E. P. Gordon, Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, Mr. E. Fairlie, and Lieut. H. Grey.

Extra Asst. Comr.—Mr. C. Burton.

Leave.—Lieut. J. Johnstone, asst. comr., Peshawar, has 2 mo. leave fr. May 15, 1861, or fr. such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

April 30.—Mr. H. Burra, asst. comr., Hoshiarpore, has 1 mo.'s leave, fr. May 1, or fr. the date of his availing himself thereof.

Capt. J. E. B. Parsons, asst. comr., Mooltan, has leave, on m.c., fr. April 22 to Nov. 1, under mil'y. rules.

Prom.—Mr. G. Thomson, extra asst. comr., fr. 3rd to 2nd cl., with effect fr. April 1.

Mr. H. Beckett, offic. extra asst. comr. of the 3rd cl., is confirmed in his appt. fr. the same date.

Appt.—Mr. D. C. M. Gordon to offic. as an extra asst. comr. of the 3rd cl., on probation.

Public Works Dept., April 29.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, exec. engr., 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, has 8 mos. priv. leave, fr. such date as he may be enabled to avail himself of the same.

Dur. the abs. of Mr. Anderson, Mr. T. W. Knowels, asst. engr., 1st cl., will offic. as exec. engr.

Judicial Dept., May 1.—With the sanction of the Supreme Govt., the foll. gentlemen are appointed honorary magistrates at the stations in which they reside:—

R. W. Stevens, Esq., agent to Punjab Railway Company, and T. Bailey, Esq., Manager Lahore Branch, Agra Bank, Lahore.

Maj. gen. P. Innes, and Maj. S. B. Goad, Simla.

Maj. gen. Innes is also invested with judicial powers within the limits of his estate in Bughaut.

H. Atherton, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S., Dhurm-sala.

Stephen Berkeley, Esq., Kotgurh.

The necessary steps for apptg. the abovementioned gentlemen justices of the peace are being taken by the Solicitor to the Govt. of India in Calcutta.

General Dept., May 1.—Leave.—Rev. C. Sloggett, chapl. of Anarkulce, has 3 mos. priv. leave fr. date of his availing himself thereof.

Rev. W. W. Phelps, chapl. of Sealkote, has 3 mos. priv. leave fr. date of his availing himself thereof.

May 2.—Transfer:—Capt. P. Maxwell, dep. comr., fr. Goorgaira to Mozuffurgurh dist.

Capt. B. T. Reid, dep. comr. from the Mozuffurgurh to the Goorgaira district. Capt. Reid will continue to do du. at Goordaspoor.

Capt. J. S. Tighe, asst. comr. from Mozuffurgurh to Mooltan district, on being relieved by Capt. Maxwell.

May 3.—The services of Mr. R. Saunders, asst. comr. of Kangra, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept.

Military Dept., May 2.—The election by the members of the new 2nd Punjab or Simla volunteer rifle corps of Lord W. Hay as comdnt., and of Maj. S. B. Goad, ret. list, as 2nd in com., is, with the concurrence of the Viceroy, confirmed.

The election of the undermntd. gentlemen to be officers in the corps is confirmed and notified for general information:—

F. Peterson, esq., to be capt.

L. Quigly, esq., to be lieut. and adjt.

W. A. Houghton, esq., to be ens.

May 3.—2nd Punjab cav.—The serv. of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, do. du. officer, are pl. at disp. of the C. in C. at H.E.'s request.

Public Works Dept., April 30.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, exec. engr. 3rd cl., app. to offic. for Maj. Innes dur. that officer's absence on furl. rep. his arr. at Lahore on April 27, and rec. ch. of office of controller and examiner of public works accounts, Punjab, fr. Lieut. G. Newmarch on April 29,

May 2.—Transfer.—Dep. commissy. G. Symms, sub engr. 1st cl., on leave, is transf., as a temp. arrange., fr. Rawul Pindee to Sealkote div.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, April 30.—Capt. C. W. Earle, H.M.'s 2nd batt. rifle brig., is directed to rejoin his appt. of dep. judge advocate gen., Rohilcund field force.

Lieut. A. England, late 44th N.I., passed prescribed colloq. examn. on 15th inst.

Lieut. C. L. Richardson, 58th N.I., now at presy., is app. to do duty with depot at Barrackpore, to join.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C., Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten, from May 19 to May 31, in extn. of priv. leave, to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing an examn. in the native languages.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 3.—Lieut. col. J. Brasyer, unatt., is directed to do gen. du. at Meean Meer, Lahore, until further orders.

Brev. maj. J. B. Thelwall, c.b., exchd. fr. H.M.'s 24th into H.M.'s 94th regt., is re-appt. to command of 9th Punjab inf.

Surg. J. Jowett is apptd. to med. charge of 20th Punjab inf., at Berhampore, and directed to join. This cancels his appt. to Kemaon levy.

Ast. surg. R. Lidderdale, now in med. charge of 20th Punjab inf., on being relieved by Surg. Jowett, will proceed to Dinapore, and do du. under the orders of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals there.

Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, late 60th N.I., is apptd. to do du. with Shahjehanpore levy, to join.

Ens. W. F. Tucker, of the general list, is apptd. to do du. with 7th Punjab inf.

May 4.—Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh, general list, is directed to join and do du. with 7th Dragoon guards.

Ens. E. G. Newnham, general list, is perm. to join and do du. with 1st Eur. L.C.

The undermen. officers passed prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.:

Cornets W. B. Craigie, and M. H. Court, and Ens. F. H. Williams, general list.

Leave of absence:—

8rd Bengal Eur. Inf.—Maj. H. M. Nation, fr. Feb. 15 to March 26, to enable him to join his regt.

Late 61st N.I.—Brev. capt. A. Merewether, fr. April 1 to Nov. 1, in ext., to remain at Mussorie, on m.c.

6th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. G. H. Hale, adjt., fr. April 25 to Oct. 24, to Simla, on m.c.

General List.—Ens. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck (do. du. 2nd E.B. fus.), fr. April 22 to Oct. 22, to Mussorie and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Medical Depot.—Surg. maj. R. W. Faithfull (med. storekeeper Umballah), fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under new rules.

May 6.—Lieut. W. H. Garton, late 50th N.I., do du. at pres., is perm. to do gen. du. at Benares, and directed to join.

May 7.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:

Fane's Horse.—Lieut. H. B. Hanna, gen. list, to act as adjt.

The order directing Lieut. A. Ollivant to do du. with 12th Punjab inf., is cancl.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, fr. April 17 to Nov. 1, to Mussorie, on m.c.

Late 5th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, do. du. 23rd fus., fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 72nd N.I.—Brev. col. P. Abbott, fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, in ext., to remain at Deyrah and hills north thereof, on m.c.

## Transfer of the Control of the Departmental Staff to Local Governments.

Notification.—Public Works Dept., Gen. Establs., Fort William, May 13.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has determined now to carry out the measure proposed by the Govt. of India, and approved by H.M.'s Govt., of transferring the patronage and control of the staff of the Public Works Dept., under the three Lieut. governorships of Bengal, the N.W. Provinces, and the Punjab, with certain exceptions, from the hands of the Gov. gen. in Council to those of the Hon. the Lieut. govts. of those territories respectively.

2. It is therefore hereby notified that, from the 1st June next, all promotions and appointments in the engineer and other establishments of the Public Works Dept., with the exceptions specified below, will be made by the Lieut. governors without the intervention of the Govt. of India, further than it may deem advisable in the exercise of its general power of control and supervision.

3. The exceptions are as follows:—

First.—The first appointment of officers to the engineer branch of the dept. will continue to be made by the Govt. of India, but on the recommendation of the Local Govts. The distribution of young officers of engns., of civil engr. probationers sent out from England under covenant, and of passed students of the engineering colleges, must also still rest abso-

lutely with the Govt. of India, though due weight will always be given to the applications of the Local Govts.

The same rule will apply to the distribution of military candidates for the subordinate branch, who have passed out of the Thomason College.

Secondly.—It has been usual to reappoint to the department, in their former grades, when deserving of this privilege, when there were vacancies, and when their services could be spared from military duty, military officers returning to India who have served previously in the department, but who have forfeited their appointments under the furlough rules. Such reappointments will henceforward be usually made on application from the Local Governments; but the Gov. gen. in Council reserves the power of nominating any such officer to the department under any Local Government in his former grade, or in a lower grade in which there is a vacancy, should three months pass after the return of such officer to India without an application for his services.

Officers of engineers, in such circumstances, will be considered as having a prior claim to reappointment.

Thirdly.—The appointment of chief engineers, of superintending engineers, and of officers in the railway and account branches of the department, will continue vested in the Government of India; but, on the occurrence of a vacancy in any of these offices, the local governments will recommend an officer to the Gov. gen. in council for nomination.

4. It is to be understood that in all cases the Lieut. governors shall be at liberty to look beyond the limits of their own provinces for officers to fill vacancies; but the services of any officers so selected must be obtained through the Government of India in the ordinary way.

5. The Hon. Lieut. governors are also vested with power to deal with cases of misconduct in officers or subordinates of the public works department. But in the case of members of the engineer establishment, though the local government may order their suspension, final removal from the department will continue to rest with the government of India.

6. The powers now conferred on the Lieut. governors will, of course, be exercised in subjection to existing general rules, and within the existing scales of establishment.

7. General promotions in the gradational list will continue to be made only half-yearly, and on review of recommendation rolls received by the chief engineer and secretary from the superintending engineers. Promotions of qualified officers and subordinates from the probationary rank and promotions or nominations to fill actual vacancies in executive divisions, may be made at any time. But the mere transfer of an officer from one charge to another in order to fill such a vacancy, will not be accompanied by advancement in grade, such advancement being given only in the half-yearly promotion.

8. The total authorised expense for engineer Upper Subordinate and Lower Subordinate Establishments respectively, together with the authorised numerical limit in each grade of the two former, will bound the action of the Local Governments. No reference to the Govt. of India in the Public Works or Financial Department will be required within those limits. When multiplication of works, or other causes, may render it impracticable to provide within those limits for actual requirements, a proposal, accompanied by a tabular statement, embracing the establishment in question, as a whole, should be sent up for submission to the Financial Department.

9. Transfers of officers and upper subordinates from one local government to another will be made by the government of India, when the exigencies of the public service render it necessary; and will also be allowed at the request of individuals, when the convenience of the public service admits.

10. No change is made by this notification in regard to officers and upper subordinates serving in the public works department of the minor administrations, whose appointments and promotions will be made, as heretofore, by the Gov. gen. in council.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, May 14.—Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, M.D., civ. surg. of Tranquebar, has leave for 30 days, fr. the date of quitting his station.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The commy. in ch. of the diocese has granted the Rev. A. J. Rogers, M.A., jt. chaplain of Bangalore, priv. leave for 2 mo., fr. the date of quitting his station.

May 11.—No. 162.—Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th N.I., comdg. Golcondah sebandies, and asst. to the agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatnam, is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854; to embark fr. Madras.

May 14.—No. 163.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. alteration of the rank and proms.:—

Surg. M. Kane, to the rank fr. Feb. 23, v. Goodall, ret.

Sen. 1st cl. asst. surg. G. Mackay to be surg., fr. April 29, v. Pearse, ret. to complete the estab.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. :—

Lieut. J. Hudleston, 18th N.I., on m.c., for 15 mo., under new regs.; to embark from W. coast.

Lieut. T. P. F. Tyler, 17th N.I., on furl., for 6 mo., without pay, under new regs.

Lieut. C. L. Raikes, 8th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, with leave fr. May 15 to Oct. 15—the first 60 days as priv. leave—under new regs.

The undermt. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt. without prejudice to his rank :—

Asst. surg. J. McDonald arrived at Madras May 8. Mr. F. Duckworth, m.d., who arrived at Madras May 8, is admitted upon the estab. as an asst. surg., in conformity with his appt. by the Home Govt.

**ERRATA.**—The date of commission of Lieut. H. D. Barne, 1st N.I., prom. in succ. to Lee, in G.O.G. 8rd inst., No. 152, is the 26th and not 23rd April.

The date of return to ad. notified in G.O.G. 16th Nov., 1860, No. 479, of Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrie, m.d., of the 1st corps of Central India Horse, is the 26th Oct. and not the 26th Sept.

No. 164.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the brigade command at Januliah has been abolished from the date of Brig. W. C. McLeod's depart. from that station, viz., 25th March.

No. 165.—The foll. G.O.'s by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished :—

Fort William, April 30.—No. 379.—The foll. orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed :—

No. 70, dated April 12, 1861, directing Capt. Adey 2nd in com, 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., to do du. with 1st inf., Hyderabad cont., until further orders, and com. the wing of the regt. at Bolarum.

Lieut. E. Hill, 3rd M.N.I. district superint. of police in Oude on leave fr. Feb. 14, 1860.—April 26.

#### PASSAGE MONEY.

May 3.—No. 387.—The foll. paras. of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 432, Nov. 17, 1860, are published for general information :—

Your letter of the 2nd August last, No. 202, reports that, as passage money has hitherto been calculated according to rank, it appears to your Govt. that the medical officers, whose relative rank has been raised under the provisions of the late Royal Warrant, are entitled to receive passage money according to their increased rank; and that you have issued instructions to that effect. You further state that the rates of passage allowance fixed by the late Court of Directors might now be revised with advantage as suggested by the officiating military auditor gen. and you request the instructions of H. M.'s Govt. on the subject.

The decision at which you have arrived with respect to the rates of passage allowance of H. M.'s British and Indian medical officers appears to be in conformity with the intention of the Royal Warrants applicable to them. Under this decision a staff or regimental asst. surgeon after six years' full-pay service when entitled by the regulations to passage money will receive the rate fixed for a captain, and so on in the higher grades of relative rank.

With respect to your observation regarding the expediency of revising the present rates of passage money, I have to inform you that I have been for some time in correspondence with the Secretary of State for War with the view of assimilating the rates of passage allowance applicable to India and the rules under which they are drawn with those authorised by the War Office regulations. The result will be hereafter reported to you.

Fort St. George, May 14.—No. 166.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G. O. :—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 3.—No. 2,239.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, asst. to the genl. superint. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoite at Jubbulpore, has obtained leave of abs., on m.c., for 6 mos.

Revenue Dept., May 17.—Mr. C. J. Shubrick to be coll. of Sea Customs at Madras.

Mr. A. Wedderburn to be coll. and mag. of dist. of Cuddayah, fr. 1st inst.

Mr. C. T. Longley to be princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th M.N.I., to be sen. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Govr. of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam.

Mr. J. Fraser, coll. and mag. of South Canara, delivered over ch. of the district to Mr. D. Williams on May 6.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. A. W. Phillips to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chingleput, but to cont. to act as civ. and sess. judge of Salem, dur. abs. of Mr. Cherry, or until fur. ords.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham to be sub-judge of the zillah of Madura.

May 17.—No. 168.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. :—

Lieut. gen. A. Tulloch, c.b., Madras inf., on furl., new regs.

Capt. J. B. Knocker, 40th N.I., m.c., for 3 years, old regs.; to embark fr. Singapore.

Cornet W. D. B. Ketchen, cav. gen. list, do. du. 1st king's drag. gds., m.c., for 15 mo., new regs.; to embark fr. Madras.

Asst. surg. J. Colebrook, m.c., old regs.; to embark fr. Madras.

Ens. J. C. Doveton is removed, at his own request, fr. 1st to 29th N.I., as sen. ens.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, May 7.—The foll. rem. is ordered in the art. :—

Lieut. E. W. Childers, fr. D compy. 5th batt. to horse art.

Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., actg. qmr., native inf. depot, Palaveram, is conf. in the app.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, May 15.—The undermt. officer has been examined in the Burmese lang. :—

Capt. B. Ford, 12th N.I., Rangoon, passed the exam. prescribed by Government for staff employ in Burmah.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Ford.

May 16.—The foll. postings are ordered :—

Asst. surg. F. L. Clementson, 22nd N.I.

Asst. surg. J. McDonald, 13th N.I.

Asst. surg. F. Duckworth, m.d., recently admitted on the estab. is app. to do du. under the surg. maj., 1st batt. art., at St. Thomas' Mount.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

Bombay Castle, May 13.—Maj. M. F. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., has been appt. to act as political superint. of Sawant Waree, dur. abs. of Capt. F. Schneider.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes and H. H. Elliott have been appt. to act as 2nd and 3rd assts. to political agent in Kattywar fr. Jan. 10.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1851, to confer on the foll. officers, serving in the collectorates stated opposite their respective names, the full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of flogging and review, and to invest them with the powers contemplated in Act IX. of 1860 :—

Mr. R. Phillips, act. 2nd asst. coll. and mag.—Sholapoor collectorate.

Mr. J. G. Moore, act. 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Sholapoor collectorate.

Mr. W. Rayner, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag.—Sholapoor collectorate.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, act. 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Surat collectorate.

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. coll. and mag.—Tanna collectorate.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, supern. 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Tanna collectorate.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, 1st asst. coll. and mag.—Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Mr. J. H. Grant, act. 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard, act. 1st asst. coll. and mag.—Khandeish collectorate.

Mr. J. Elphinstone, act. 2nd asst. coll. and mag.—Khandeish collectorate.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers, serving in the collectorates stated opposite their respective names, with the powers contemplated in Act IX. of 1860 :—

Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag.—Surat collectorate.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay, acting 1st asst. coll. and mag.—Surat collectorate.

Mr. C. G. Kenball, 1st asst. coll. and mag.—Poona collectorate.

Baron de H. Larpent, supernumy. 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Poona collectorate.

Mr. C. R. Ovens, 2nd asst. coll. and mag.—Poona collectorate.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona and Tanna—Poona collectorate.

Mr. C. W. Bell, 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Tanna collectorate.

Mr. W. H. Probert, 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Mr. C. J. Davies, 1st asst. coll. and mag.—Kaira collectorate.

Mr. E. H. Percival, 3rd asst. coll. and mag.—Kaira collectorate.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, acting 2nd asst. coll. and mag.—Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Mr. C. Gonne has been appt. judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. J. Kyte has been appt. uncov. asst. to rev. and police commissioner, S. div.

Mr. J. F. Fernandes has been appt. uncov. asst. to rev. and police commissioner, N. div.

Mr. G. J. Bowyer, attorney for paupers, has leave for 6 mos., from 11th inst., to Europe, and has appt. Mr. F. D. Faithful to act for him.

Mr. T. A. Compton, judge and sess. judge of Sholapoor, delivered over charge of the Adawlut to the Sudder Ameen on 4th inst.

Mr. S. Mansfield, rev. and police commr., N. div., has leave for 3 mos.

Mr. J. R. Morgan to act as rev. and police commr. during Mr. Mansfield's absence.

Mr. G. Scott to act as collr. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins to act as commr. of Customs, salt, and opium, from date of Mr. Spooner's depart. for England.

Mr. Pryce, 1st asst. master attendant, is to act for Capt. Barker, master attendant and conservator of port, dur. the latter's abs. on leave.

Lieut. J. P. Llyod has been appt. to act as an asst. to the superint. rev. survey and assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, in room of Capt. Taverner, to Eur. This app. has effect from 13th ult.

Mr. E. H. Percival acted as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira from April 14 to Nov. 14, 1860.

Mr. M. J. S. Stewart, under-sec. to Govt., is appt. to offic. as Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay dur. Mr. Robertson's absence.

Col. Margary and Capt. J. Jones are appt. actg. exec. engrs. of the 1st class.

May 23.—Lieut. W. M. Fengeley, N.I., ass. charge of his duties as British agent at Muscat, on 11th inst.

Capt. T. Nuttall is appt. superint. of police, Kaira, and asst. mag. in the Kaira Zillah, and vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Appointments :—

Mr. R. White, to act as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Conkan for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. Sandwith to act as sen. asst. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, and asst. agent for sirdars in Deccan.

Mr. R. West, to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Tanna.

Mr. G. W. Elliot assu. charge of office of acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Conkan on 13th inst.

Mr. C. J. Davies to act as dep. commissnr. of customs, salt, and opium, Bombay.

Mr. T. Weeding to act as sub-coll. of Colaba.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as first asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. W. Bell to act as second asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, act. sec. asst. of Ahmednuggur has leave for three mo. from 18th May.

Mr. W. F. Spry, hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave for 3 mos., fr. 1st prox.

Mr. G. Scott, actg. coll. and mag. of Tanna, assu. ch. of his duties on 16th inst.

Mr. H. Lindsay acted as coll. and mag. of Surat fr. Jan. 19 to May 2.

Mr. W. D'Oyly to be coll. of Bombay and superint. of stamps and stationery.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgium.

Mr. J. King, C.S., is allowed to reside at Bombay for the purpose of studying the Hindustani language.

The appt. of Mr. J. E. Oliphant, as actg. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has been can. at his own request, and Mr. L. R. Ashburner is appt. in his room.

Appointments :—

Mr. G. W. Anderson to be actg. 1st asst. coll. and mag. at Kaira.

Mr. R. Phillips to be 1st asst. coll. and mag. at Sholapoor.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be 3rd asst. coll. and mag. at Sholapoor, and to act as 2nd asst. coll. in that collectorate.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to be actg. 1st asst. coll. and mag. at Rutnagherry.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to be act. sec. asst. coll. and mag. at Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. J. De H. Larpent to be actg. 2nd asst. coll. and mag. at Ahmednuggur.

Capt. W. Southey, 48th Madras N.I., is app. 1st class dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde fr. March 14, fr. which date he assu. ch. of the Shabbunder dist., in add. to his previous charge.

Mr. B. W. Lodwick, civil paymr., is app. a director of the Bank of Bombay, in room of Mr. Erskine.

Col. G. H. Robertson is appt. President of the Civil and Mily. Exam. Committee.

Mr. J. E. C. Pryce is appt. to act as Protector of Emigrants at this port, dur. abs., on leave, of Capt. Barker.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. Maunsell, exec. engr., Deesa and Aboo, to act as exec. engr., Kurrachee station and fort, and Lieut. Bonus, special asst. engr., to act as exec. engr., Deesa and Aboo.

Lieut. col. Dickinson rec. ch. of the office of auditor of public works accounts fr. Capt. Holland, on 16th inst.



Col. Tremeneheere, act. chief engr. in Sind, and Capt. Merriman, act. exec. engr., Belgaum and Kolapoort, to be considered as on duty while proceeding to join their present appts.

The proportion of asst. chaplains to chaplains having been found to be in excess of what it ought to be, under the orders of the Home Govt., dated Nov. 24, 1859, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to promote the Rev. J. F. Goldstein to be chaplain, fr. Dec. 31, 1859; the date of receipt in India of the orders of the late hon. the Court of Directors above referred to.

Rev. J. F. Goldstein will be entitled to the difference of salary between the pay of an asst. chaplain and that of a full chaplain fr. the above date.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, May 9.—No. 253.**—Capt. R. F. Williams, 30th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

**No. 255.**—Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, 22nd N.I., asst. and superint. native army schools, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c.

**May 10.—No. 256.**—Capt. R. Cowpar, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

**No. 258.**—Capt. W. J. Ward, of H.M.'s 51st Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., from the date of his departure from Kurrachee, on m.c., under new regs.

**May 13.—No. 259.**—Maj. C. Maugor, H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt., is transf. to invalid estab. at his own request.

**No. 260.**—With reference to G.O. No. 126, dated March 16, asst. surg. R. Millar is per. to proceed to England, via the Cape.

**No. 261.**—The servs. of Lieut. Lee, 2nd class asst. engr., Poona and Kirkoe, have been placed at disp. of the C. in C., as a temporary arrangement.

**No. 263.**—The following promotions are made:—H.M.'s 20th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Waddington to be capt. of a compy., and Ens. J. G. Gillmore to be lieut., from May 10, 1861, in succn. to Lancaster, retired on 9th idem.

**May 14.—No. 265.**—Asst. surg. E. P. Burrows has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., fr. date of his departure fr. Kurrachee, on m.c., under new regs.

**No. 266.**—Lieut. H. C. Moore, corps of engr. has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., fr. date of his dep. fr. Aden, on m.c., under new furl. regs.

**No. 267.**—Lieut. T. H. Rees, of H.M.'s 16th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs. under old furl. regs.

**No. 268.**—Asst. surg. R. Bayne has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., fr. date of his dep. fr. Kurrachee, on m.c., under new furl. regs.

**No. 270.**—That part of G.O., No. 168, of 6th April, app. Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter to the Indian navy, is suspended for 6 mos., m.c.; and for that period his services are replaced at disposal of the C. in C. of the army.

**May 15.—No. 272.**—The foll. adjustment of rank and prom. are made:—

H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.

Adjustment of rank.—Lieut. C. P. Forbes to take rank fr. 21st Dec., 1860, v. Lieut. Hon. W. A. Hobart, ret. fr. the service fr. 20th idem.

Promotion.—Ens. A. F. Turner, to be lieut. fr. 9th Feb., v. T. Ryder, dec.

**May 14.—No. 271.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a commission of lieut. on the veteran estab. on Conductor W. Goslin of the commissariat dept., in consideration of his long and faithful services. The date of his commission is April 24, 1861.

**May 18.—No. 273.**—Maj. M. S. Green, 16th N.I., and commandant 2nd regt. Sind horse, has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., without pay.

**No. 126.**—Lieut. Dickinson, 2nd in com. of 10th regt. Sind horse, has been appd. to act as political agent in Khelat.

**No. 277.**—The following transfer and promotion are ordered:—

Transfer.—Ens. A. Poole is transf. from H.M.'s 14th N.I. to H.M.'s 9th N.I., at his own request.

Promotion, H.M.'s 9th N.I.—Ens. A. Poole to be lieut. from 18th inst., to fill a vacancy.

**No. 279.**—The following prom. and adjustments of rank are made:—

Infantry.—Promotion.—Senior maj. (brev. col.) E. H. Hart (retired), fr. H.M.'s 19th N.I., to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 18, 1860, v. E. Green, prom.

Adjustment of Rank.—Lieut. col. Edwin Andrews to take rank from Jan. 2, 1861, v. Hart, retired on the 1st idem.

H.M.'s 19th N.I.—Adjustment of Rank.—Maj. W. B. Salmon and Capt. W. Creagh to take rank from Dec. 28, 1860, in succn. to Hart.

H.M.'s 7th N.I.—Adjustment of Rank.—Maj. H. T. Vincent, Capt. J. R. G. G. Shortt, and Lieut. S. B. Miles, to take rank from Jan. 2, 1861, in succn. to Andrews, prom.

**No. 280.**—The promotion of the following officers, announced in G.G.O. No. 251 of 7th inst., is cancd.:

H.M.'s Bombay Art.—Lieut. cols. R. C. Wormald and J. B. Woomam.

Cpts. J. G. Pettie, and J. D. Woolcombe, c.B.

2nd cpts. P. D. Marcet and W. H. Saulet.

2nd cpts. F. F. Sheppee and C. P. Roberts, will

remain supernumerary to the establishmt. until absorbed.

The promotion of the following officers, announced in G.G.O. No. 250 of 7th inst., is also cancd.:

H.M.'s Bombay Engrs.—Lieut. col. C. F. North and Capt. J. G. Fife.

2nd Capt. C. J. Merriman and Lieut. C. M. Browne.

**No. 281.**—The foll. prom. is made:—

H.M.'s 15th N.I.—Lieut. G. S. Mignon to be capt.

of a comp. fr. May 16, v. Heyman, ret.

#### ASSISTANT SERGEANTS OF MUSKETRY.

**No. 283.**—The foll. G.O., dated Fort William, April 19, No. 351, is published:—

"Under the authority of H.M.'s Govt. it is hereby notified for general information, that, in addition to the sergeant instructor of musketry, a sergeant in every regiment serving in India may be appointed assistant sergeant instructor, with an allowance of sixpence a-day in addition to his pay.

"A sergeant who is not in possession of a certificate of qualification may be temporarily appointed, but only until an eligible sergeant is available for the appointment.

"The order is applicable to the three Presidencies."

**No. 284.**—The underment. non-com. officers of the sappers and miners are placed at disp. of chief engr. public works for employ. in public works dept.:—Sergts. J. Ward, F. Stratton, and J. Cleverly.

**No. 290.**—The foll. prom. and adjustment of rank is made:—

3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) S. London (ret.) to be maj. fr. July 20, 1858, v. Liddell, c.B., prom.

Capt. T. Schneider and Lieut. T. Trueman to take rank fr. July 20, 1858, in succn. to London, prom.

**May 21.—No. 287.**—Lieut. A. T. Moore, of H.M.'s 3rd L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c.

**No. 288.**—Lieut. F. Packe, of H.M.'s 30th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., and perm. to proceed round the Cape.

**May 22.—No. 290.**—The following promotion is made:—

H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.—Capt. A. Crawford to be maj., Lieut. J. Miles to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. P. Murray to be lieut., from 14th May, 1861, in succn. to Manger, transf.

H.M.'s regt. of Bombay Engrs.—Second capt. C. J. Merriman to be capt., Lieut. C. M. Browne to be sec. capt., from May 3, in succn. to Boddam, dec.

**No. 291.**—Asst. surgeons T. Miller and H. R. L. McDougall are relieved fr. further du. in the I.N., and their serv. are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Poona, May 9.—Dated May 1.**—By Maj. Field, appg. Lieut. C. D. La Touche, 1st regt. Poona horse, in the absence of a qualified officer, to act as interp. to 6th N.I., fr. May 1.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to sanction the appt. of an interp. to the hd. qrs. of the royal regt. of Bombay art. at Kirkee.

2nd Capt. T. M. Harris is appd. interp. to hd. qrs. of art. at Kirkee.

The canteens of the horse brig., and 1st and 3rd batt. of Bombay art., are consolidated fr. 1st inst., and thenceforward there will be but one canteen for the hd. qrs. royal regt. of Bombay art. at Kirkee, with the estab. authorised for a regt.

Leave of absence:—

Attached to 28th N.I.—Ens. J. J. Fraser, priv. leave for 60 days, fr. date of dep.

**May 10.**—The C. in C., under the authority of Govt., directs the publication to the army of the subjoined decisions of the Govt. of India, having reference to the amalgamation scheme, announced to the Bombay army in G.O. No. 240, of 1861, viz.:—

"After the declarations shall have been made, the unattached list of warrant and non-commissioned officers will remain on the same footing as before as regards positions, regulations, pay, allowances, &c. Barrack masters, who may be effective commissioned officers, are eligible for the staff corps."

"Question.—In respect to para. 87, Amalgamation Order, do acting appts. in permanent staff situations convey a right to claim promotion under Staff Warrant?"

"Reply.—Only permanent employment in staff situations can be reckoned under para. 87 of G.O., April 10."

Lieut. H. H. Lee, Bombay royal engr., is directed to proc. and ass. com. of the 4th comp. sappers and miners at Jaunla.

The foll. transfers and posting of field officers are ordered:—

Lieut. col. T. Maughan, fr. 11th N.I. to 31st N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Liddell, c.B., fr. 29th N.I. to 20th N.I.

Lieut. col. R. Travers, fr. 31st regt. to 11th N.I.

Lieut. col. E. P. Lynch, L.S., new prom. 29th N.I.

Lieuts. Nicholls and Knight, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) have been permitted to count as serv. for the retiring pension fur. of 15 and 18 mos. respectively, granted to them in G.O. Nos. 476, May 6, 1858, and 402, dated May 6, 1859.

The leave granted to Asst. surg. R. Millar, in G.O. No. 546 of 3rd inst., extends to 16th inst. only, instead of the 31st as therein stated.

The underment. officer has been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language as follows:—

For Staff Employ.—Lieut. G. S. Stevens, 1st regt. Jacob's rifles.

The leave to Lieut. R. G. T. Stevenson, 2nd regt. L.C., in G.O. of April 1, No. 402, is cancd. at his own request.

Leave of absence:—

16th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. R. Goode, fr. 23rd to 27th April, in ext. to enable him to join.

**Poona, May 11.**—Lieut. Knight, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) is appd. to com. of the Sanitarium at Poorundhur in succn. to Capt. Ker of 6th N.I., whose tour of duty has expired.

**May 13.**—The subjoined G. O. by H.E. the Gen. C. in C. in India, dated March 9, 1860, is published for information, and with the sanction of Govt. its provisions are made applicable to every Eur. regt. on the returns of the Bombay army.

Brev. col. E. L. Russell to proc. and join his corps at Nusseerabad as early as possible after the settlement of the accounts of the late Remount agency.

Leave of absence:—

4th N.I. Rifle Corps.—Capt. T. S. Warden, fr. May 8 to May 31, to proc. to presy., on m.c.

**Med. Estab.**—1st Scinde Horse.—Asst. surg. J. Danberry, fr. date of dep. fr. Jacobabad for 1 mo., to presy., on m.c., for the purp. of obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

The foll. order is conf.:—

**Dated April 14.**—By Col. Stiles, appg. Lieut. Cotgrave, 3rd Eur. regt., to perform the dus. of barkmr., Scinde Circle, pending the arr. of barkmr. Barnard.

The C. in C. has been pleased to make the foll. app.:—

1st L.C.—Serj. Crowe, of the unatt. list, is conf. in his app. of commissr. serj.

**May 14.**—Lieut. E. B. Gardyne, 2nd Eur. L.I., ret. to du. without prejudice to his rank by permission of H.M.'s princp. Sec. of State for India in Council on May 10.

**May 16.**—Asst. surg. Nwein is app. to med. ch. of 1st Belooch batt., v. Bayne.

Asst. surg. Pinkerton is directed to proc. to Dhoolia and take med. ch. of the wing of 20th N.I. stationed there.

Leave of absence:—

1st N.I. Grenadiers.—Capt. J. P. Sandwith; date of relief of his duties by Capt. Eales for 30 days, on priv. leave.

15th N.I.—Lieut. col. Grimes; date of depart. for 60 days, on priv. leave.

Attached to 15th N.I.—Ens. L. F. Heaton, from April 21 to May 20, in ext., to remain at Belgaum, on m.c.

Artillery.—Capt. F. Conybeare; date of depart. fr. Sholapore for 30 days, to Poorundhur; Lieut. F. Major, fr. May 26 to June 10, to remain in Bombay.

3rd Regt. S. Mahratta Horse.—Capt. W. Ashburner, fr. May 15, in ext., for 30 days, on priv. leave.

Order confirmed:—

By Major Merewether, c.B., appg., as a temp. measure, Lieut. J. Gordon to act as comdt. to 1st regt. Scinde horse fr. date of his arr. at Jacobabad during abs. of Capt. Macauley.

**May 17.**—Maj. Manger, of the inv. estab., is perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Kurrachee.

Leave of abs.:—

Att. to 15th N.I., Ens. L. F. Heaton, fr. 12th May to 31st May, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Eur.

**May 18.**—Lieut. G. Coussmaker, 23rd N.I., is perm. to attend the school of instruction at Poona fr. this date to 31st Oct., 1861, and is att. to the 1st Eur. fus.

#### ABOLITION OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

**Mahabeshwur, May 18.**—Under instructions from Govt. and with reference to the orders of the Supreme Govt. published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, May 4, No. 400 (and republished to the Bombay army), directg. the abolition of four regts. of N.I. of the Bombay army, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the foll. regts. shall be broken up, viz.:—

29th regt. N.I.

30th regt. N.I.

31st regt. N.I.

2nd regt. Jacob's rifles.

The gen. officers comdg. the Poona, Scinde, and Northern divs. of the army will be good enough to make the necessary arrangs. for the disbanding of the above corps, which will take place on the 1st prox. or as respects the 30th and 31st regts. three days subsequent to their relief by other corps, should the relief not be effected by the abovenamed date. The command allowance, staff pay of the adjt., qrmr., and such native non-commiss. staff as may be required for the purp. of winding up the accounts being continued until the 15th June.

The rules laid down under the 26th para. of the G.O. by the Govern. of India for the disposal of the

men of the corps ordered to be broken up are to be carried out as early as possible, as also for the disposal of supernumeraries existing with other corps, fifty being allowed to each regiment. It is supposed that after the provisions of the G.O., No. 486 of the 20th ult., have been carried out, there will be no men to bring before the invaliding committees.

When the number of men to be discharged shall have been ascertained, commanding officers of regts., including the 29th, 30th, and 31st, will send telegraphic reports to the Adj. gen. of the army, and full particulars by post, showing the probable strength of their respective regts on the 1st proximo, when the remaining men of the 29th, 30th, and 31st regts. will be distributed to existing corps according to their respective strength.

The regt. of Jacob's Rifles is fixed henceforward at the following strength:—

1 commandant, 1 second in command, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 2 subalterns, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 subedar major, 7 subedars, 8 jemadars, 40 havildars, 40 naikes, 16 buglers, 600 privates.

Hospital establishment.—1 first hospital asst., 1 second hospital asst.

And the necessary reductions to carry this into effect will be made from 1st proximo, with due regard to the conditions laid down in the G.O. with respect to native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

Lieut. col. E. P. Lynch is transferred from the 29th to the 2nd Gren. regt. N.I. from the 15th prox.

Maj. J. McGregor, of the 30th N.I. after the abolition of that corps, will remain unemployed until a vacancy in the command of a regt. shall take place.

The remaining officers of the 29th, 30th, and 31st regt. N.I. will hereafter be attached to do du. with existing corps. The C. in C. will give every consideration to applications to be attached to any particular regt.

Consequent on the above arrangements and the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from the station of Aurangabad, under orders from the Supreme Government, the following movements will take place, regarding which detailed instructions will be issued in the gr. mr. gen.'s department:—

Mountain train fr. Aurangabad to Ahmednuggur.  
3rd L.C. fr. Aurangabad to Secroor, as a temporary arrangement.

8th N.I. fr. Aurangabad to Sholapore.

26th N.I. fr. Aurangabad to Poona.

26th N.I. fr. Sholapore to Baroda, on being relieved by the 8th N.I.

22nd N.I. at Ahmednuggur will relieve the detach. of 6th N.I. at Asseerghur, the latter rejoining head qrs. at Malligaum.

6th N.I. will relieve the left wing 20th N.I. at Dhoolia by three companies.

Left wing 20th N.I. to march to Ahmedabad.

11th N.I. fr. Ahmedabad to Deesa.

The staff of the Aurangabad brigade will be dissolved fr. the date of that station being transt. to the Hyderabad contingent.

#### DOING DUTY.

May 20.—The C. in C. desires to intimate that, until H.E. the C. in C. in India is pleased to publish his order regarding the new formation of officers and men fr. the arty., engrs., and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Eur. regts., the volunteers fr. those corps are to be considered in the position of do. du. with their late regts.

Ens. P. Murray, unatt., is app. to do. du. with 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) at Poona, and directed to join.

Inf. cadet R. A. Pridaux, recently arrived fr. England, is att. to do. du. for a period of 6 mo. with 95th foot at Poona.

Lieut. W. T. Brown, 5th N.L.I., at present att. to 23rd N.L.I., is directed to join his corps in China.

The underment. ensigns are att. to regiments, and directed to join accordingly:—

Ens. J. Becke, who is at present do. du. with 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), and now att. to 8th N.I., fr. June 28, 1861.

Ens. C. M. Rynes, who is at present do. du. with 83rd foot, and now att. to 2nd gren. regt. N.I., fr. June 26, 1861.

Ens. E. C. Jackson, who is at present do. du. with 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), and now att. to 8th N.I., fr. June 28, 1861.

Leave of absence:—

1st Regt. Scinde Horse.—Lieut. C. W. Harrison, fr. June 4, for 60 days, priv. leave.

#### NAVAL.

Fombay Castle, May 9.—No. 78.—The undermentioned engineers are promoted to fill existing vacancies on the establishment from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. J. Mason, 3rd class, to be 2nd class, v. Bidwell, prom., Sept. 1, 1860.

Mr. J. Rattray, 3rd class, to be 2nd class, v. Livingstone, prom., Oct. 1, 1860.

Mr. G. W. Homer, 3rd class, to be 2nd class, v. Munro, prom., Dec. 14, 1860.

Naval-trained Engineers.—Mr. J. McDonough, and Mr. T. E. Patterson, 4th class, to be 3rd class, to fill a vacancy, Feb. 1, 1861.

Mr. R. Windsor, 3rd class naval-trained engineer, to be 2nd class, in lieu of a vacancy in list of 1st class naval-trained engineers; date of promotion, March 1.

May 14.—No. 79.—That part of G.O. No. 55, April 6, appg. Asst. surg. G. Y. Hunter to the I.N., is suspended for 6 mo., on the recommendation of a medical committee; and for that period his servs. are placed at disposal of the C. in C. of the army.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 18.—Mr. J. Dunlop, 4th class naval-trained engineer, supernum. of the *Feroze*, is to be transt. to the *Ajdaha* for duty in the factory.

May 20.—Lieut. B. D. Belice was directed to perform the duties of store accountant of the *Falkland* from 21st ult.

May 21.—Mr. Baker, 1st class eng., and Mr. E. Chitwen, 4th class naval-trained eng., on board the *Berenice*, are hereby discharged the service.

May 22.—Mr. Smart, clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transt. to the *Falkland*. Mr. Ingle, clerk of the *Falkland*, is to be transt. to the *Ajdaha*.

Mr. J. Smith, 2nd class eng., supernum., attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transt. to the *Berenice*.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 11.—Lieut. Bruce, of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Mahi*.

May 13.—Actg. lieut. F. Dawkins was directed to perform the duties of store account. of the *Semiramis*, from June 30, 1859.

Bombay Castle, May 18.—No. 80.—Asst. surg. Pinkerton, having been relieved of the duties of port surg., his servs. are placed at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C. fr. the 8th inst.

May 20.—No. 81.—The following arrangements are to have effect from April 22:—

Lieut. Chitty, commanding the *Zenobia* to the command of the *Victoria*, v. Lieut. Gardiner, relieved.

Commander Cruttenden, commdg. the *Falkland*, to com. of the *Zenobia*, v. Lieut. Chitty, transferred to the *Victoria*.

Commander H. A. Fraser, from the Shore, to the command of the *Falkland*, v. Comdr. Cruttenden, transt. to the *Zenobia*.

Lieut. Lewis, comdg. the *Mahi*, to perform the duties of store account. of that vessel, from March 8, 1861, in addition to his own, there being no other officer available.

Actg. Lieut. Dawkins, *Semiramis*, to perform duties of store account. of that vessel, from June 30, 1859, to Dec. 14, 1860, inclusive, there being no other officer available.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.—Asst. surg. Davis, of the *Falkland*, to afford med. aid to officers and crew of the *Tigris* from Feb. 27 to March 5.

May 22.—No. 82.—J. E. Baker, Esq., is app. an actg. asst. surg. for duty in the I.N.

Asst. surg. T. Miller, and H. R. L. McDougall, are relieved from further duty in the I.N., and their servs. are placed at the disp. of the C. in C.

May 23.—Actg. asst. surg. J. E. Baker, having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Falkland*.

Mr. L. J. L. Preyre, capt.'s clerk of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transt. to the *Mahi*.

#### BIRTHS.

BEAMES, wife of John, son, at Umballa, May 14.

BYRON, Mrs. E., son, at Calcutta, May 1.

CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. Alexander, H.E., son, at Bowenpilly, May 14.

CRAIG, Mrs. George, son, at Upper Colaba, May 15.

DANIELL, wife of C., daughter, at Jhansie, May 15.

DUCHAMP, wife of A., daughter, at Madras, May 12.

EGERTON, wife of P., son, at Dhurmsala, May 6.

FORBES, wife of J., daughter, at Dum Dum, May 11.

HOWEY, wife of W., son, at Landour, May 9.

JACKSON, Mrs. E., son, at Ahmednuggur, May 23.

KENNEDY, Mrs. R., son, at Madras, May 10.

LANGLEY, wife of R., son, at Madras, May 6.

LESTER, Mrs. W., son, at Poona, May 21.

MAUNDER, wife of W., son, at Calcutta, May 12.

MERRIMAN, wife of Capt., son, at Belgaum, May 18.

NEWBIGGING, wife of B. J., daughter, at Madras, May 3.

NEWMARCH, wife of Lieut. O. R., daughter, at Futtyghur, May 15.

PURDON, wife of W., daughter, at Umballah, May 1.

RAINEY, wife of Capt. A. M., son, at Secunderabad, April 28.

ROSS, wife of J. E., daughter, at Poonamallee, May 3.

SIMON, wife of Capt. R. G., daughter, at Meerut, May 7.

SMITH, wife of R. C., daughter, at Sewrie, May 20.

WARNER, wife of Lieut. G. A. A., daughter, at Kamptee, May 14.

WATSON, wife of Lieut. T. H., daughter, at Lingasoor- goor, April 27.

WESTERN, Mrs. George, son, at Secunderabad, May 6.  
WRAY, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Mazagon, May 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

EDDMANN, Capt. J. E., to Caroline S., daughter of W. Elliot, at Octacumund, May 11.

ELLIOTT, W., to Mary, daughter of the late B. Boate, at Calicut, May 14.

FISHER, Lieut. J., to Susanna, daughter of the late Maj. N. A. Parker, at Landour, May 9.

GARLIC, C., to Mrs. Jemima Fenton, at Poona, May 2.

KNIFE, C. B., to Miss Jane E. Stepney, at Bombay, May 14.

MAGEE, Henry J. M., to Mary J., daughter of J. Stuart, at Secunderabad, May 15.

WESTERMAN, D. G., to Janet Nichol, at Poona, April 22.

#### DEATHS.

ARMOUR, Mary M. C., daughter of J., at Seetapore, aged 3, May 10.

BOSWELL, Catherine, widow of the late J. B., at Madras, May 10.

BRONKHURST, George T., infant son of L., at Tanjore, May 9.

BUCKLE, Maria, wife of W. B., at Chittagong, May 9.

COOPER, Mrs. Eliza, at Poona, aged 37, May 7.

DAVIS, John C. of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 26, May 7.

FINCH, Mrs. M., widow of the late Rev. J. C., at Calcutta, aged 58, May 3.

GILL, Thomas, at Indore, May 16.

HEIGHAM, Capt. George H. J., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Lucknow, aged 30, May 6.

HUGHES, Lieut. 66th foot (killed by an elephant in the Wynad Jungles), previously to May 11.

INNIS, Thomas, at Madras, aged 40, May 12.

KELLY, James F., son of Lieut. W. H., at Mirzapore, May 2.

LESLIE, Alan B., infant son of S. J., at Calcutta, May 8.

MASON, Elizabeth, widow of the late W., at Bellary, aged 76, May 10.

MCCARTHER, Peter, son of P., at Colaba, May 21.

MCKERTICH, Lucy J., infant daughter of S. M., at Maulmain, April 16.

MERREVEATHER, Lieut. Alworth, 61st Bengal N. I., at Mussorie, May 9.

MERRIDETH, Thomas, at Meerut, aged 43, May 16.

MITCHEL, John, at Madras, aged 46, May 3.

ORMEROD, Ens. Oliver, H. M.'s 75th Regt., of cholera, at Fort William, May 5.

PATORNEL, Rachel M., daughter of J. P. B. L., at Seebpore, April 30.

PETTIGREW, Lucy B., infant daughter of Rev. S. T., at Seonee, May 1.

POGSON, Capt. Charles D., H. M.'s 25th Regt., at Madras, April 19.

PRITCHARD, Olive, wife of W., at Bombay, aged 27, May 12.

SABINE, Joseph, of cholera, April 22.

SMITH, Samuel, at Darjeeling, aged 63, May 6.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY have published 230 books and tracts in the various languages of the Presidency during the past year. They issued from their depository 39,610 publications, exclusive of those imported, and 8,400 copies of the *Bamdad* and 4,800 copies of the *Prabhodaya*. Of the above number 29,711 publications were in Marathi; 7,203 in Gujarati; 1,624 in Hindustani; 394 in Portuguese; and 2,078 in English. The number of publications imported was 45,357, which makes the total number issued 96,167.

INCOME-TAX.—Of sixty thousand notices that have been served on the Income-tax payers of the town and island of Bombay, fifty-eight thousand have been duly returned. Of these only eight thousand have been as yet examined by the commissioners. The sum of three lakhs of rupees—or £30,000—have been recovered from the taxpayers up to the present time, without any zoolum that we have heard of being resorted to by the collecting officers.

THE CHOBARS.—The *Phoenix* has received letters from Sumbulphore to the 12th May, mentioning a descent of the Chobars on the village of Gourchunnah, resulting in the massacre by them of nine of the inhabitants, and wounding of eight others. The village has been burnt to the ground. On the 10th there was another descent of the savages on a place called Burpully, which, however, did not terminate in so many casualties. Considerable panic prevails in the district.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, June 28, 1861.

### RYOTS AND RENTS.

THE disputes between the planters and the ryots in Lower Bengal have assumed a very dangerous phase, and one that cannot be permitted to continue without subverting all feelings of respect for legal and moral engagements. Encouraged by the partial success that attended their refusal to fulfil their indigo contracts, the peasants now withhold their rents, and set at nought alike the counsels and the decrees of the magistrates. "It is," reports Mr. Wigram, the officiating magistrate and collector of Jessore, "it is only by posting deputy collectors at each factory that rents to any considerable amount have been got in at all." The reasons assigned for this transparently dishonest conduct are twofold. The ryots pretend, in the first place, that it is not that they are unwilling to pay, but that the planters will not receive their money and give proper acknowledgments for it. There is the merest shadow of truth in this excuse. It is true that the planters have declined to accept instalments, and this from what Mr. Wigram admits to be "a not unreasonable fear that a ryot having got one dakhila for a few rupees would fraudulently alter it, or forge as many more as his purpose demanded." What is to be done with such a people as this, who have laid themselves open to be thus characterised in an official report? What hope is there of healthy and pleasant dealings with a nation so essentially dishonest? The magistrate further proceeds to demolish the ryots' excuse by stating that when receipts are offered in Court by the factory Tehsildars, the others still hold back, and he goes on to illustrate this statement as follows:—

"On the last occasion when a petition of this kind was presented in my office by a ryot vociferously crying for assistance and imploring me to receive in deposit his rent, which the planter had refused, I agreed, contrary to custom, to do so, and desired him to hand over the money; upon which, after some hesitation, he requested two days' time to consider, and left my Court. And similar incidents have been of frequent occurrence in the offices of my subordinates. On one occasion the planter, happening to enter the office of a deputy collector, I think at Magoorah, where a number of ryots were complaining that their rents were refused, took the bag of money from the nearest man, and then and there gave him a receipt; but by the time the receipt was written not another ryot remained in the Cutcherry."

The second excuse pleaded by the ryots is said to be more tangible. They allege that their rents have been arbitrarily enhanced, contrary to law and usage, and that the accounts-current between themselves and the factories have been so loosely kept that it is difficult to strike a fair balance. It seems to be admitted that the planters, finding it almost impossible to obtain the execution of their indigo contracts, have turned their attention more

closely to the improvement of their zemindaries and to the collection of the full jumma due by the peasants. So long as their tenants went on furnishing the plant, they were not pressed to settle their rents with much strictness, and a sort of understanding existed that the cultivators of indigo should be gently dealt with in this respect. But now that the plant is not forthcoming, the planter in self-defence is driven to exact the full amount of rent due to him, and the ryot, unaccustomed to such exactness, regards the demand as unjust and oppressive. It is clear that in this instance the planters are entitled to prompt protection, for otherwise M. Proudhon's doctrine will come to be established in Bengal, that *la propriété c'est le vol*. And it is also worthy of notice that the planters appear disposed to treat their ryots with every possible indulgence. They are compelled, indeed, to take out decrees, but in very few instances have they applied for execution, and those principally for ejectment of inveterate defaulters. The system hitherto pursued has evidently been loose, confused, and unbusiness-like, and some sort of compromise should, therefore, be made with all ryots who will undertake to pay with regularity for the future the amount of jumma agreed upon. There is probably something to be forgiven on both sides, but that is no reason why the European zemindar should be deprived of what is justly his due. A large proportion of old arrears will have to be written off to loss, but as those were never expected to be realised the loss will be rather nominal than real. Unfortunately, the natives have taken up the idea that the Government favours their cause as against the independent settler, and this impression will not be easily removed unless local magistrates are both empowered, and instructed, to act with decision in support of the just claims of the zemindars. A combination is known to exist among the natives for the purpose of resisting the indigo cultivation, and this is now extended to opposing the payment of rent. All such combinations are undoubtedly illegal, and would make even a good cause utterly bad. We shall hope, therefore, to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has taken prompt and vigorous action in this matter, and that the ryots have been brought to a proper understanding of their relations to the planter-zemindar.

### THE INDIAN NAVY.

"THE Indian Navy," said Mr. Laing in his speech on the Indian Budget, "cost nearly one million a year, and what was there to show for it? It is no disparagement to the well-known courage of our gallant Indian Navy to say that the whole fleet could not stand a broadside from a man-of-war of modern construction and armament. In the event of a naval war, we must trust to Britannia to rule the seas, and, really, in these hard times India cannot afford to go on paying a million a year for the honour and glory of having a navy of her own, which is no real protection." In this flippant and vulgar style Mr. Laing thought it becoming in him to announce the contemplated abolition of an honourable and distinguished Service. The tone of his whole speech, indeed, would have been more suitable to a familiar address to the electors and unenfranchised politicians of a third-rate borough than it was to a financial statement delivered in

the presence of a small number of intelligent, experienced, and highly-educated gentlemen. His metaphors were drawn from the hunting-field and the prize-ring, and he was certainly justified in not expecting to attain an oratorical triumph. Our present object, however, is not to expose his shortcomings as a public speaker, but to point out the most prominent fallacies in the paragraph with which this article commences.

In the first place, Mr. Laing assumes that the abolition of the Indian Navy must necessarily relieve the revenues of India to the full extent of its present cost. He takes it for granted that the Government of that country will not be called upon to defray any portion of the additional charges incurred by the Admiralty in undertaking the duties now performed by the local service. But it is obvious from the remarks that have been made upon this subject in the British Parliament that India will be required to bear her share of the imperial burdens. It is only just that this should be the case, nor is there any reason why the naval relations of the two countries should be regulated on a different principle from their military relations. There is little probability, however, that Mr. Laing will be permitted to carry out his measures of annihilation, merely because "in these hard times India cannot afford to go on paying a million a year for the honour and glory of having a navy of her own." It is really childish to talk in this manner of a navy that was never intended to suffice for the protection of British interests in the Indian seas, but which has on all occasions rendered excellent service in proportion to its numerical force. In both the Burmese Wars, in the China War of 1842, and in the Persian Expedition of 1856 it greatly distinguished itself, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Not less conspicuous were the zeal and gallantry displayed by its men and officers at the siege of Moultan in 1848, and on numerous occasions during the late rebellion. That the same services might have been rendered with equal efficiency by a squadron of the British Navy no man in his senses will deny; but the work certainly could not have been better done. There is also this advantage in favour of a local marine, that it is sure to be always at hand to meet a sudden and unexpected emergency. Something, too, must be allowed for acclimatization, and much more for local knowledge and acquaintance with the habits and language of the native population, especially as regards staff employment. Sir Charles Wood, indeed, only speaks of diminishing the force, as the suppression of the slave trade along the coast of Africa may be supposed to set free a certain number of vessels. But, as a fact, that inhuman traffic still exists, and is only kept under by the presence of the very ships which Sir Charles proposes to withdraw. He admits, however, that a portion of the force would still be required as a transport service and for surveying purposes, as well as for the protection of commercial interests in the Persian Gulf. It will also be found that fast steamers with a moderate draught are indispensable for the suppression of piracy along the vast seaboard of the Indian Peninsula, and among the many groups of islands which stud the Southern Seas. All this can unquestionably be done by the British Navy; but it will probably prove

desirable to keep a considerable force permanently in those waters, as everything depends upon an intimate knowledge of every rock, islet, and shoal. It cannot, then, be a wise proceeding to lay upon the shelf a body of officers regularly trained to the efficient discharge of those difficult and delicate duties. We do not allude to the question of compensation, because there is evidently no wish on the part of the Government to act illiberally towards the Indian Services. Every consideration will, no doubt, be shown to those who are obliged to retire, and no one will have any reasonable ground of complaint on that score. Still, it may be questioned if either sound policy or temporary expediency will be promoted by any considerable reduction of the present local force, in which case Mr. Laing's Budget will be found no more reliable than his predecessor's. One word in parting, which we would whisper in the ear of the officers of the Indian Navy. They complain that they have no interest, no powerful friends, no sympathy from the public. Are they surprised at this when they remember the incivility and overbearing demeanour they have been in the habit of displaying towards the unfortunate passengers compelled to go in their ships to and from Aden and Bombay? Their sin has found them out, and of course they are displeased.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 25. Lincelles, Tidmarsh, Singapore: City of Bristol, Clarke, Calcutta; Dido, Disney, Zanzibar, Royal Bride, Lakey, Ceylon; Cambrian (s), Cape of Good Hope.—26. Greenock, McCann, and Fleetwood, Bell, Mauritius; Zenobia, Morton, Penang; Queen of the Clyde, Glen, Calcutta; William Miles, Silver, Ceylon; Ann Jenkins, Lloyd, Mauritius; Cameronian, Sadler, Bombay; Northumberland, Small, Calcut; Fairlie, Madras and West Indies; Northern Light, Marshall, Calcutta; Colanist, Gibson, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from Southampton, June 27, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. P. Keenan, R.N., Mrs. Barnes and four children. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Price, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. J. Clover, Staff surg. W. A. Thomson, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. Stranach. For SHANGHAI via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children.

Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, July 5.—For BOMBAY.—Maj. A. Murray, Capt. C. W. Macaulay, Capt. Ekins, Capt. and Mrs. Gillian, Mr. Shaw, Capt. J. C. Bennett, Lieut. H. J. Stock. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. Davidson.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per P. and O. Co's str., July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Gregg, Col. and Mrs. Kinsdale and two daughters, Mr. E. A. Down, Asst. surg. R. V. Buckle, Staff surg. Skries, Staff asst. surg. Chalmers, Staff asst. surg. Grant, Col. Paton, Col. and Mrs. Durand and infant, two Misses Durand, Mr. Renny, Mr. H. Rhodius, Ens. Miller, Staff surg. Hendley. For MADRAS.—Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Kennet, Miss Kositkoff, Capt. G. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Drake, Mr. Pauncelott, Capt. Crozier. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Markham, Mr. Higson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Sutherland. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Ridsdale. July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Lewis, Lieut. J. S. Carr, Lieut. F. B. Fenwick, Mrs. Durnsterville. July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Cheke, Mrs. Sykes. For MADRAS.—Lieut. G. M. Payne, Mr. Sealy. For CEYLON.—Mr. G. S. Williams. July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. F. Steadman. For ALEXANDRIA, en route for SHANGHAI.—Mr. John Gavin.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

NORIE, the wife of Evelyn M., Madras Army, of a daughter, at 17, Maitland-street, Edinburgh, June 22.

## MARRIAGE.

THORNTON, James H., Esq., Asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian Forces, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Astor, Esq., and niece of B. H. Epworth, Esq., of Blandford-house, Hillingdon, at Hillingdon Church, June 25.

THE WAGHEERS.—Our Paper states that Major R. Johnstone is now engaged at Dwarka organising a corps of Wagheers. Our contemporary adds that they are enlisting freely, and that if the Major succeeds with them as with the Beloochees, the public will have been rendered a high service,

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Actual Sales.	In sterling, taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100.
	At per Rupee.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ...	Sa. R. —	—
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...	—	—
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1828-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1832-33 ...	—	—
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	—
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1 6½	78
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	—
th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	1 10½	93
4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	—	—
5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...	1 10½	94
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	2 0	103½

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem.	Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight.
Calcutta .....	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.
Madras .....	1s. 11½d. ½	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.
Bombay .....	2s. 1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11½d.	2s. 2½d.

Amount of Government Bills drawn at sixty days' sight from 26th April to 3rd May, £

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	327	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), scrip .....	98 to 97½	
	India 5 per cent. ....	98½	½
	India Enduced Paper 4 per ct. ....	77	
	India 5 p. ct. Enduced Paper .....	77	
	India Stock, End. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	106½	½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858 .....	93½	
	India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....	96½	½
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	95½	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	12s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	20s. to 12s. dis.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	96 to 97
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	all	5 to 5½
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	½ dis. par.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	15	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	all	100 to 101
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	96 to 98
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....	all	98½ to 99½
100	Ditto 1865-70 .....	all	98½ to 99½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	10	½ to ½ dis.
100	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	100	25 to 26
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	85 to 87
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	25 to 26
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ percent.) .....	100	87 to 89
20	Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin) .....	11	7 to 6 dis.
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	100 to 101
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	92 to 94
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	15	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	85 to 87
40	Australasia .....	all	60 to 61
20	Bank of Egypt .....	all	18 to 19
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China .....	all	20 to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	46 to 47
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	16 to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ to ½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	3 to 4 dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½ x.d.
10	Ditto New .....	15s. par.	½ pm. x.d.
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	70 to 72
20	Ditto New .....	30	11 to 13 pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto ditto .....	all	5 to 7

20	East India Irr. & Can. ....	1	½ to ½ dis.
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	½ to 1 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	2½ to 3½
20	Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....	5	3 to 4 dis.
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½ x.d.
10	Ditto New .....	15s. par.	½ pm. x.d.
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) .....	8	5 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	70 to 72
20	Ditto New .....	30	11 to 13 pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	all	17 to 18
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to ½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to ½
10	Ditto ditto .....	all	5 to 7

BEHAR.—The want of rain is affecting Behar to such an extent that the people are emigrating and the cattle are dying. So much of the seed grain has been already consumed that, even were a plentiful rain to fall, the next harvest would be scanty.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East India Law Agency,  
231, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.  
**M. OEHME**, Attorney and Solicitor of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, and of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and a Member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, having returned from India, has resumed his London practice, and will be happy to undertake the conduct of Appeals in the Privy Council, and to transact all other business incident to the profession of an Attorney.

**PERSONS PROCEEDING to INDIA** can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.  
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.  
The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £40,000 per annum.  
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.  
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

**SAMUEL R. FERGUSON**, Res. Sec.  
LONDON ..... 81, Lombard-street, E.C.,  
and at Messrs. Paris and Co.'s, No. 10, St. James's-street, S.W.  
EDINBURGH (Head Office) ... 5, George-street.  
DUBLIN ..... 65, Upper Sackville-street.  
GLASGOW ..... 58, St. Vincent-street.

## SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

**INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.**  
The DIRECTORS are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for DEBENTURES at PAR, in sums of not less than £100, for the unappropriated portion of the £33,000 Debentures, about to be issued for the purposes of the Indus Steam Flotilla, bearing interest at 5 per cent. for five years, renewable for a second period of five years, and payable by Coupon at the Banking-house of Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street.

The Bonds will be dated on the 1st of May, 1861, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from that date on all moneys paid on or before the 30th of June, 1861.

The payment of the Principal and Interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, as will appear on the face of the Bonds.

The Debentures are convertible into Indus Steam Flotilla Stock at par, at the option of the holder.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

By order of the Board,  
**THOMAS BURNELL**, Secretary.  
Scinde Railway Offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street,  
May 26, 1861.

## MILITARY SCHOOL and TUITION.—

A CAMBRIDGE WRANGLER, who has prepared nearly 200 Pupils for the Competitive, Line and East India Civil Service Examinations, RECEIVES PUPILS destined for the above services. He is enabled to receive Junior as well as Senior Pupils, and to take (being married) entire Charge of them.

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